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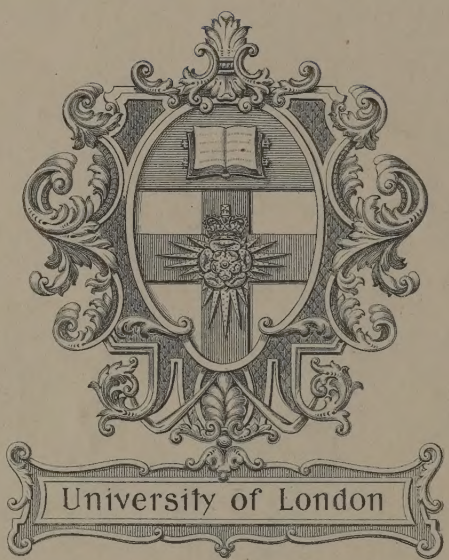

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES.

—*(2.)*—

FINANCE, &c.—*(continued.)*

POST OFFICE; PUBLIC WORKS; PUBLIC OFFICES; REVENUE; SAVINGS BANKS; SUPPLY; VOTES OF CREDIT; WESTMINSTER PALACE; WORKS, PUBLIC; WOODS AND FORESTS.

Session

5 February —— *6 August* 1861.

VOL. XXXV.

1861.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

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THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

SECOND VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Paper; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

FINANCE, &c.—*continued.*

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✓ 21. Return of the Names of the Heads of Departments and of the Staff Officers of the various Departments of the Post Office, with a Statement of the Salaries, Emoluments, and Pensions or Annuities now received by each Individual; and also, a Statement of Salaries, Emoluments, &c,, received by the same Persons in 1849:—Where increase of Salary or Annuity has been granted for any Special Service, the Return to state the nature of such Special Services - - p. 1

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POST OFFICE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 August 1860 ;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the NAMES of the HEADS of DEPARTMENTS and of the STAFF OFFICERS of the various Departments of the POST OFFICE, with a STATEMENT of the SALARIES, EMOLUMENTS, and PENSIONS or ANNUITIES now received by each Individual; and also, a STATEMENT of SALARIES, EMOLUMENTS, &c., received by the same Persons in 1849:"

("Where increase of Salary or Annuity has been granted for any Special Service, the Return to state the nature of such Special Services.)"

General Post Office, 22 January 1861.

FREDERIC HILL, Assistant Secretary.

(*Sir George Bowyer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 12 *February* 1861.

RETURN of the NAMES of the HEADS of DEPARTMENTS and of the STAFF OFFICERS, &c. of the various
or ANNUITIES now received by each Individual; and also a STATEMENT of

1860.

NAMES.	RANK.	Salary.	Emoluments, Pensions, or Annuities.	REMARKS.
		£.	£.	
Sir R. Hill	Secretary	2,000		
Mr. J. Tilley	Assistant Secretary	1,000	100	Special allowance for labour in effecting alterations, and for increased responsibility.
– F. Hill	ditto	1,000	100	
– R. Parkhurst	Chief clerk	800		
– W. J. Page	Principal clerk for foreign and colonial business.	800	100	Special allowance for conducting foreign and colonial business.
– M. B. Peacock	Solicitor	2,500		
– W. A. Lewis, M.D.	Medical officer	800		
– W. Bokenham	Controller of Circulation Department.	800	200	For services in establishing the London district offices, and for increased labour.
– F. R. Jackson	Controller of Money Order Office.	700	100	Annuity for great zeal and industry in connexion with extensive improvements in the Money Order Office.
– F. I. Scudamore	Receiver and Accountant General.	675		
– E. J. Page	Inspector General of the Mails.	725		
– G. H. Creswell	Surveyor	*800		Travelling expenses, 20*s.* per diem for subsistence, and actual cost of conveyance.
– W. J. Godby	ditto	780		ditto
– J. Warren	ditto	700		ditto
– J. P. Good	ditto	750		ditto
– A. Trollope	ditto	700		ditto
– W. Gay	ditto	700		ditto
– J. H. Newman	ditto	700		ditto
– C. Hodgson	ditto	575		ditto
– E. Milliken	ditto	575		ditto
– W. W. Barnard	ditto	525		ditto
– H. James	ditto	550		ditto
– A. M. Cunynghame	ditto	500		ditto
– E. C. Burckhardt	ditto	500		ditto
– G. C. Cornwall	Secretary in Dublin	1,000		
– F. Abbott	Secretary in Edinburgh	1,000		

* *Note.*—Owing to the reduced allowance for travelling expenses, the net

October 1860.

Departments of the Post Office, with a Statement of the Salaries, Emoluments, and Pensions Salaries, Emoluments, &c., received by the same Persons in 1849.

1849.

NAMES.	RANK.	Salary.	Emoluments, Pensions, or Annuities.	REMARKS.
		£.	£.	
Mr. R. Hill	Secretary to the Postmaster General.	1,200	—	
– J. Tilley	Assistant Secretary	800	—	
In 1849, Mr. F. Hill held an appointment in another Department of the Government.				
Mr. R. Parkhurst	Senior Clerk, Secretary's Office.	350	—	
– W. J. Page	– ditto	440	100	Special allowance for conducting foreign and colonial business.
– M. B. Peacock	Solicitor	2,500	—	
– W. A. Lewis, M.D., not in the Post Office Service in 1849.			—	
– W. Bokenham	Superintending President of the Inland Office.	700	—	
– F. R. Jackson	Chief Clerk Money Order Office.	300	100	Annuity for great zeal and industry in connexion with extensive improvements in the Money Order Office.
– F. I. Scudamore	Assistant Clerk, Receiver General's Office.	170	—	
– E. J. Page	Senior Clerk, Secretary's Office.	350	—	
– G. H. Creswell	Surveyor	400	– –	Travelling expenses, 26*s.* per diem for subsistence, and mileage allowance, 8*d.* a mile.
– W. J. Godby	– ditto	400	– –	– – ditto.
– J. Warren	– ditto	400	– –	– – ditto.
– J. P. Good	– ditto	300	– –	– – ditto.
– A. Trollope	Surveyor's Clerk	150	– –	Travelling expenses, 15*s.* per diem, for subsistence, and mileage allowance of 6*d.* a mile.
– W. Gay	– ditto	145	– –	– – ditto.
– J. H. Newman	– ditto	145	– –	– – ditto.
– C. Hodgson	– ditto	130	– –	– – ditto.
– E. Milliken	– ditto	120	– –	– – ditto.
– W. W. Barnard	Surveyor in Canada	150	– –	Travelling expenses, 21*s.* per diem, for subsistence, and mileage allowance of 8*d.* a mile.
– H. James	Surveyor's Clerk	115	– –	Travelling expenses, 15*s.* per diem for subsistence, and mileage allowance of 6*d.* a mile.
– A. M. Cunynghame	Junior Clerk, Secretary's Office.	90	—	
– E. C. Burckhardt	Chief Clerk, Jamaica	400	35	Compensation for loss of fees.
– G. C. Cornwall	Senior Clerk, Secretary's Office.	350	300	Allowance as private secretary to Postmaster General.
– F. Abbott	Secretary in Edinburgh	800	—	

income of a Surveyor does not materially differ from its amount in 1849.

(signed) *Frank Ives Scudamore.*

POST OFFICE.

RETURN of the NAMES of the HEADS of DEPARTMENTS, and of the STAFF OFFICERS, &c., of the various Departments of the POST OFFICE, with the SALARIES, EMOLUMENTS, and PENSIONS or ANNUITIES received by each Individual in 1860; and also a STATEMENT of SALARIES, EMOLUMENTS, &c. received by the same Persons in 1849.

(*Sir George Bowyer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *February* 1861.

POSTAL REVENUE (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 June 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the TOTAL POSTAL REVENUE of *Ireland* for the Years 1858, 1859, and 1860, with the Amount of the EXPENDITURE connected therewith."

General Post Office, 11 July 1861.

J. TILLEY, Assistant Secretary.

RETURN of the TOTAL POSTAL REVENUE of *Ireland* for the Years 1858, 1859, and 1860, with the Amount of the Expenditure connected therewith.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
	£.	£.	£.
Revenue collected in Ireland† - - -	234,418	247,330	258,959
Expenditure incurred in Ireland‡ - -	238,610*	211,307*	205,281*

* These amounts are the totals of payments actually made during the year. The payments made in 1858 and 1859 included arrears due to various Railway Companies for services performed in previous years. The payments in 1859 also included the salaries of Postmasters and their Clerks for 13 months, and the salaries of Sub-Postmasters for five quarters. In the payments for 1860 these salaries for 11 months and three quarters only, are included.

† The produce of the impressed stamp on Irish newspapers, which is brought to account by the Board of Inland Revenue, is not included in the totals of Postal Revenue collected.

‡ In these totals Ireland has not been charged with any portion of the cost of the Packet Service between England and Ireland, or of the cost of Foreign and Colonial Packets, or of the manufacture of postage stamps, or of stationery, or of the general management of the department.

If Ireland were charged with a fair proportion of the expenditure under these heads, the total sum expended for postal purposes in connexion with Ireland would considerably exceed the revenue derivable from the Irish Post Office.

General Post Office, 11 July 1861.

Frank Ives Scudamore, Receiver and Accountant General.

POSTAL REVENUE (IRELAND).

RETURN of the TOTAL POSTAL REVENUE of *Ireland* for the Years 1858, 1859, and 1860, with the Amount of the EXPENDITURE connected therewith.

(*Sir Frederick Heygate.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *July* 1861.

POST OFFICE (IRISH MAILS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 April 1861;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Hours at which the IRISH DAY MAILS, leaving Euston Station at 7·30 a.m., since the 1st day of October last, were Due at KINGSTOWN HARBOUR; stating the Period during which Extra Time was allowed by the Post Office for the Examination of the Railway Carriages during the Frost:"

"And, of the Exact Times of the ARRIVAL of the PACKETS at KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, and the Occasions when any of the NIGHT MAIL TRAINS left *Dublin* without the ENGLISH MAILS; stating whether such irregularity was caused by Fog, Storm, Snow, Collision, Delay to save Life, or other Accident."

General Post Office,
26 June 1861.

ROWLAND HILL,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Lefroy.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *June* 1861.

RETURN showing the Hours at which the IRISH DAY MAILS leaving Euston Station at 7·30 a.m. since the 1st day of October last, were due at Kingstown Harbour, stating the Period during which Extra Time was allowed by the Post Office for the Examination of the Railway Carriages during the Frost; and of the Exact Times of the Arrival of the Packets at Kingstown Harbour.

DATE.	Hour at which Mail was due at Kingstown Harbour.	Exact Time of Arrival of the Packets at Kingstown Harbour.
1860:		
1 Oct.	6 30 p.m.	5 45 p.m.
2 „	ditto	5 58 „
3 „	ditto	6 22 „
4 „	ditto	5 55 „
5 „	ditto	6 10 „
6 „	ditto	5 46 „
7 „	ditto	5 40 „
8 „	ditto	5 52 „
9 „	ditto	6 40 „
10 „	ditto	6 23 „
11 „	ditto	6 47 „
12 „	ditto	6 12 „
13 „	ditto	6 15 „
14 „	ditto	6 6 „
15 „	ditto	6 13 „
16 „	ditto	6 10 „
17 „	ditto	6 2 „
18 „	ditto	6 16 „
19 „	ditto	6 9 „
20 „	ditto	6 17 „
21 „	ditto	5 57 „
22 „	ditto	6 20 „
23 „	ditto	6 22 „
24 „	ditto	6 30 „
25 „	ditto	6 30 „
26 „	ditto	6 50 „
27 „	ditto	6 8 „
28 „	ditto	6 0 „
29 „	ditto	6 0 „
30 „	ditto	5 56 „
31 „	ditto	8 43 „
1 Nov.	ditto	6 5 „
2 „	ditto	5 50 „
3 „	ditto	5 52 „
4 „	ditto	5 56 „
5 „	ditto	6 13 „
6 „	ditto	6 15 „
7 „	ditto	6 14 „
8 „	ditto	5 56 „
9 „	ditto	6 5 „
10 „	ditto	6 25 „
11 „	ditto	5 58 „
12 „	ditto	6 2 „
13 „	ditto	5 54 „
14 „	ditto	6 2 „
15 „	ditto	6 24 „
16 „	ditto	6 3 „
17 „	ditto	5 59 „
18 „	ditto	6 10 „
19 „	ditto	5 57 „
20 „	ditto	6 22 „
21 „	ditto	6 10 „
22 „	ditto	6 11 „
23 „	ditto	6 0 „
24 „	ditto	6 2 „
25 „	ditto	6 4 „
26 „	ditto	6 25 „
27 „	ditto	6 20 „
28 „	ditto	6 8 „
29 „	ditto	5 57 „
30 „	ditto	5 50 „

DATE.	Hour at which Mail was due at Kingstown Harbour.	Exact Time of Arrival of the Packets at Kingstown Harbour.
1860:		
1 Dec.	6 30 p.m.	6 14 p.m.
2 „	ditto	5 47 „
3 „	ditto	5 50 „
4 „	ditto	5 53 „
5 „	ditto	5 52 „
6 „	ditto	6 24 „
7 „	ditto	6 14 „
8 „	ditto	6 11 „
9 „	ditto	6 17 „
10 „	ditto	6 4 „
11 „	ditto	6 5 „
12 „	ditto	6 0 „
13 „	ditto	5 55 „
14 „	ditto	5 56 „
15 „	ditto	5 54 „
16 „	ditto	5 53 „
17 „	ditto	6 0 „
18 „	ditto	6 15 „
19 „	ditto	6 13 „
20 „	ditto	6 14 „
21 „	ditto	6 30 „
22 „	ditto	6 25 „
23 „	ditto	7 0 „
24 „	ditto	6 22 „
25 „	ditto	6 25 „
26 „	ditto	6 26 „
27 „	ditto	6 7 „
28 „	ditto	6 7 „
29 „	ditto	6 27 „
30 „	ditto	6 0 „
31 „	ditto	6 5 „
1861:		
1 Jan.	ditto	6 3 „
2 „	ditto	6 0 „
3 „	ditto	5 54 „
4 „	ditto	6 0 „
5 „	ditto	6 5 „
6 „	ditto	5 56 „
7 „	ditto	5 55 „
8 „	ditto	6 24 „
9 „	* ditto	6 35 „
10 „	* ditto	6 35 „
11 „	* ditto	6 34 „
12 „	* ditto	6 44 „
13 „	* ditto	6 13 „
14 „	* ditto	7 40 „
15 „	* ditto	7 36 „
16 „	* ditto	6 39 „
17 „	* ditto	6 20 „
18 „	* ditto	6 34 „
19 „	* ditto	6 34 „
20 „	* ditto	6 57 „
21 „	* ditto	6 35 „
22 „	* ditto	6 35 „
23 „	* ditto	6 45 „
24 „	* ditto	6 50 „
25 „	* ditto	6 56 „
26 „	* ditto	6 35 „
27 „	* ditto	6 10 „
28 „	* ditto	6 25 „
29 „	* ditto	6 32 „

DATE.	Hour at which Mail was due at Kingstown Harbour.	Exact Time of Arrival of the Packets at Kingstown Harbour.
1861:		
30 Jan.	* 6 30 p.m.	6 30 p.m.
31 „	* ditto	6 32 „
1 Feb.	* ditto	6 40 „
2 „	* ditto	6 24 „
3 „	* ditto	6 7 „
4 „	* ditto	6 27 „
5 „	* ditto	7 6 „
6 „	* ditto	6 40 „
7 „	* ditto	6 29 „
8 „	* ditto	6 32 „
9 „	* ditto	8 8 a.m.
10 „	* ditto	6 18 p.m.
11 „	* ditto	6 6 „
12 „	* ditto	6 4 „
13 „	ditto	6 3 „
14 „	ditto	6 13 „
15 „	ditto	6 10 „
16 „	ditto	6 12 „
17 „	ditto	6 12 „
18 „	ditto	6 15 „
19 „	ditto	7 10 „
20 „	ditto	6 35 „
21 „	ditto	6 30 „
22 „	ditto	6 10 „
23 „	ditto	5 50 „
24 „	ditto	5 56 „
25 „	ditto	5 56 „
26 „	ditto	5 56 „
27 „	ditto	6 16 „
28 „	ditto	5 56 „
1 March	ditto	6 9 „
2 „	ditto	6 16 „
3 „	ditto	6 0 „
4 „	ditto	6 9 „
5 „	ditto	6 11 „
6 „	ditto	7 0 „
7 „	ditto	5 58 „
8 „	ditto	6 16 „
9 „	ditto	6 0 „
10 „	ditto	6 6 „
11 „	ditto	6 29 „
12 „	ditto	6 25 „
13 „	ditto	6 2 „
14 „	ditto	6 7 „
15 „	ditto	6 7 „
16 „	ditto	6 3 „
17 „	ditto	6 18 „
18 „	ditto	6 8 „
19 „	ditto	6 58 „
20 „	ditto	6 27 „
21 „	ditto	6 33 „
22 „	ditto	6 8 „
23 „	ditto	6 13 „
24 „	ditto	5 52 „
25 „	ditto	6 3 „
26 „	ditto	6 4 „
27 „	ditto	5 56 „
28 „	ditto	5 52 „
29 „	ditto	6 10 „
30 „	ditto	5 56 „
31 „	ditto	5 59 „

DATE.	Hour at which Mail was due at Kingstown Harbour.	Exact Time of Arrival of the Packets at Kingstown Harbour.	DATE.	Hour at which Mail was due at Kingstown Harbour.	Exact Time of Arrival of the Packets at Kingstown Harbour.	DATE.	Hour at which Mail was due at Kingstown Harbour.	Exact Time of Arrival of the Packets at Kingstown Harbour.
1861:			1861:			1861:		
1 April	6 30 p.m.	5 50 p.m.	21 April	6 30 p.m.	6 1 p.m.	10 May	6 30 p.m.	6 15 p.m.
2 „	ditto	6 10 „	22 „	ditto	6 5 „	11 „	ditto	6 10 „
3 „	ditto	6 0 „	23 „	ditto	6 2 „	12 „	ditto	6 0 „
4 „	ditto	6 7 „	24 „	ditto	6 4 „	13 „	ditto	6 4 „
5 „	ditto	6 0 „	25 „	ditto	6 2 „	14 „	ditto	6 0 „
6 „	ditto	5 55 „	26 „	ditto	6 5 „	15 „	ditto	6 13 „
7 „	ditto	6 8 „	27 „	ditto	6 0 „	16 „	ditto	6 5 „
8 „	ditto	6 8 „	28 „	ditto	5 54 „	17 „	ditto	6 10 „
9 „	ditto	6 11 „	29 „	ditto	6 1 „	18 „	ditto	6 15 „
10 „	ditto	6 14 „	30 „	ditto	6 4 „	19 „	ditto	6 14 „
11 „	ditto	6 2 „				20 „	ditto	6·18 „
12 „	ditto	5 56 „	1 May	ditto	6 4 „	21 „	ditto	6 22 „
13 „	ditto	7 12 „	2 „	ditto	6 6 „	22 „	ditto	6 24 „
14 „	ditto	5 54 „	3 „	ditto	6 9 „	23 „	ditto	6 21 „
15 „	ditto	6 0 „	4 „	ditto	6 18 „	24 „	ditto	6 6 „
16 „	ditto	6 3 „	5 „	ditto	6 4 „	25 „	ditto	6 15 „
17 „	ditto	6 3 „	6 „	ditto	6 11 „	26 „	ditto	6 6 „
18 „	ditto	6 0 „	7 „	ditto	6 6 „	27 „	ditto	6 0 „
19 „	ditto	6 8 „	8 „	ditto	6 9 „			
20 „	ditto	6 15 „	9 „	ditto	6 14 „			

Note.—In the earlier part of the year the contractors for the land portion of the Irish postal service represented that it was necessary during the continuance of the intense frost which then prevailed to allow additional stops to the mail trains between London and Holyhead, for the purpose of examining and testing the wheels, and to this course the Post Office offered no objection, but the department stipulated that such additional time only should be taken as might be really necessary for the purpose of safety, and that the additional time thus consumed should be made up as far as possible by additional speed at sea. Although, therefore, the day mail was still due at Kingstown at 6.30 p.m., allowance must be made for a somewhat less degree of regularity during the period in question, which period is indicated in this return by asterisks.

(signed) *Edward J. Page,*
Inspector General of Mails.

Occasions when any of the Night Mail Trains left Dublin without the English Mails, stating whether such irregularity was caused by Fog, Storm, Snow, Collision, delay to save Life, or other Accident.

Date.	Night Mail Trains which left Dublin without the English Mails.	Nature of Irregularity.
1860:		
31 October	Train conveying Night Mails for Belfast and Derry Line Ditto ditto for Cork Line Ditto ditto for Galway Line	Packet "Leinster" delayed by thick fog.
1861:		
14 January	Train conveying Night Mails for Belfast and Derry Line Ditto ditto for Cork Line Ditto ditto for Galway Line	Accident on the Railway at Harrow Station.
15 January	Train conveying Night Mails for Belfast and Derry Line Ditto ditto for Cork Line Ditto ditto for Galway Line	Accident on the Railway at Boxmoor Station.
9 February	Train conveying Night Mails for Belfast and Derry Line Ditto ditto for Cork Line Ditto ditto for Galway Line	The Contractors refused to allow the Packet to proceed to sea. The weather was stormy, but not sufficiently so in my opinion to prevent the passage being safely made.
	(signed) *R. O. Anderson,* Inspector of Mails, Dublin.	(signed) *H. P. Priest,* Commander R. N. Conducting Packet Service, Holyhead.

POST OFFICE (IRISH MAILS).

RETURNS of the Hours at which the IRISH DAY MAILS, leaving Euston Station at 7·30 a.m., since 1st October last, were due at KINGSTOWN HARBOUR; and, of the exact Times of the ARRIVAL of the PACKETS at KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, and the Occasions when any of the NIGHT MAIL TRAINS left *Dublin* without the ENGLISH MAILS, &c.

(*Mr. Lefroy.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *June* 1861.

388.

Under 1 *oz.*

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 February 1861;—*for*,

COPY "of a MEMORIAL to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and others interested in the Trade with *Canada*, praying that the CONTRACT between HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT and the ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY may be declared at an end."

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

THE MEMORIAL of the undersigned Merchants, Bankers and others interested in the Trade between the United Kingdom and the Province of *Canada*,

Sheweth,

THAT the circumstances under which the "Cunard" Contract was renewed prospectively in May 1858 for a further period of five years from 1st January 1862, and the "Galway" Contract was subsequently entered into in February 1859, notwithstanding great dissatisfaction on the subject in Canada, and in neglect of an assurance previously given in the one case, that the province should have the opportunity of being heard, in the other that all parties desirous of competing for the service should have full means of doing so, are circumstances so well known, that it is sufficient only to refer to them. The statement of the whole of the facts is given in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1860, on Packet Contracts, and other official public documents therein quoted.

The influence of these proceedings of the legislature and public of Canada, is shown more particularly in Parliamentary Papers 112, Session 2 of 1859, and 120 of 1860. The course taken by the Imperial Government was gravely impugned as at variance with the distinct assurances previously given, and as fostering by Imperial aid a foreign competition detrimental in the highest degree to the commercial interests of the province. The result was that the Canadian legislature found itself compelled, by motives of self preservation, to vote from the revenues of the province an annual grant of 45,000 *l.* sterling, extended subsequently to 84,000 *l.* sterling, towards the cost of the maintaining an independent steam packet postal service between Quebec and Portland and the mother country, in the hope of thus averting in some degree the loss of the passenger and through traffic between Europe and the Western States of the American Union, and of diminishing the pressure of a heavy burden of charges and postage on Canadian traffic and correspondence, consequent on their attraction, through Imperial subsidies, to the ports of Boston and New York. To use the words of the Report of the Select Committee, "In the meanwhile this country and her colony present the spectacle of competition against each other, by maintaining rival subsidized lines at a greater mutual cost to the respective Governments, that of Canada having recently increased her subsidy to the Montreal Company to about 84,000 *l.* sterling."

The services of the Cunard Line have been performed with wonted speed and regularity; and those of the Montreal Line also much to the advantage and satisfaction of the public. In neither case have the interests of the sister kingdom been neglected, as testified by the punctual receipt and dispatch of the Irish mails through the respective ports of Cork and Londonderry.

In the case of the Galway contract, however, the circumstances are altogether different. The service, unsatisfactory when performed, has broken down, no departure having taken place under the contract since the month of October last.

The undersigned, representing Canadian interests in this country, feel themselves justified, under these circumstances, in respectfully calling upon Her Majesty's Government to exercise the powers vested in them by the express terms of the Galway contract, as follows: "In case of any breach of this contract on the part of the said Company, their officers, agents, or servants, in any respect, and whether there be or be not any penalty or sum of money made payable by the said Company for any such breach, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for executing the said office of Lord High Admiral (if they think fit, and notwithstanding there may or may not have been any former breach of this contract), by writing under the hand of one of their secretaries for the time being, to determine this contract without any previous notice to the said Company or their agents, and to declare that contract at an end."

And your memorialists further pray that Her Majesty's Government will consent to transfer to the Montreal Line of Steamers the whole, or such portion as they may think fit, of the subsidy hitherto allowed to the Galway Line, thereby rendering in some degree justice to the Canadian people, and the large interests in this country concerned in the prosperity of the province, by relieving Canada of a portion at least of the heavy annual subsidy to the Montreal Line of steamers, now borne by the Colonial Exchequer, a subsidy forced upon the Government and people of Canada by a course of policy, against which they have for several years past energetically protested as unfairly fostering the rival ports of the United States; and a policy, moreover, which has been condemned after solemn inquiry by a verdict of a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

(Signed by)

Baring Marshall, Glyn, Mills & Co. } Provincial Agents of Canada.

Chalmers, Guthrie & Co.

John Chapman & Co.

And by twenty-seven other signatures.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

COPY of a MEMORIAL to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from Merchants, Bankers, Traders and others interested in the Trade with *Canada*, praying that the CONTRACT between HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT and the ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY may be declared at an end.

(*Mr. Dunlop.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
26 *February* 1861.

Under 1 *oz*

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS (GALWAY AND AMERICA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 April 1861;—*for*,

"COPIES of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Treasury, the Post Office, and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, since the 1st day of September 1860, with reference to the CONVEYANCE of the MAILS between *Galway* and *America*."

General Post Office,
30 April 1861.

ROWLAND HILL,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Baxter.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *May* 1861.

COPIES of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Treasury, the Post Office, and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, since the 1st day of September 1860, with reference to the CONVEYANCE of the MAILS between *Galway* and *America*.

— No. 1. —

Mr. *Boate* to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
7 September 1860.

Sir,

WITH reference to the third paragraph of your communication of the 25th ultimo, 958 L., as to the suspension of the contract until all four of the Company's new vessels were completed, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the Directors, having taken this matter into consideration, have communicated with the Treasury upon the subject, and having regard to the importance of not making any absolute suspension of the contract, and considering the requirements of your Department with respect to the ships for the service, the Directors resolved to submit a proposition to the Treasury for making the mail service a monthly service for a short time, the period not in any case to exceed six months, the fortnightly service to be resumed so soon as the other two new vessels of the Company are ready.

Mr. Weir, the general manager, and Mr. Vallance, the solicitor to the Company, attended at the Treasury this morning, and were informed that this matter has been brought under your consideration, and will be referred to his Lordship the Postmaster General.

The Directors trust this view will meet with his Lordship's approval.

Having regard to the objection you entertained to the "Parana," the Directors do not propose to offer her again for the voyage on the 11th instant, but that the monthly voyage shall date from the 28th August last, so as to make the next departure on the 25th September instant.

For this voyage on the 25th September instant, the "Connaught" will be in perfect order, and for the voyage on the 23d October the "Leinster," another of the new ships, will be ready.

The Company propose therefore to carry on the monthly service with those two ships until the other two ships are completed.

I may mention that the "Parana" made her voyage out to Boston in one day and three hours under the time stipulated, and she has arrived this morning at Galway on her return voyage considerably under the time, bringing New York intelligence up to the 31st ultimo.

Still, in deference to the wishes of the Postmaster General, the Company will not press upon your department to accept the "Parana" again.

I am, &c.

F. Hill, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 2. —

(1018 L.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir,

General Post Office, 13 September 1860.

THE Postmaster General has received, through the Colonial Office, the copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Newfoundland, in which he complains that the steam ship "Connaught," which sailed from Boston on the 7th August last, failed to call at St John's on her way to England.

The

The only explanation on this point that has yet been furnished to this office, is contained in a memorandum addressed to the Postmaster of Galway, and signed by the purser of the ship, and which simply states that the "Connaught" arrived off St. John's at 8 a. m. on the 11th August, and that, owing to the disabled state of the engines and a dense fog, the ship sailed for Galway at 9.30 p. m. on the 12th, without landing mails.

As however the Governor states in his Despatch that, on reference to the shipping lists, he finds that on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th August, no less than 32 sailing vessels entered the port from all parts of the world (several of them from the United States), and also the mail steamer from Halifax, it appears to the Postmaster General that the explanation given by the purser is by no means satisfactory; and I am to request, therefore, that you will furnish me, for the information of his Lordship, with full particulars of the circumstances under which the "Connaught" failed to land the mails for Newfoundland, and to embark the mails for England on the 11th August last.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 3. —

Mr. *Arbuthnot* to the Postmaster General.

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 13 September 1860.

I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the enclosed copies of two letters addressed to this Board on behalf of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, and I am to state that the contract for the Galway service having now been affirmed by a vote of Parliament, it ceases to be of a provisional character, and must be dealt with on the same principles as other existing mail contracts.

The supervision over these contracts is now vested by Act of Parliament in the Postmaster General, and it rests with him, in the first instance, to decide whether the conditions have been fulfilled, and what temporary modifications may be properly admitted. References will continue to be made to this Board in cases of difficulty involving the existence of the contract, or any serious alteration of its terms, as regards either the pecuniary liabilities of the public or the amount of service to be performed, and their Lordships will be ready to consider any representations made by parties questioning the decision of the Postmaster General.

Subject to this general control, it would be inexpedient that their Lordships should interfere with the executive functions of the Postmaster General, who is immediately responsible for the arrangements for giving due effect to postal contracts after they have received the sanction of Parliament. My Lords, therefore, will refrain from expressing any opinion on the applications of the Company until they shall have been considered by your Lordship, further than to observe that the same principles will apply to this as to other mail contracts; viz., that while, on the one hand, undue advantage should not be taken of contractors who have been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from the literal fulfilment of their engagements as regards time, on the other hand, that an indefinite or very protracted delay in commencing the complete service with proper vessels would not be consistent with the fair spirit of the contract, and would constitute a ground, not only for fines, but for its avoidance altogether.

In case, therefore, your Lordship should be of opinion that the proposal now made by the Company (No. 8 in Messrs. Vallance's letter of the 6th instant), for a monthly service for a period not exceeding six months—such service, however, to be performed by vessels coming strictly within the terms of the contract—may properly be accepted, it would seem desirable, in order to avoid possible difficulties hereafter, that, as a condition of acceding to this or any other temporary arrangement, a distinct clause should be inserted avoiding the whole contract, without any claim for damages, at the end of such period as may be fixed, if the Company are then unable to fulfil its conditions strictly according to their fair intent and meaning.

Also, if a monthly service be permitted, it would seem right, as the Company say that their second vessel, the "Leinster," will be ready in 10 days or a fortnight from the 1st September, that she and the "Connaught" should be employed on that service, the payments for which will, of course, not exceed half the amount which would have been payable for the fortnightly service.

And further, referring to the letter from this Board to Messrs. Vallance, relative to the Newfoundland mail service (of which a copy is herewith transmitted), and to their reply of the 6th instant, it would seem desirable that your Lordship should take this opportunity of coming to a clear understanding with the Company as to the performance of that service for the Colonial subsidy.

The other points set forth in Messrs. Vallance's last letter my Lords leave for the consideration of your Lordship.

Subject to these observations, my Lords suspend their judgment on the whole question, until they receive the report of your Lordship on the communications now referred to you.

I have, &c.

The Postmaster General, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *G. Arbuthnot.*

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 3.

Mr. *Hamilton* to Messrs. *Vallance.*

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 29 August 1860.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that their Lordships have deferred replying to your letter of the 11th ultimo, in reference to the postal contract with Newfoundland, owing to the uncertain state of the contract for the service between Galway and America.

The Estimates for that service having now been voted by Parliament, it will be desirable to come to some clear understanding as to the service between Galway and Newfoundland.

Your letter of the 11th ultimo, and the Order in Council of the Colony of Newfoundland therein referred to, appear to contemplate the continuance of a monthly service on terms of the existing contract, entirely independent of the fortnightly service between Galway and America, under the contract which has just been sanctioned by Parliament.

My Lords would be glad to know whether this is the present intention of your Company, more especially as the arrangements with Canada, referred to in your former letter, have not taken effect, or whether what you propose is some arrangement by which the mails for Newfoundland may be conveyed by the main line of Transatlantic steamers.

As the Company are bound by the terms of the contract to call at or off St. John's, Newfoundland, for the purpose of delivering telegraphic messages, it is understood by the Post Office that they are bound to carry mails also to and from St. John's, without extra charge, unless it can be clearly shown that this is contrary to the fair meaning of the contract, and to the understanding of the parties at the time.

Without prejudice to the question of construction for the present, my Lords would observe, that it does not seem reasonable that the Colony of Newfoundland should cease to contribute the sum of 8,500 *l.* a year, which they have been ready to pay for an inferior service, in the event of a superior one being substituted, and therefore they would be prepared to make the continuance of this Colonial subsidy to the Company a condition of performing the mail service to and from St. John's, whether by an independent line, or by the main line; but looking at the large amount of subsidy already payable by the Imperial Government to the Company, my Lords would not think it reasonable to contribute an additional 4,500 *l.* a year, from Imperial funds, in aid of a service which, under the probable construction of the contract, they could require to be done, without extra payment, by the steamers to whose support they are already contributing 78,000 *l.* a year.

If this arrangement were carried out, the Company would be in the receipt of 78,000 *l.* a year from the Imperial Government, and 8,500 *l.* a year from the Newfoundland Company, for which they would take mails as well as telegrams to and from St. John's by their regular steamers, but be relieved from the necessity of running an independent monthly line; or, on the other hand, if they preferred it, they might run such independent line for Newfoundland mails, and call for telegrams only with their main line.

My Lords would be glad to know distinctly what course the Company propose to adopt, with a view to further communication with the Colony of Newfoundland on the subject.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Vallance & Vallance, 20, Lower Essex-street, Strand.

(signed) *G. A. Hamilton.*

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 3.

Messrs. *Vallance* to the Treasury.

20, Essex-street, Strand, London,
3 September 1860.

My Lords,

We have, on behalf of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited), to submit to your Lordships the following statement and request:

Prior to the Vote being passed by Parliament for the subsidy to this Company, the fullest explanations were given to Her Majesty's Government, as to the actual state and condition of the four ships contracted to be built for this Company for the performance of the postal service to America; and as only one of these four vessels had been delivered, and as the cause of delay in the delivery of the others arose from circumstances over which the Company had no control, Her Majesty's Government were pleased to permit the "Parana" and "Prince Albert" to be used temporarily, pending the delivery of the new ships.

Every exertion has been made to obtain the other vessels, the builders having worked night and day to insure their earliest delivery.

The "Connaught" is already delivered.

The "Leinster" was launched on Saturday last, 1st September, and will be delivered to the Company in the course of 10 days or a fortnight.

The "Munster" will be launched on Wednesday the 5th September next, and delivered to the Company in October.

The "Ulster" is expected to follow her some weeks later.

In the meantime the Company had hoped that the "Prince Albert" and "Parana" would have been accepted for temporary service.

It appears, however, that the officials in the Post Office Department peremptorily refused to receive them as vessels coming within the terms of the contract even for a temporary purpose.

On Saturday the 25th August, through the kind permission of Lord Stanley of Alderley, the present Postmaster General, the "Prince Albert" was permitted to convey the American mails on Tuesday the 28th instant, but no arrangement was made as to future service, and this permission was only granted upon the condition of the Company paying a fine of 500 *l.*

We may mention that the Directors feel deeply aggrieved at the stringent construction which has heretofore been placed upon the terms of the contract by the officials of the Post Office, and the severe manner in which any departure from the technical requirements of the contract is visited upon this Company.

We feel assured that if the whole of the circumstances were to be explained to Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Company would receive from his Lordship that full and fair consideration which is accorded to all contractors who may be acting *bonâ fide*, and especially under a strictly penal contract.

In the letter received from Mr. Hill on Saturday, a suggestion was made as to the suspension of the contract until the new vessels are all completed; and, having consulted the Directors of the Atlantic Company upon the subject, we are instructed to submit to the consideration of your Lordships the following request, namely,—

First. That the service shall be a monthly service until the new vessels are ready.

Secondly. That immediately upon the completion of the other two vessels, the service shall again revert to a fortnightly service.

Thirdly. That this monthly service shall not in any case continue beyond the period of six months from the present time, and shall date from the last departure of the "Prince Albert" on Tuesday the 28th August, and that consequently the next departure shall be on the 25th September.

Fourthly. That the "Prince Albert" should be accepted as a temporary ship, subject to approval of an Admiralty surveyor.

Although two vessels could perform this service, still the Company are anxious to have a third vessel so as to guard against accidents, and not to commence the fortnightly service until the whole four vessels are delivered and passed by the Government.

The Company will of course undertake to resume the fortnightly service at the earliest possible moment; indeed, it is to their interest to do so, and no efforts on their part will be wanting to ensure the prompt and early delivery of the ships.

We may mention that the "Prince Albert" has made 15 voyages across the Atlantic of the most successful character, and that her last and several other voyages have proved her to be one of the finest vessels afloat, and that she is capable of performing the service effectively, she having already done so within the time prescribed by the very stringent clauses of the contract.

As the Company have during the present year expended 30,000 *l.* in refitting and rendering the "Prince Albert" perfect, they have felt deeply aggrieved that such a ship should have been rejected.

The very great commercial advantages of the Atlantic Company's line have already become apparent, for during the last few weeks telegraphic messages of the utmost importance connected with the cotton trade and the corn trade have been communicated

within six days to St. John's, which under no circumstance could have been provided for by any other service.

The Directors will be glad to learn that your Lordships have been pleased to assent to their suggestions.

We have, &c.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(signed) *Vallance & Vallance.*

Enclosure No. 3, in No. 3.

Messrs. *Vallance* to the Treasury.

20, Essex-street, Strand, W. C.,
London, 6 September 1860.

Sir,

We had the honour to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo, in reference to the mail service contract with the Colony of Newfoundland; and we have since received the instructions of the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) on the subject.

We must, in the first place, tender our respectful protest against such a construction of the Imperial contract of 21st April 1859, as would impose upon the Company the obligation to carry mails to St. John's, Newfoundland.

We do not propose to trouble you with any arguments on this point, but trust you will permit us to refer to the intention of the contracting parties, Her Majesty's Government and the Company.

We feel assured that whatever may be the technical construction of the contract, the Company will receive at the hands of the Government such a fair and equitable construction (and, if necessary, such an alteration) as would be accorded by the law to all contracts between any of Her Majesty's subjects.

And first, as to the intention in reference to the Imperial contract for the American mails.

This contract is dated the 21st April 1859.

At this time the Company was performing the mail service, under a Colonial contract with the Government of Newfoundland, between Galway and St. John's. This was a contract with the Colony, and not with the British Government.

This Company then sent in a tender to the Treasury, offering to carry the American mails between Galway and Boston, Halifax or Portland and New York. The tender was expressly limited to these mails.

It was stated, however, in the letter, that the Company would be able to carry telegraphic messages to St. John's, Newfoundland.

On the 22d day of February 1859, a letter was addressed by the Treasury to the Company, informing them, "That their Lordships would be prepared to enter into a contract with them, for the conveyance of the mails, once in every fortnight, to and from Galway and New York, and Galway and Boston."

In this letter it will be seen that no reference whatever was made either as to delivering mails or telegraphic messages at Newfoundland.

On the 15th March 1859, another letter was addressed by the Treasury to the Company, enclosing copy of a letter addressed by the Treasury to the Admiralty, directing "preparation of a contract for the conveyance by this Company, by a fortnightly mail service between Galway and Boston and Galway and New York alternately."

A letter was also addressed by the Treasury to the Admiralty, dated 15th March 1859, which states: "The performance of a contract by mail service between Galway and Boston and Galway and New York alternately." It also states: "The Company at all times to deliver telegraphic messages either at St. John's, Newfoundland, or at Halifax, Nova Scotia, within six days."

So far therefore as intention was concerned, it was never contemplated or intended, either by the Treasury or the Company, that the Company should carry mails to St. John's.

If any confirmation of this were needed, it is satisfactory to know that this is the view of the Admiralty Department, where the contract was actually drawn and completed.

We would add, that it will be in your own recollection that in the personal interviews we had the honour to have with you, and the discussions which took place on the subject of this contract, there never was the slightest or most indirect reference to the Company's being expected, under the Imperial contract, to carry mails to St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Company, however, feel that, throughout, they have been met in all stages of the affair by so much consideration by Her Majesty's Government, that they are desirous of meeting the suggestion made.

We have therefore on behalf of the Company to state they will adopt the principle of the suggestion made by you, as extended, and comprised in the following heads:

First. That the Company will reduce the Newfoundland subsidy by the sum of 4,500*l.*, making it in fact 8,500*l.* per annum.

Secondly. The Company to carry mails to St. John's monthly, as heretofore.

Thirdly.

Thirdly. The Company to convey telegraphic messages fortnightly to Newfoundland only.

Fourthly. The Colonial service to be performed by one and the same, and not by a separate line.

Fifthly. The time tables to be altered so as to make them consistent with the distance, changing the time for Boston for New York.

Sixthly. It is to be understood that in the construction of the clauses as to landing telegraphic messages at Halifax, in the event of the steamer being unable to make St. John's, this does not apply to the homeward voyages, so as to compel the Company to go back to Halifax, and thus run 1,000 miles unnecessarily.

Seventhly. Her Majesty's Government are to support the Company in their application to the Colony for an extended period for that contract, and on such terms as may be considered fair and remunerative for the service to the Colony, and the advantage to it.

Eighthly. The service to be monthly, from 27th August last, for a period of not more than six months, the Company making no claim except for the voyages performed.

Ninthly. The Company to have permission to use the "Prince Albert," or "Parana," for any voyage, if by accident, over which the Company have no control, one of their new ships should be unable to go.

Tenthly. The Company to have permission to perform the service by screw steamers, provided they are of the power and capacity mentioned in the contract, and to be subject to all the stipulations and conditions as to build, survey, approval, &c.

We would observe in reference to the last head, that although the Company have built paddle steamers for the service, there is no express requirement in the contract on this head.

Requesting your consideration of the above,

We have, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., (signed) *Vallance & Vallance.*
Her Majesty's Treasury, Whitehall.

— No. 4. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 14 September 1860.

With reference to the recent correspondence which has been forwarded to the department, between the solicitors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with regard to such part of the mail service between this country and Newfoundland as is performed by your Company, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inquire whether, if his Lordship would consent to waive his legal right to require your Company to convey mails to and from Newfoundland by the vessels employed in the American service, without any addition to the subsidy for that service, your Directors will agree to carry such mails, by every packet, for a payment to you by the Colony at the rate of 8,500*l.* per annum, on the simple understanding that the present special mail service to Newfoundland shall merge in the main or American service, and that you shall not, therefore, be required to have two fleets of ships.

The Postmaster General cannot recommend the Lords of the Treasury to agree to any of the other conditions enumerated in Messrs. Vallance & Vallance's letter of the 6th instant, though I am directed to state, that without surrendering any right on the subject, his Lordship has not at present any intention to require that the vessels of your Company shall, on their homeward voyage, go back to Halifax when they are unable to land telegraphic messages or mails at St. John's, Newfoundland.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 5. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
17 September 1860.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the question contained therein is one of such importance that it must necessarily be discussed and considered at a meeting of the Board of Directors; and as some of the Directors are absent, and Mr. Vallance, the Company's solicitor, who has carried on the correspondence with the Treasury, is also out of town, I beg permission on behalf of the Company to defer a reply to your letter until after the meeting of Directors on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

In the meantime the "Connaught" can sail on Tuesday the 25th instant with the American and Newfoundland mails (without prejudice to any question), and there will be ample time to arrange all matters satisfactorily before the next departure on 23d October.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 6. —

Mr. *Smith* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
19 September 1860.

Sir,

The steam ship "Connaught," of London, 1,522 tons register, Captain Leitch, being the ship appointed to sail with Her Majesty's mails of 24th instant from Galway for New York, I have the honour to request you will cause a certificate to be issued, exempting that ship from the operation of the Passenger Act from and after the 24th instant, under the bond given by this Company, dated 22d June 1859.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *S. Smith.*

— No. 7. —

(63,021.)

Mr. *Parkhurst* to Mr. *Weir.*

General Post Office, 20 September 1860.

Sir,

I have received your letter of yesterday's date, applying for a certificate of exemption from the Passengers Act for the mail packet "Connaught." This certificate is being prepared, and shall be forwarded to you.

I observe, however, that you state that the "Connaught" is to proceed to New York. This is probably a clerical error, but to prevent any misunderstanding, I beg to remind you that as the last packet despatched by the Company, the "Prince Albert" sailed for New York, the next packet will of course go to Boston.

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. Parkhurst.*

A. M. Weir, Esq.
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 8. —

Mr. *Smith* to Mr. *Parkhurst.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
Sir, 20 September 1860.

In answer to your communication of this date just received, I beg to state that the intimation of the "Connaught" proceeding to New York on the 25th instant, as stated in my letter of yesterday, was, as you assume, a clerical error. She will, of course proceed to Boston.

Thanking you for calling attention to this matter,

I am, &c.,
(signed) *S. Smith.*

R. Parkhurst, Esq.
General Post Office.

— No. 9. —

(1066 L.)

Mr. *Parkhurst* to Mr. *Smith.*

Sir, General Post Office, 22 September 1860.

In compliance with the request made in your letter of the 19th instant, I beg leave to transmit to you the enclosed certificate exempting the steam ship "Connaught," one of the vessels to be employed under contract for the conveyance of mails between Galway and the United States, from the operation of the Passengers Act. This certificate is available for one year from the present time.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. Parkhurst.*

S. Smith, Esq.
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 10. —

The Postmaster General to the Treasury.

My Lords, General Post Office, 22 September 1860.

With reference to Mr. Arbuthnot's letter of the 13th instant, concerning the contract for the Galway service, I have the honour to state that I am of opinion that, in a postal point of view, it would be better that the service should be suspended altogether, and the whole subsidy for a time be thereby saved, than that the suspension should be partial; but if, for other than postal reasons, your Lordships prefer that the service shall continue once a month, I shall, of course, be prepared to act on that decision.

I entirely agree in your Lordships' opinion, that the period during which any suspension may be permitted shall be limited to six months; and that it shall be clearly provided that the whole contract shall be avoided, without any claim for damages, if at the end of that time the Company are unable to fulfil its conditions strictly according to their fair intent and meaning.

I am also of opinion, in accordance with what I gather to be the opinion of your Lordships, that, if a monthly service be permitted, such service shall be performed exclusively by vessels which come strictly within the terms of the contract, including, of course, the provision which requires that the plans and designs shall have been approved by the Admiralty before the vessels are built; and that no application for the use of any other vessel whatever be entertained.

If, during the performance of the service, whether fortnightly or monthly, the Company have not, on any occasion, a vessel ready within the terms of the contract, they should, in my opinion, pay the forfeit; this forfeit being, by the contract itself, limited to the amount of subsidy for the particular voyage.

The Directors have more than once complained that the Post Office has been unduly rigorous in enforcing their contract; but on this point I may state that, during the period their contract has been in operation, they have applied for and

received more indulgences than the Directors of all the other mail packet, companies put together.

If a monthly service be decided on, the payment should be, as proposed 3,000 *l.* per double voyage, subject, of course, to deductions for overtime, &c.

With respect to the Newfoundland service, I beg to inform your Lordships that I have caused a letter to be addressed to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, inquiring whether, in the event of my being disposed to waive the legal right to require the Company to convey, without any additional payment, mails to and from Newfoundland by the vessels employed in the American service, they will agree to carry such mails by those vessels, for the colonial subsidy of 8,500 *l.* per annum. It appears, however, by a letter from the secretary of the Company, dated the 17th instant, that no reply can be given to this inquiry until after a meeting of the Directors, on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

But as there is no necessary connexion between the two matters, and it is important that the Company should know distinctly on what terms the concession of a monthly service (if it be determined to make the concession), will be granted, I am of opinion that it is not advisable to defer, until after that period, the settlement of the question relating to the main service.

I request therefore to receive your Lordships' further instructions as early as possible.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *Stanley of Alderley.*

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 11. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
Sir, 26 September 1860.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a claim for the amount of postal subsidy due to this Company by Her Majesty's Post Office Department, for the September quarter, 1860.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *A. Boate.*

The Secretary, General Post Office,
St. Martin's-le-Grand.

— No. 12. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E.C., London,
Sir, 26 September 1860.

WITH reference to your communication of the 13th instant, 1018 L, on the subject of a Despatch received at the Colonial Office from the Governor of Newfoundland, complaining that the steamship "Connaught," which sailed from Boston on the 7th August last, failed to call at St. John's on her way to England :

I have the honour, by desire of the Directors, to transmit, for the information of His Lordship, the Postmaster General, copies of the following documents, viz. :—

1. Telegram from light-keeper at Cape Race to Mr. Shea, the Company's agent at St. John's.

2. Declaration as to the state of the weather on the 10th, 11th, and 12th August, on the Coast of Newfoundland, by Thomas Winter, Esq., subcollector of Her Majesty's Customs in that island.

3. Declaration

3. Declaration of James Cantwell, lighthouse keeper, Cape Spear, near St. John's, as to the state of the weather in that locality on 10th, 11th, and 12th August 1860.

These documents seem to afford ample evidence as to the prudence of the commander of the "Connaught," in proceeding to sea for the safety of the ship, and the lives of the passengers entrusted to his care, after waiting for 37½ hours off the coast of Newfoundland, in thick weather and in the midst of dangerous currents.

The Directors trust that his Lordship, the Postmaster General, will be of opinion that these documents fully meet the allegations contained in the letter of his Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 12.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, to Wit.

ON this 16th day of August, in the year of Our Lord 1860, before me, William Henry Mare, of the Town of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, Notary Public, by lawful authority duly admitted and sworn, personally came and appeared, James Cantwell, who solemnly declared, that he is the keeper of the lighthouse at Cape Spear, near St John's; that it is a part of his duty to signal vessels coming from the direction of Cape Race; that he is particularly bound to be on the look out when mail steamers are expected; that on Friday the 10th, Saturday the 11th, and Sunday the 12th instant, he kept a very strict watch for the steamer "Connaught," as he knew she was expected to arrive at this port, from Boston, on the evening of the first-named day; that during the said three days the fog was as dense as he ever remembers to have seen it, with the exception of a part of Saturday the 11th, when, between noon and six o'clock, p.m., the fog receded to the distance of about a mile from the shore, but soon after six it again set in as dense as before; that during the time in question it would have been very unsafe for any vessel to approach the coast, and except during the short interval abovenamed no large vessel could venture near enough to make out the land; that the change in the fog, between noon and six, p.m., on the 11th, declarant believes to have been a local change only, and while extending a mile off in the vicinity of Cape Spear, he does not think it reached any material distance in the direction of Cape Race.

(signed) *James Cantwell.*

L. S.

Declared before me, and to which I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal of office.

(signed) *W. H. Mare,*
Not. Pub.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 12.

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Copy Telegram, 14 August 1860, St. John's, from *A. Shea* to *William Halley,* Light Keeper, Cape Race.

WHAT was the state of the weather at and about Cape Race, on Friday the 10th, Saturday the 11th, and Sunday the 12th instant? If foggy, was the fog, during those days, very dense? Could a large steamship approach the land, near Cape Race, with safety? and was it possible to see the land from seaward? Please give me a particular answer to the above.

(signed) *A. Shea.*

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

From *William Halley,* Cape Race Lighthouse, to *A. Shea,* 14 August 1860.

WEATHER at Cape Race on 10th, 11th, and 12th instant, dense fog and mist; wind, south-west, moderate. Impossible to see this land on those days. Unsafe for a steamer to make Cape Race.

(signed) *William Halley.*

Enclosure No. 3, in No. 12.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

SAINT JOHN'S, to Wit.

ON this 17th day of August in the year of our Lord 1860 before me, William Henry Mare, of the town of St. John's in the Island of Newfoundland, notary public by lawful authority duly admitted and sworn, personally came and appeared, Thomas Winter, esq., sub-collector of Her Majesty's Customs at the port of Gaultois, in this island, who solemnly declared—

That on the morning of Friday the 10th instant, he left the harbour of Lamaline on the west side of Placentia Bay, about 15 miles from the Island of St. Pierre in the coasting schooner "Charles," bound to this port of St. John's, and on Sunday the 12th instant, arrived here. That during the whole passage the coast was enveloped in dense fog, and he was thereby prevented from seeing land any time during the voyage, until within a few miles of this port, although after doubling Cape Race, the vessel was so near the land that he could distinctly hear the sea beating against the shore, and continued to do so until arrival here.

(signed) *Thomas Winter.*

Declared before me, and to which I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office.

Quod attestor,
(signed) *W. A. Mare,*
Not. Pub.

— No. 13. —

(64,729.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 28 September 1860.

I BEG to return the account transmitted in your letter of the 26th instant, and to request that, as the payments to be made to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company depend upon the time occupied in the several voyages, a statement may be made out showing what was the time taken in each case, and the excess, if any, over the time allowed by the contract.

I enclose, as a specimen of what is required, the copy of an account rendered by another Company which performs a mail service under similar conditions.

It is also requisite that, with the amended account, and as vouchers for its accuracy, you should forward to me the certificates which, on the completion of each voyage, have been given by the Admiralty agents in charge of the mails to the commanders of the packets.

I have further to remind you that you have omitted to deduct from the account the two sums of 500 *l.* each, which the Company was required to forego on the two occasions upon which the steamer "Prince Albert" was permitted to be used in the conveyance of the mails.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Tilley.*

A. Boate, Esq.
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 14. —

(1065 L.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 29 September 1860.

IN reply to my letter of the 14th instant, in which I inquired, by direction of the Postmaster General, whether, if his Lordship would consent to waive his legal right to require the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company to convey mails to and from Newfoundland by the vessels employed in the American service, without any addition to the subsidy for that service, the Directors would agree to carry such mails on the conditions therein laid down, you informed me that an answer to this question should be forwarded to the Postmaster

Postmaster General after a meeting of the Directors to take place on the 26th instant.

As no further communication has been received from you, I am desired by his Lordship to request that he may be furnished with a reply without further delay.

I am, &c.
A. Boate, Esq. (signed) *J. Tilley.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 15. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
Sir, 29 September 1860.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and in reply beg to acquaint you, that owing to the absence of several of the Directors from London upon important business of the Company, a Board was not formed on Wednesday last.

Another meeting is appointed for Wednesday next, when your letter of the 14th instant will be laid before the Board, and an answer forwarded to you immediately afterwards.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 16. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
Sir, 2 October 1860.

WITH reference to your communication of the 28th ultimo (No. 64,729), I have the honour to transmit herewith an amended claim for the amount due to the Company for mail services performed in the September quarter, 1860, which I trust will be found correct.

The certificates received from the Admiralty agents are also herewith transmitted.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 17. —

(64,729.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 3 October 1860.

THE amended account which you transmitted in your letter of yesterday's date having been examined, I beg to enclose a warrant for the amount which is found to be due to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company for the four voyages completed.

With regard to the fifth voyage charged for in the account rendered, I have to point out to you that the steamer "Connaught" did not leave Galway as a mail packet, the mails of that week having been despatched by the Canadian mail packet "North Briton."

It is true that, at the urgent solicitation of the Company, a bag of letters was, in compliance with a request made in a note from the Secretary of the Treasury, made up at this office on the evening of the 10th July; and forwarded to Galway to be put on board the "Connaught," but it was clearly understood at the time that

that this would not give rise to any demand for payment, and this voyage has therefore been struck out of the account.

There are two further errors in the account with respect to the second voyage of the "Prince Albert." The reasons given for the length of time occupied on the outward trip are quite insufficient to warrant any exemption from penalties for the whole of the excess over the time allowed by the contract, and the homeward voyage, instead of being performed in six hours less, occupied an hour and a half more than the time allowed.

I have to add, that certificates were not forwarded by you for each voyage, but in future these must be regularly sent with the account.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Tilley.*

A. Boate, Esq.
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

—No. 18.—

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
4 October 1860.

Sir,

The directors of this Company have fully considered the correspondence which has passed between this Company and the Post Office Department, as well as that with the Treasury, in reference to the existing postal contracts and the various points involved in such correspondence; and as the present Board of Directors has only recently been appointed, they have deemed it necessary to make personal examination of the ships already built for the Company, and those still in process of completion, with a view of making themselves acquainted with the exact position of affairs.

The result of this, and of the consideration which they have given to the correspondence, is, that the Directors trust now to be enabled to submit to his Lordship the Postmaster General a defined plan, with reference to the continuance of the service, which may get rid of all points of discussion, and ensure a performance of the service in a manner creditable to the Company and satisfactory to the Post Office Department.

The Directors, however, deem it of the utmost importance that they should be favoured with a personal interview with the Postmaster General, and I am therefore desired to ask that his Lordship will be good enough to receive a deputation from this Board, when the Directors will submit their views for his Lordship's consideration, in the full confidence of a satisfactory adjustment of all questions.

I beg the favour of your giving me the earliest notice of the time at which it will be convenient for his Lordship to receive this deputation, in order that I may be enabled to summon those members of the Board who reside in Ireland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Boate.*

The Secretary, General Post Office.

—No. 19.—

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
5 October 1860.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant (No. 64,729), enclosing an order of payment for 10,655 *l.*, on account of mail service for September quarter 1860.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Boate.*

The Secretary,
General Post Office, London.

— No. 20. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
Sir, 5 October 1860.

Referring to my communication of the 4th instant, asking his Lordship, the Postmaster General, to receive a deputation of the Directors of the Company; and having regard to the possibility of the time not enabling his Lordship to appoint an interview before Tuesday next (the ordinary day of departure for a fortnightly service from Galway), the Directors request permission to forego the despatch of a vessel from Galway on Tuesday the 9th instant.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, (signed) *A. Boate.*
General Post Office.

— No. 21. —

(66,699.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 5 October 1860.

With reference to your letter of this day's date, requesting that, pending the decision upon the proposal to make the packet service between Galway and America, temporarily, a monthly instead of a fortnightly service, the Company may be permitted to forego the despatch of a vessel from Galway on Tuesday next, the 9th instant, I beg to inform you on behalf of the Postmaster General, that your request is granted, and that notice will be immediately issued that the next packet from Galway will be that of the 23d instant.

I am, &c.
A. Boate, Esq. (signed) *J. Tilley.*

— No. 22. —

Mr. *Hamilton* to the Postmaster General.

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 5 October 1860.

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury your report * of the 23d ultimo, on an application of the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company for a partial suspension of their contract for the performance of the Galway postal service; and I am directed by their Lordships to state in reply, that if it were possible to look solely to postal considerations, a suspension of this contract, so as to save the subsidy, whether for six months or for a more extended period, might be desirable; but it is necessary to look at the whole circumstances of the case, in which a contract has been made by the Government and confirmed by Parliament.

The first question is, whether the failure to comply literally with the conditions of the contract, by having the new steamers ready, has been of such a nature that, taking a fair view of the whole circumstances, and having reference to the usual practice in other cases, your Lordship, who is primarily responsible in these matters, is prepared to report that, in your opinion, the contract has been so far violated in essential particulars that it should be considered as forfeited.

In case of such a report being received either now or at any time hereafter from your Lordship, my Lords will be prepared to give it their most attentive consideration. But should you be of opinion that, although the contract has not been

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* *See* Letter No. 10.

been in all respects fulfilled, yet that the Company have done their best, and have so far carried its main stipulations into effect, that it would be harsh and inequitable, if not illegal, to attempt to cancel the contract on the ground of non-fulfilment, without giving them a further period to complete their remaining steamers, then my Lords would be of opinion that, on the whole, an arrangement either on the basis of a monthly service, or of a total suspension for a period not exceeding six months, and subject to the conditions referred to in the letter from this Board of the 13th ultimo, would be the best course to adopt; and they would leave it to your Lordship to decide between the two alternatives, after hearing the parties who have applied to the Treasury for an interview to urge reasons in support of their proposal for a monthly service, but have been referred by my Lords to your Lordship, as the head of the department with which the responsibility primarily rests.

I have, &c.

The Postmaster General, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

— No. 23. —

(1125 L.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 8 October 1860.

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that his Lordship will receive a deputation of the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company at this office, at one o'clock, on either Wednesday or Thursday next, whichever day may suit the convenience of the deputation. I beg that you will let me know, for the information of Lord Stanley of Alderley, on which of these days the deputation will attend.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq.
10, Cannon-street, E. C. (signed) *J. Tilley.*

— No. 24. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
8 October 1860.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of this day's date, No. 1125 L, intimating that Lord Stanley of Alderley will receive a deputation of the Directors of this Company, either on Wednesday or Thursday, I am instructed to acquaint you that the deputation will have the honour of waiting upon his Lordship on Thursday, the 11th instant, at one o'clock.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 25. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
11 October 1860.

Sir,

Referring to the interview which the Directors of this Company had with his Lordship the Postmaster General this morning, and the conditional arrangement then made with respect to the "Prince Albert," going out on the 23d instant

instant with the American and Colonial mails. I have now the honour, on behalf of the Board, to state the conditions on which the "Prince Albert" is to be accepted.

1st. That the "Prince Albert" shall be surveyed by an Admiralty agent, to whom instructions shall be given, agreeably with what his Lordship assented to, namely, that the ship is not to be put into dry dock, unless the surveyor should find from his general survey that such a step is absolutely necessary.

2d. That the sum of 500 *l.* shall be deducted from the subsidy as a fine; and that the ship is to be liable for any penalties which may arise for non-performance of the voyage, under the terms of the contract.

3d. That this is to be without prejudice to any question now pending.

The vessel is now at Galway, and ready for survey at any moment.

I am instructed by the Directors to state that since their return to the office they have looked into the question of the tonnage of this ship, and find that, by the Parliamentary Return, her dimensions are as follows: length, 274 feet; breadth, 38 feet; depth, 27 feet, which gives, according to calculation, 1,936 $\frac{93}{94}$ tons, builder's measurement.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 26. —

(1154 L.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 13 October 1860.

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I beg to inform you that the Postmaster General has requested the Board of Admiralty to cause a survey to be made by their officers of the steamer "Prince Albert," and has stated to the Lords Commissioners that he does not wish that vessel to be put into a dry dock, unless the surveyors find, from their general survey, that such a step is absolutely necessary.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq., 10, Cannon-street, E. C. (signed) *J. Tilley.*

— No. 27. —

(1156, L.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 16 October 1860.

I am directed, by the Postmaster General to state, for the information of the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that, in consequence of the recent acceleration of the Irish mails, it has become necessary to alter the hour fixed for the departure from Galway of the packets conveying the mails to America under the Company's contract, and that his Lordship has decided upon fixing one o'clock, instead of three o'clock, p.m., as the hour for the departure of those packets in future.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq. (signed) *J. Tilley.*

— No. 28. —

(1137, L.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 16 October 1860.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will state to the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company that his Lordship desires to receive, with the least possible further delay, a reply to the letter

 which

which by his directions I addressed to you, on the 14th ultimo,* respecting the Newfoundland Mail Service,

I am at the same time to request that the Directors will furnish his Lordship with a statement showing the position in which the Company now stands with respect to the special service between Galway and Newfoundland, the contract for which, made on the 22d October 1858, expired on the 31st December last.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Tilley.*

A. Boate, Esq.
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 29. —

Mr. *Weir* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
16 October 1860.

Sir,

The steam ship "Prince Albert," of London, 1,463 tons register, Captain Walker, being the ship appointed to sail with Her Majesty's mails of 22d October instant from Galway for New York, I have the honour to request you will cause a certificate to be issued exempting that ship from the operation of the Passenger Act, from and after the 24th instant, under the bond given by this Company dated 22d June 1859.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. M. Weir,*
General Manager.

The Secretary, General Post Office.

— No. 30. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
17 October 1860.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant.

When the Directors had the honour of waiting upon the Postmaster General, his Lordship required them to state, in writing, their views and determination upon the various matters discussed, and they requested time, until they had the opportunity of considering them at a full meeting of the Board of Directors, several of whom were then absent.

This opportunity has not yet been afforded, but it is expected that a full Board will attend on Wednesday next, after which a communication, entering fully into the subject, shall be transmitted for his Lordship's consideration.

The Directors are under the impression, that when his Lordship consented to the "Prince Albert" being despatched with the mails on the 23d instant (subject to survey), it was at the same time admitted that no urgent necessity existed for deciding hastily upon other important points.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Boate.*

The Secretary,
General Post Office.

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* *See* Letter No. 4.

— No. 31. —

(68,346.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Boate*.

Sir, General Post Office, 19 October 1860.

With reference to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the steamer "Prince Albert" having been surveyed by the Admiralty surveyors, and the report of those officers having been laid before the Postmaster General, his Lordship has been pleased to permit that vessel to convey the mails of Tuesday next to Newfoundland and the United States, on condition that the sum of 500 *l.* shall be deducted from the subsidy for that voyage, and that the Company are liable to the usual penalties if the voyage be not performed under the terms of the contract.

The Postmaster General begs, however, that it may be distinctly understood that he accepts this vessel for one voyage only.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq. (signed) *J. Tilley.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 32. —

(1175 L.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Boate*.

Sir, General Post Office, 19 October 1860.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Postmaster General to transmit to you the enclosed certificate exempting the "Prince Albert" steamship from the operation of the Passenger Act.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq. (signed) *J. Tilley.*

— No. 33. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E.C., London,
25 October 1860.

Sir,

In compliance with the request of his Lordship the Postmaster General, that this Company should submit, in writing, their views upon the several points which formed the subject of discussion at the interview which the Directors had with Lord Stanley of Alderley, on Thursday the 11th instant, I have now the honour to state, for his Lordship's consideration,

1st. The question of the construction of the contract of the 21st April 1859, as to whether the Company is under obligation to deliver mails at St. John's, Newfoundland, is so important an element in the consideration of these matters, that I am desired respectfully to direct his Lordship's attention to the letter * of the 7th September 1860, addressed by Messrs. Vallance & Vallance to the Treasury, an extract from which is annexed.

2d. This letter contains the views of the Company, first, as to the construction of the contract, namely, that such contract does not impose upon the Company the obligation to carry mails to St. John's, Newfoundland, but only to deliver telegraphic messages there, and secondly, that so far as the intentions of the contracting parties were concerned, and so far as those intentions would govern the construction, there is no evidence whatever to lead to the conclusion, that

* *See* Enclosure No. 3, in No. 3.

that either the Government, or the Company, ever contemplated to provide for carrying mails to St. John's, but, on the contrary, the original tender by the Company, the Minutes of the Lords of the Treasury, the instructions from the Treasury to the Admiralty, and every document connected with the affair distinctly negatives any intentions of the kind; and in corroboration of this view, I have the honour to transmit, for his Lordship's perusal, the copy of a letter (Appendix, No. 2), from the contract department of the Admiralty to Messrs. Vallance, in which it is distinctly stated that "certainly when the contract was settled, it was not intended to send mails to St. John's."

3d. If, however, the Postmaster General should, on further consideration, be of opinion that, according to the terms of the contract, the Company are bound to deliver mails at St. John's, I have respectfully to request that his Lordship will permit the Directors to solicit from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the construction placed by their Lordships upon the Company's original tender and acceptance for the mail service, and upon their Lordships' instructions to the Admiralty, under which the contract was framed.

4th. The views of the Company therefore on the several matters brought under the attention of the Postmaster General, are as follows, and which the Directors respectfully trust may meet with his Lordship's acquiescence:

First. The Company is willing (subject to the following conditions) to reduce the Newfoundland subsidy by the sum of 4,500*l.* after the end of the present financial year, making it in fact 8,500*l.* per annum from the 1st April 1861, the mails to be delivered monthly by the same steamers which perform the service under the Imperial contract.

Secondly. The Company will deliver telegraphic messages at St. John's by every steamer (that is fortnightly), agreeably with the terms of the Imperial contract of the 21st April 1859.

Thirdly. The Company is not to be bound on the homeward voyage to return to Halifax, with telegraphic messages, should the ships be unable to deliver them at St. John's.

Fourthly. The service under the Imperial contract to be allowed to be a monthly service during the ensuing months of November, December, January, and February (the next departure to be on the 20th November), and the fortnightly service to commence on the 12th March 1861.

Fifthly. That the "Prince Albert" be accepted as one of the ships to perform the monthly service, subject to a penalty of 500*l.* for each voyage, and subject to any penalties to be incurred under the terms of the contract.

5th. The unfortunate loss of the "Connaught," the news of which reached London only on Saturday last, the 20th instant, has deprived the Company of one of their new ships, the Directors trust that this loss having arisen from circumstances over which they had no control, may entitle them to his Lordship's consideration, and that some indulgence may be extended to the Company.

His Lordship was informed that the second new ship (the "Leinster") was ready, and the Directors would have been prepared to have performed the monthly service with the "Connaught" and "Leinster," had his Lordship declined to receive the "Prince Albert."

Under the present most unfortunate and unexpected loss of the "Connaught," the Directors are compelled earnestly to submit, that his Lordship the Postmaster General will now allow the "Prince Albert" to be accepted with the "Leinster" for four voyages.

6th. With respect to the position of the Colonial contract, I have the honour to state that a Minute of the Council of the Colonial Government of Newfoundland was passed in 1859, extending the contract for a period of four years further, from 1st January 1860.

Application was made to the Treasury for the confirmation of the Colonial Minute, and from the circumstance of the sum of 4,500*l.* for this service having been subsequently provided for in the Parliamentary Estimates for 1860-1, the Directors assumed that to be a sufficient recognition of the arrangement by the Treasury for the continuance of the contract.

Moreover,

Moreover, the Company have continued to perform the service in the present year, under the recognition and instruction of the Post Office Department; a forfeiture of the Newfoundland subsidy for one month, viz. 1,000 *l.*, having been specially imposed by the Postmaster General as the penalty for the delay of the Colonial mails from the 21st to the 24th July 1860, when the Directors requested permission, in the month of July, to convey the Newfoundland mails in the ship appointed to perform the fortnightly Imperial service on the 24th of that month, so that they might not be compelled to send two ships to sea within three days of each other.

The Directors respectfully refer to the correspondence on this point in the appendix to this letter, which treats the Colonial contract as a separate and independent contract.

I have only to add that the Directors have determined that no efforts shall be wanting on their parts, and they have decided on building immediately two additional vessels of greater power and tonnage than those already built, so as to ensure the full and efficient performance of the contract.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, (signed) *A. Boate.*
General Post Office.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 33.

EXTRACT from Letter addressed by Messrs. *Vallance & Vallance* to the Treasury, 7 September 1860.

WE had the honour to receive your letter of the 29th ultimo, in reference to the mail service contract with the colony of Newfoundland, and we have since received the instructions of the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company on the subject.

We must in the first place, tender our respectful protest against such a construction of the Imperial mail contract of 21st April 1859, as would impose upon the Company the obligation to carry mails to St. John's, Newfoundland.

We do not propose to trouble you with any arguments on this point, but trust you will permit us to refer to the intention of the contracting parties, Her Majesty's Government and the Company.

We feel assured that whatever may be the technical construction of the contract, the Company will receive at the hands of the Government, such a fair and equitable construction (and if necessary, such an alteration), as would be accorded by the law to all contracts between any of Her Majesty's subjects.

And first as to the intention in reference to the Imperial contract for the American mails.

The contract is dated the 21st April 1859; at this time the Company were performing the mail service under a colonial contract with the Government of Newfoundland, between Galway and St. John's; this was a contract with the colony and not with the British Government.

This Company then sent in a tender to the Treasury, offering to carry the American mails between Galway and Boston, Halifax or Portland and New York. The tender was expressly limited to these mails.

It was stated, however, in the letter that the Company would be able to carry telegraphic messages to St. John's Newfoundland.

On the 22d day of February 1859, a letter was addressed by the Treasury to the Company informing them, "That their Lordships would be prepared to enter into a contract with them for the conveyance of the mails once in every fortnight, to and from Galway and New York, and Galway and Boston."

In this letter it will be seen that no reference whatever was made either as to delivering mails or telegraphic messages at Newfoundland.

On the 15th March 1859 another letter was addressed by the Treasury to the Company, enclosing copy of a letter addressed by the Treasury to the Admiralty, directing, "Preparation of a contract for the conveyance by this Company by a fortnightly mail service, between Galway and Boston, and Galway and New York alternately."

A letter was also addressed by the Treasury to the Admiralty, dated 15th March 1859, which states, "The performance of a contract by mail service between Galway and Boston, and Galway and New York alternately."

It also states, "The Company at all times to deliver telegraphic messages either at St. John's, Newfoundland, or at Halifax, Nova Scotia, within six days."

So far therefore as intention was concerned, it was never contemplated or intended either by the Treasury or the Company that the Company should carry mails to St. John's.

If any confirmation of this were needed, it is satisfactory to know that this is the view of the Admiralty Department where the contract was actually drawn and completed.

We would add that it would be in your recollection, that in the personal interview we had the honour to have with you, and the discussions which took place on the subject of this contract, there never was the slightest or most indirect reference to the Company's being expected under the Imperial contract to carry mails to St. John's, Newfoundland.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 33.

Mr. *Brady* to Messrs. *Vallance.*

Dear Sirs, Contract Office, Admiralty, 28 September 1860.

In reply to your note of the 25th instant, I perfectly remember the discussion to which you allude, touching the delivery of telegraphic messages at St. John's, and the contract appears to me now, as it appeared to us both at the time, perfectly clear on the point.

The first clause on page 3 requires telegraphic messages to be delivered at St. John's. The second clause on the same page requires that all steamers employed under the contract shall call at St. John's both on their outward and homeward voyages, or (failing to make St. John's through stress of weather) at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and then goes on to provide that all such mails, passengers, and telegraphic messages are to be delivered and received at each of the ports or places at which the said vessels shall touch, as shall have to be delivered or received at such places respectively, viz., telegraphic messages at St. John's or Halifax within six days, as provided in the preceding clause of the contract, and mails, passengers, &c., as regards the places mentioned in table "A.," within the times therein mentioned.

Nothing can be clearer to my mind, and certainly when the contract was settled it was not intended to send mails to St. John's.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Vallance & Vallance, (signed) *Antonio Brady.*
20, Essex-street, Strand, W. C.

Enclosure No. 3, in No. 33.

Secretary of Company to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.,

Sir, London, 17 July 1860.

Referring to the interview had with you this day by the general manager of the Company, at which you stated, as the only condition on which you could advise the Postmaster General to sanction the mails for Newfoundland of the 21st being conveyed by the steamers leaving Galway for America on the 24th instant, that the Company should forfeit 1,000*l.*, being the amount of the subsidy to which they would be entitled under their contract with the Newfoundland Government;

The Directors respectfully submit that this is a severe condition to impose for substituting Tuesday, the 24th, as the day of departure of the Newfoundland mails from Galway instead of Saturday, the 21st instant.

Under the circumstances, however, the Directors have no option but to accede to the conditions of the Post Office department;

Nevertheless they are induced to hope that, on consideration of the circumstances, his Grace the Postmaster General will not insist upon (as an equivalent for this temporary arrangement) the loss to the Company for the ensuing voyage of the subsidy accorded to them under the separate contract with the Colonial Government of Newfoundland.

I have, &c.

To F. Hill, Esq., General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

Enclosure No. 4, in No. 33.

Mr. *F. Hill* to Secretary of Company.

Sir, General Post Office, 18 July 1860.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you, with reference to your letter of yesterday's date, that, as the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company agree to waive all claim for payment of the subsidy for that particular voyage, his Grace will not insist upon a vessel being despatched from Galway with the mails for Newfoundland on the 21st instant.

I am, however, to state that permission for the Company to send no packet on the 21st instant is only given on the distinct understanding that the despatch of a packet from Galway

Galway to the United States, *viâ* Newfoundland, takes place on the 24th instant in due course, and that if that packet be not despatched the Company shall, within seven days from the 24th instant, send to Newfoundland the packet which should properly leave Galway on the 24th instant.

I am, &c.

To A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

— No. 34. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.,

Sir, London, 29 October 1860.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the "Leinster" is ready for Admiralty survey at South Shields, in the Jarrow docks.

The Directors intend to despatch the ship from the Tyne on Saturday the 3d November, for the purpose of having her tried over the measured mile in Stokes Bay.

Notice of the day for the trial trip will be given so soon as the ship arrives at Southampton.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 35. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(73,062.)

Sir, General Post Office, 31 October 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, and to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been requested to cause the necessary survey to be made of the "Leinster."

I have, &c.

A. Boate, Esq. (signed) *F. Hill.*

— No. 36. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon Street, E.C.,

Sir, London, 31 October 1860.

MR. VALLANCE has stated to the Board of Directors the purport of the communication he made to Mr. Laing, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, on the subject of the claim of this Company for the postal subsidy for the voyage of the "Connaught" in June last, and the explanation which Mr. Laing gave as to the arrangement made with the Government thereon.

This explanation was given in the presence of Mr. Page, of the General Post Office, and the Directors understand it was to the effect that the Government would not object to pay the subsidy, according to the terms of the contract, but that they were not to be called upon to pay it twice over; that is, to the owners of the "North Briton" and to this Company also.

As the Directors are informed that the Post Office Department has not paid the subsidy, but has credited the Canadian Government with the amount of the postage of the letters sent by the "North Briton," I have now the honour to request that credit may be given to this Company for the balance of 3,000 *l.*

which remains after deducting the payments made to the Canadian Government in respect to the mail bags sent by the "North Briton," which otherwise would have been sent by the "Connaught."

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 37. —

The Postmaster General to the Treasury.

My Lords, General Post Office, 1 November 1860.

On receipt of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter of the 13th September last, I caused a letter* (of which a copy is enclosed) to be written to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, inquiring whether, if I would consent to waive my legal claim to require the Company to convey mails to and from Newfoundland, by the vessels employed in the mail service between Galway and the United States, without any addition to the subsidy of 3,000 *l.* per double voyage, they would agree to carry such mails by every packet, for a payment by the Colony at the rate of 8,500 *l.* per annum.

To that letter I only received a reply on the 26th ultimo.

In the meantime I had had an interview with a deputation from the new Board of Directors of the Company, and had requested them to put in writing any proposals they had to make with respect to a provisional modification of the service, rendered necessary by the delay in the completion of their vessels.

I also called upon them to explain what, in their view, was the present position of the Company in regard to the separate Newfoundland service.

The letter† received on the 26th ultimo refers to all these points, and I beg to transmit a copy of it for the information of your Lordships, together with a copy of a further letter‡ which, by my directions, has been this day sent to the Company, stating the conditions upon which I am willing to waive a strict fulfilment of the stipulations of their contract with Her Majesty's Government. The course which I have taken is in accordance with the views of your Lordships, as expressed in Mr. Arbuthnot's letter above referred to.

I propose to make the Newfoundland mail service the subject of a separate letter to the Company, and to inform them that I cannot concur in the construction which they seek to put upon the clauses of the contract of April 1859, which relate to the vessels touching at Newfoundland; that I entirely agree in the opinion given by the solicitor of this department, that the contract requires the Company to land and embark mails at Newfoundland as part of the service paid for by the subsidy of 3,000 *l.* per voyage, and that I am not prepared to permit any relaxation of the obligations of the Company in this respect.

As stated in the first paragraph of this letter, the Directors of the Company have indeed been asked whether, if I consented to waive my legal claim in this respect, they would agree to convey a mail to Newfoundland by every packet for a colonial payment of 8,500 *l.* a year; but this inquiry, not having received an affirmative reply, falls to the ground.

It would also appear (and I think it important to call your Lordships' attention to the fact) that the sanction of Parliament to the very heavy subsidy for this service was given in the full expectation that at least all the duty mentioned in the contract would be performed; and I think no Member of Parliament could have read that contract, and particularly clause 5, and construed it according to its obvious meaning, without believing that it included the conveyance of mails to and from Newfoundland.

As regards the separate Newfoundland service, I believe I am right in saying that no contract or agreement exists; and I am of opinion that the Company should be at once informed that no payment will be made to them on account of that service for a period subsequent to June last, when the "Golden Fleece" left Galway under the provisional arrangement sanctioned by your Lordships.

In July the Company applied to this department for permission to forego the voyage

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* *See* Letter No 4. † *See* Letter No. 33. ‡ *See* Letter No. 38.

voyage which they should have made in that month, on the ground that they had no vessel available; but since July they have neither despatched a vessel on the separate service, nor asked for permission to forego the several voyages.

Not only, therefore, is the colonial contract of 1858 (which was only for a year) at an end, but the provisional arrangement under which, by the authority of your Lordships, the service was afterwards continued from month to month, has been terminated by the act of the Company in not providing vessels for the service.

It is stated in the enclosed letter from the Company that a Minute of the Executive Council of Newfoundland had extended the contract for a further period of four years. But this does not agree with the statement made by the Governor of Newfoundland in a Despatch to the Colonial Office, dated the 10th August last, in which he says that "the contract between the Galway Company and the Newfoundland Government ceased on the 31st December last, and that there is no such contract now in existence;" and that all that the Legislature of Newfoundland had done was to pass "a resolution to continue paying the Galway Company, for four years longer, 8,500*l.* annually, provided Her Majesty's Government agreed to continue their proportion of the subsidy for the same period." The vote is, therefore, altogether dependent upon a continuance of the Imperial grant; and as I trust that this grant will no longer be paid, the payment to the Company from the Colony will also cease.

If your Lordships agree in my recommendation, the amount to be voted by the Legislature of Newfoundland should be paid over to this department in aid of the expense of the Packet Service; as I fully concur in the opinion expressed in Mr. Laing's letter of the 27th of July last, that it would be altogether unreasonable that Newfoundland should entirely escape, at the expense of the mother country, the payments which she voluntarily made for an inferior service before the Imperial contract was concluded.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley of Alderney.*

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

— No. 38. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 1 November 1860.

I HAVE received and laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 25th ultimo, in answer to one which I addressed to you on the 14th September last by his Lordship's directions, respecting the mail service between Galway and Newfoundland and the United States.

Before replying to your letter, the Postmaster General desires me to request that the attention of the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company may be drawn to the length of time which has been allowed to elapse since the information now furnished was asked for, and that they may be reminded that, whilst the Company are under an obligation to despatch a packet from Galway on Tuesday next, the 6th instant, and will become liable to heavy penalties if such packet be not despatched, the conditions upon which the Company shall be relieved from that liability (if they are to be so relieved), remain unsettled solely through the delay of the Directors in replying to the inquiries addressed to them.

After making this observation, I am desired by the Postmaster General to inform you in the first place that, having received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a report showing the result of the survey of the "Prince Albert," he cannot permit that vessel to be again employed in the mail service, which the Atlantic Company have undertaken to perform.

The "Leinster," the only other vessel named by the Company, being still in the hands of the builders, and not having been surveyed, the Company is obviously incapable of fulfilling the conditions of the contract by providing a packet of the stipulated kind for the mails of the 6th instant, and similar packets for the regular despatch of fortnightly mails subsequently; and this notwithstanding a

period of four months has now elapsed since the time when the Company were bound to be in full readiness for the complete performance of the contract.

Under these circumstances it is evidently in the Postmaster General's power to declare the contract to be at an end. Nevertheless he is willing, as a concession to the Company, to consent, on certain conditions, to their request to be permitted for a time to work the service monthly instead of fortnightly.

The Postmaster General will allow the Company to forego the voyage of the 6th instant without exacting any penalty beyond the forfeiture of the subsidy. But, in granting this indulgence, he begs it may be clearly understood that this is the last occasion on which he will make any special regulation applicable to a single voyage only. In future, a packet must sail every fortnight on the appointed day, or the Company must at once notify their acceptance of the following conditions for a monthly service:

1st. No payment to be made for the voyages to be omitted.

2d. The Company to provide, for the conveyance of the mails on the 20th instant, a vessel which shall be surveyed by the Admiralty surveyors, and accepted by the Postmaster General one week previously, that is, by Tuesday the 13th instant.

3d. The Company, at the same time, to submit for approval the names of one or more vessels of not less than the tonnage and power specified in the contract, to be employed for the conveyance of the December mail, and to run alternately with the vessel which is to carry the mail of the 20th instant.

In the event of two fit vessels being provided, one to be accepted and the other to be submitted for approval, before the 13th instant, the Postmaster General will consent to the proposal of the Company that the service shall be monthly instead of fortnightly until the 12th March next; with a proviso, however, that at the period named the contract shall be terminated, if the Company are not then ready to fulfil its conditions.

I am to add that a further communication will be addressed to you shortly respecting the Newfoundland Mail Service; the necessity of replying at once to the other parts of your letter having prevented that subject receiving the requisite consideration.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.,
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 39. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(64,729.)

General Post Office, 5 November 1860.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I have to request that you will be good enough to furnish an account of the voyage of the "Connaught," (for which you claim the payment of 3,000*l.*), in the form prescribed by my letter of the 28th of September last.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.,
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 40. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.,
London, 7 November 1860.

Sir,

In pursuance of the request contained in your communication of the 5th instant, No. 64729, I have the honour to transmit herewith an account of the voyage

voyage of the "Connaught," commencing on the 11th July, and terminating on 20th August 1860.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

—No. 41.—

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),

Sir, London, 7 November 1860.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Lordship the Postmaster General, that your communication of the 1st instant was this day fully considered by the Board of Directors of the Company, being the first occasion on which the Directors have met since the receipt of your letter, and I am instructed to state, for his Lordship's consideration—

1st. That in consequence of the intimation contained in the above letter, that the "Prince Albert" cannot be again accepted for the mail service, a decision which the Directors were not prepared to receive, after the Admiralty survey which she recently passed, they have used every possible exertion to provide, either by purchase or charter, a ship to replace this vessel, in order to propose a monthly service with the "Leinster," and another ship.

The Directors beg to direct his Lordship's attention to the accompanying reports from their general manager and the broker of the Company, which will fully show the impossibility of their obtaining a ship of the tonnage and power required by the contract, or even equal to the "Prince Albert."

2d. His Lordship is doubtless aware that the Company has had difficulties to encounter of no ordinary character since the period when the contract was granted, in April 1859, arising out of questions both political and departmental, over which they have had no control, and which have had a most injurious effect on the interests of the Company.

These difficulties could not be foreseen, and were never anticipated at the time the engagement was entered into with the Government in 1859, in respect to this contract.

3d. The continual doubt thrown upon the contract for 14 months, pending the Parliamentary inquiry and report, which was not terminated until the 26th June 1860, paralysed and embarrassed the entire project, and caused the shareholders to hold back the calls upon the shares for which they had subscribed. The builders also relaxed their exertions to complete the ships; in fact, every effort was made by those who were opposed to the existence of the Galway line to prejudice it in the minds of the public, and, if possible, to crush the enterprise altogether.

These circumstances the Directors respectfully submit entitle them to consideration at the hands of his Lordship the Postmaster General.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the Directors were able to commence the service within the time stipulated; but owing to the above causes, they were compelled to offer the "Parana" and "Prince Albert" as temporary ships.

The additional difficulty which was not anticipated, viz. the rejection of the "Prince Albert" for any further service, and the utter impossibility of obtaining a steam ship in this country (which the Directors were willing to purchase or charter at any cost), of the power and tonnage required by the Post Office Department, leave the Directors no alternative but respectfully to adopt the suggestion contained in the Post Office letter of the 25th August last, and to submit, for his Lordship's consideration, that the contract be suspended until March 1861, by which period the Directors will have their three new ships fully equipped for the fortnightly service.

The Directors also intend immediately to construct another ship, to replace the "Connaught."

The Directors are fully confident that, by the period named, they will be in a position to carry out the service to the entire satisfaction of his Lordship the Post-

master General; and they earnestly hope, that the reasons they have assigned, coupled with the loss of the "Connaught," will afford sufficient grounds to justify his Lordship in agreeing to a suspension of the contract until March 1861.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 41.

To the Chairman and Directors of the Atlantic Company.

Gentlemen, Liverpool, 6 November 1861.

I REGRET to inform you that I have not succeeded in either chartering or purchasing the "Arabia," or any other of the Cunard steamers that might be suitable to carry out the mail service from Galway.

The Cunard Company will sell the "Niagara" or "America;" both of these ships are in first-rate order and ready to go to sea at a moment's notice, but as these vessels are of less tonnage than the "Prince Albert," I presume his Lordship the Postmaster General, would refuse to accept them to carry out the Galway mail contract. I may remark, however, that they are accepted to carry out the Cunard mail service.

I have now ascertained the resources of all the large steam ship companies in the kingdom, and I find that among all these Companies, viz., "The Royal Mail," the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Philadelphia and New York," the "Montreal" and the "Cunard Company," that there are only three or four steamers of the dimensions that the Government seem disposed to confine us to.

I am surprised to learn that the "Prince Albert" was refused by the Postmaster General. She is equal in tonnage to any of the Cunard steamers, except the "Persia," and she has proved herself to be equal in speed to any of them except the latter.

I am, &c.

(signed) *A. M. Wier.*

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 41.

To the Chairman and Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company, London.

Walmer Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool,

Gentlemen, 6 November 1860.

REFERRING to our letter of the 2d instant, we have again been in communication with Mr. M'Iver in reference to the charter or purchase of one of the Cunard mail boats suitable for your Company; we regret, however, to say Mr. M'Iver declines entirely to charter any one of them, and further, he now declines to sell the "Arabia," having made definite arrangements to run her this winter in their own service. We may again call your attention to the "America" or "Niagara," both here at present under no definite engagements; they are quite ready, and passed for the mail service from this port, and from our own knowledge, we feel quite certain there are no other boats in the Kingdom to be had which are so suitable for the service as the "America" or "Niagara." Waiting your further instructions,

We are, &c.

(signed) *Curry, Kelloch & Co.*

— No. 42. —

Mr. *Hamilton* to the Postmaster General.

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 17 November 1860.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a copy of a communication which your lordship had caused to be addressed to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, dispensing, on certain conditions, and for a time, with the complete performance of their contract of April 1859, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state that they entirely agree with your Lordship that it should be clearly and fully understood and provided that if, at the end of the period limited for the concession, the Company shall still not be in a position to fulfil all the obligations of the contract, it must then be terminated and finally abandoned.

I am further to state that my Lords concur with the views which your Lordship

ship takes both as regards the cessation of the separate Newfoundland service, and the liability of the Company to deliver the mails at Newfoundland under their contract of April 1859.

As my Lords understand that your Lordship is about to address a further communication to the Company in modification of so much of the proposal contained in the above-mentioned letter to the Company as refers to the monthly despatch of vessels, my Lords would be glad to have an opportunity of considering the terms of the proposed letter, and I am therefore to request that they may be favoured with a copy thereof.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

The Postmaster General,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 43. —

The Postmaster General to the Treasury.

My Lords, General Post Office, 19 November 1860.

In compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordships copies of two letters,* which I propose to address to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, one on the subject of the request of the Company to be allowed temporarily to suspend the performance of their contract, and the other respecting the Newfoundland mail service and the obligation of the Company to convey mails to and from St. John's by every vessel employed in the carriage of the mails between Galway and the United States.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley of Alderley.*

The Lords Commissioners
of the Treasury.

— No. 44. —

Mr. *Hamilton* to the Postmaster General.

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 19 November 1860.

With reference to your Lordship's letter of this day's date, transmitting copies of two letters which you propose to address to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, one on the subject of the request of the Company to be allowed temporarily to suspend the performance of their contract, and the other respecting the Newfoundland mail service, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint your Lordship that they approve of the proposed letters,* the drafts of which they return, subject to the amendment which has been introduced into the concluding paragraph of the letter bearing the No. 1259 L.

I am, &c.
The Postmaster General. (signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

— No. 45. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(1259 L.)

Sir, General Post Office, 20 November 1860.

Having laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will state to the Directors of the

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* *See* Letters Nos. 45 and 46.

the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that although by the inability of the Company to carry out the stipulations of their contract (notwithstanding the indulgence already extended to them), they have rendered themselves liable to very heavy penalties and to the avoidance of the contract, his Lordship will grant the further concession now asked for, and will permit them to suspend the mail service between Galway, Newfoundland, and the United States, until Tuesday the 12th March next, but only on the following condition: —that the Company shall forthwith execute an agreement with this department providing that if they are not prepared to recommence the service at the period named, and to continue thenceforth to fulfil all the conditions of the contract of 1859, strictly according to their fair intent and meaning, including the conveyance without any additional payment of mails to and from Newfoundland by every ship employed in the service, such contract shall, without any further act, or any liability to a claim for damages, become null and void.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.,
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 46. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(1226 L.)

General Post Office, 20 November 1860.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 1st instant, in which I informed you that the Postmaster General would cause a further communication to be addressed to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, respecting the Newfoundland mail service, I am now directed by Lord Stanley of Alderley, to request that you will state to the Directors of the Company that he cannot concur in the construction which they seek to put upon the clauses of the contract of April 1859, which refer to the packets touching at Newfoundland.

His Lordship has no doubt whatever that the contract requires the Company to land and embark mails at Newfoundland, as part of the service paid for by the subsidy of 3,000 *l.* per voyage; and as he feels assured that the sanction of Parliament to that very heavy subsidy was given in the full expectation that at least all the duty mentioned in the contract would be performed, he is not prepared to permit any relaxation of the obligations of the Company in this respect.

As regards the separate Newfoundland service, it is evident that no contract or agreement exists, and that the service has ceased by the omission of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company to provide any vessels for the conveyance of mails since June last. Under these circumstances I am directed by Lord Stanley to inform you that no payment will be made to the Company on account of that service for a period subsequent to the voyage of the "Golden Fleece," which left Galway on the 23d June under the provisional arrangement sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury on the termination of the contract of the 22d October 1858, in December last.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.,
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 47. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.,
London, 21 November 1860.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 20th instant, Nos. 1226 and 1259 L; also a further letter with enclosure dated this day, and I am instructed to state, for the information of his Lordship the Postmaster General,

General, that the Board of Directors have deemed it right to consult with their solicitors before they can reply to the letters above referred to, which involve questions of such vital importance to the interests of the Company.

I am, &c.
The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 48. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(1293 L.)

Sir, General Post Office, 21 November 1860.

With reference to my letter of yesterday's date, No. 1259 L, I am directed by the Postmaster General to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, the draft of an agreement which has been prepared by the solicitor of this department for execution by the Company, in pursuance of the condition under which his Lordship will consent to the suspension of the mail service between Galway, Newfoundland, and the United States, until the 12th March next.

I am, &c.
A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

Enclosure in No. 48.

Articles of Agreement made this day in the year of our Lord 1860, between the Right Honourable Edward John Lord Stanley, of Alderley, Her Majesty's Postmaster General, for the time being, of the one part, and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (limitied,) of the other part.

Whereas by Articles of Agreement, dated the 21st day of April 1859, and made between the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, of the one part, and the said Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (limited) of the other part; the said Company for the considerations in the now reciting contract, mentioned, contracted, and agreed to convey Her Majesty's mails, between Galway in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, and Boston, in the United States of America, and between Galway, aforesaid, and New York, in the said United States, at the times, in the manner, and for the term of years (which is at present unexpired) in the now reciting contract respectively mentioned or referred to: And whereas, under or by virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 23d and 24th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to transfer to the Postmaster General, securities entered into with the Commissioners of the Admiralty, in relation to the Packet service," all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Commissioners, of, in, to, and out of the said hereinbefore recited contract have become transferred to and vested in the said Postmaster General. And whereas it has been agreed between the said Postmaster General and the said Company, that the said hereinbefore recited contract, and the operation thereof, shall be suspended, and the services thereby contracted to be performed, discontinued, until the 12th day of March, which will be in the year 1861: Now these presents witness, that it is hereby agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto, that the said hereinbefore recited contract of the 21st day of April 1859, and the operation thereof shall be suspended, and shall continue to be suspended until and up to the said 12th day of March 1861, and that until and up to the said 12th day of March 1861 the services by such contract contracted to be performed, shall not be performed, and that the consideration thereby agreed to be paid, shall not be paid, anything in the said hereinbefore recited contract contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: Provided always, and it is hereby further agreed and declared, and the said Company do hereby, for themselves, their successors, and assigns, covenant and agree with and to the said Postmaster General, his successors and assigns, that they the said Company, their successors or assigns, shall and will on and after the said 12th day of March 1861 well and truly perform, or cause to be performed all and singular the services in the said hereinbefore recited contract particularly mentioned, at the times, in the manner, and for the remainder of the term of years then unexpired in such contract respectively mentioned or referred to, and generally in such or the like manner, as if this agreement had not yet been made and entered into: Provided always, and it is

is hereby further agreed and declared, that in case the said Company shall not on and after the said 12th day of March 1861 well and truly perform, or cause to be performed, all and singular the services in the said hereinbefore recited contract particularly mentioned at the times, in the manner and for the remainder of the term of years then unexpired, therein respectively mentioned or referred to, and generally in such or the like manner as if this agreement had not been made and entered into; the said hereinbefore recited contract and the operation thereof shall thereupon determine, and every clause, matter, and thing therein contained, shall become absolutely null and void; and that the said Company, their successors or assigns, shall not be entitled, either at law or in equity, to claim, recover, or receive any sum or sums of money by way of damages, compensation, or otherwise, by reason of the determination of such contract, and the operation thereof, under the circumstances and at the time hereinbefore mentioned. And whereas by the said hereinbefore recited contract of the said 21st day of April 1859, the said Company agreed that all the said vessels employed in the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, should, both on the outward and homeward voyages, call at St. John's, Newfoundland, or in the event of any of the vessels being prevented making St. John's, to the satisfaction of the Admiralty agent, or other officer in charge of Her Majesty's mails, by stress of weather, or other unavoidable cause, then and in such case, the vessels should call at Halifax, Nova Scotia; and the said Company should convey in the said vessels to and from, and cause to be delivered and received, at each of the ports or places at which the said vessels were to proceed, call, or touch, in the performance of the now reciting contract, all such of Her Majesty's mails, passengers, and telegraphic messages, as should have to be delivered or received at such places respectively; and as regards the places mentioned in the time table (A), thereunto annexed, within the times therein respectively specified. And whereas a question has arisen between the said Company and the Postmaster General as to the construction of the lastly hereinbefore recited clause of the said hereinbefore recited contract, and to the nature and extent of the services to be performed by the said Company thereunder, and for the purpose of settling such question, and specifying the true intent, meaning, and construction of such clause, and the services to be performed thereunder, it has been agreed between and by the said parties hereto, that each of them, the said Company for themselves, their successors and assigns, and the said Postmaster General for himself, his successors, and assigns, should, and each of them accordingly do, hereby agree and declare to and with the other of them, that on and after the said 12th day of March 1861 (being the day on which the said hereinbefore recited contract shall be revived, and the services thereby agreed to be performed, recommenced and performed) the said Company shall and will at their own costs and charges, and without receiving any further or other consideration therefor than that covenanted to be paid to the said Company by the said Postmaster General, for the general services in the said hereinbefore recited contract mentioned, convey, or cause to be conveyed, as well mails as passengers and telegraphic messages on the outward voyage from Galway to St. John's, or Halifax, and from St. John's or Halifax to Boston and New York, and on the homeward voyage from New York to Boston, to St. John's, and from St. John's to Galway; and that the said Company shall and will deliver, and receive, or cause to be delivered and received, at each of the ports or places at which the said vessels shall proceed, call, or touch in the performance of such contract, as well all such of Her Majesty's mails, as passengers and telegraphic messages as shall have to be delivered or received at such ports or places, and generally in such or the like manner, and subject to such penalties, provisoes clauses, matters, and things as if the true intent, meaning, and construction, as by these presents defined and expressed of the lastly hereinbefore recited clause of the said hereinbefore recited contract had been in such contract similarly defined and expressed. In witness, &c.

— No. 49. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E.C.,
London, 29 November 1860.

Sir,

Referring to the communications from the Post Office Department of the 20th and 21st instant, in reference to the application of this Company for the suspension of the Imperial contract for the conveyance of the mails between this country and the United States until the 12th March 1861, I have now the honour to state the views of the Directors thereon.

The Directors have taken into consideration the important condition which his Lordship the Postmaster General, proposes to attach to the consent to this suspension, namely, the delivery by the Company of mails to the Colony of Newfoundland.

In deference to the views of his Lordship, the Directors agree to this condition, and now state that they will be prepared to deliver the mails by all their vessels

vessels calling at Newfoundland fortnightly, without asking any additional payment from the Imperial Government.

It is, however, of course understood that the 8,500 *l.* per annum, payable by the Colony, will continue to be paid to the Company, in addition to the Imperial subsidy.

The Directors conclude that this was intended, as it is the condition specially mentioned in the early negotiations in September last, in reference to the delivery of mails fortnightly at St. John's, the letters from your Department of the 14th and 29th of September expressly proposing that the Company should forego only the 4,500 *l.* per annum payable by the Imperial Government for the Colonial Service, but that they should continue to receive the 8,500 *l.*, payable by the Colony in respect of this particular service.

It is upon this assumption only that the Company could enter into any negotiations for the delivery of mails fortnightly at St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Directors would respectfully state that they cannot withdraw the opinions they submitted to the Postmaster General and to the Imperial Government as to the intention of the contracting parties on this point, or as to the strict interpretation of the contract, but they do not desire to trouble his Lordship further on the matter, but at once concede to his Lordship's suggestions.

I am desired to remark that the alteration will greatly extend the benefit of the Postal Service to the Colony, as it will give to it a service double of that contracted for and of a much more efficient nature.

I am desired respectfully to remind his Lordship, the Postmaster General, that the Council of Newfoundland have passed a Minute to continue the contract for four years only from the 1st of January, and the Directors solicit the co-operation of his Lordship in the application which they propose to make to the Colony of Newfoundland for an extension for a period commensurate with the Imperial contract, namely, seven years from June 1860.

The Draft Agreement carrying out these changes is with the Solicitors of the Company, and will be returned to the Post Office Department in due course.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 50. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(1305 L.)

Sir, General Post Office, 29 November 1860.

The Supplementary Account, which accompanied your letter of the 7th instant, having been examined, I beg to transmit to you a further warrant for 2,109 *l.*, the sum which is found to be due to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company for the Mail Service performed by the Contract Packet "Connaught" between Galway and Boston, from the 11th July to the 20th August last.

I request that you will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this warrant at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq. (signed) *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 51. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10 Cannon-street, E.C.,

Sir, London, 3 December 1860.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, No. 1305 L, enclosing warrant for the sum stated to be due for the Mail

Service performed by the "Connaught" on the round voyage between Galway and Boston, commencing 11th July and terminating 20th August last.

The Directors observe that a deduction is made of 490 *l.* as a penalty under the contract for excess of time in the performance of the service.

As they conceive that this has been done under misapprehension, I am instructed to call your attention to the circumstance, that the "Connaught" was delayed off St. John's, Newfoundland, for a period of 37½ hours, owing to a fog of unusual duration and density, which utterly prevented the ship making St. John's on the homeward voyage.

This circumstance the Directors respectfully submit comes within the provision of the contract as being one "over which they had not, and could not have any control."

The Directors trust, therefore, that the warrant may be amended, adding the amount which a s been deducted.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

No. 52.

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(1338 L.)

Sir, General Post Office, 3 December 1860.

I HAVE laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 29th ultimo, in reference to two letters which, by his Lordship's directions, I addressed to you on the 20th ultimo.

In reply, I am desired at once to request, that you will inform the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that the construction which you state they put upon those parts of my letters above referred to, which relate to the Newfoundland Mail Service, is wholly incorrect, and Lord Stanley of Alderley cannot for a moment admit that they will bear any such interpretation. On the contrary, it is stated, in one of those letters, that the contract for the separate Colonial Service is at an end, and that the Imperial contract requires the Company to land and embark mails at St. John's as part of the service paid for by the subsidy of 3,000 *l.* per voyage; whilst in the other letter you were informed that the Postmaster General required the Company to fulfil all the conditions of the contract of 1859 strictly, according to their fair intent and meaning, including the conveyance of the Newfoundland mails, without any additional payment. There can thus be no doubt whatever what were his Lordship's intentions in this respect.

It is true that, as stated in your letter, the Directors were asked, in September last, whether, if the Postmaster General consented to waive his legal right to compel the Company to convey the Newfoundland mails without any additional remuneration, they would agree to carry those mails for a payment by the Colony of 8,500 *l.* a year; but no affirmative answer having been given to that inquiry, the matter fell to the ground.

In the meantime the Company, having altogether failed in the performance of the service undertaken by them, has applied to Her Majesty's Government for very large concessions, which would include relief from heavy penalties, which are daily accruing against them, and which the Postmaster General has in no way pledged himself to relinquish. Under these circumstances it becomes the obvious duty of the Postmaster General to reconsider the whole question, and to see upon what terms he would be warranted in according to the Company the further indulgence which they solicit.

Further reflection, moreover, has only strengthened Lord Stanley in the opinion which he originally entertained, that the view taken by the Company of the obligations of their contract cannot be sustained, and he feels it to be his duty therefore to state to the Company, that if the agreement, a draft of which I forwarded to you on the 21st ultimo, be not executed forthwith, his Lordship will feel himself under the necessity of declaring the contract of 1859 void.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq (signed) *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 53. —

The Postmaster General to the Treasury.

My Lords, General Post Office, 3d December 1860.

With reference to Mr. Hamilton's letter of the 19th ultimo, approving of the letters which I proposed to address to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, on the subject of the request of the Company to be allowed temporarily to suspend the performance of their contract, I beg to inform your Lordships, that those letters, amended in conformity with your instructions, were sent to the Company on the 20th ultimo.

I have now the honour to transmit, for your Lordships' information, a copy of a further letter* from the Company, dated the 29th ultimo, together with a copy of the reply* which I have caused to be made to it.

I trust that your Lordships will approve of the course adopted.

I have, &c.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. (signed) *Stanley of Alderley.*

— No. 54. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

Sir, London, 5 December 1860.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, (No. 1338 L.), upon receipt of which I communicated with such of the Directors as were in London; and finding that Mr. Malcomson, the chairman of the Company, and four other Directors who take an active part in the Company's affairs, are in Ireland and could not therefore attend the Board meeting to-day, I am directed to state for the information of the Postmaster General, that a special meeting of the Directors will be summoned for Monday next, the 10th instant, when those gentlemen and the other Directors can attend in London, and your letter above referred to shall be laid before them.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 55. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(1353 L.)

Sir, General Post Office, 7 December 1860.

I have laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 3d instant, and in reply I am directed to state to you, for the information of the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that the excuse offered for the delay of the contract packet "Connaught," on the homeward voyage from Boston to Galway, cannot be admitted by his Lordship in mitigation of the penalties incurred for excess of time occupied on that voyage.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

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* *See* Letters Nos. 49 and 52.

— No. 56. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
London, 12 December 1860.

Sir,

The Directors of the Company have taken into consideration your letter of the 3d instant, conveying the determination of his Lordship the Postmaster General to declare the contract for the American postal service null and void, unless the Company agree, as the condition of the temporary suspension of the service for which they had applied, that the Company shall carry mails fortnightly to Newfoundland, and forego any claim for such additional service.

The very serious effect of these conditions has naturally called for mature consideration, but the Directors have determined, in deference to his Lordship's views, to assent to the conditions.

The Directors observe that the draft agreement sent by you for the approval of the Board contains a condition, that if the Company are not prepared to commence and carry on the service by the 12th March next, then the contract thereby becomes null and void, and the Company are precluded from all claims for damages.

The Directors beg to observe that this clause was not inserted in the original contract, and they are not aware that so stringent and severe a clause was ever before inserted in any similar contract; but they are still willing to adopt it with some modification.

More than three quarters of a million of money will by March next have become invested in this Company, and the Directors are solemnly assured by their shipbuilders that they will be prepared to deliver the further ships in time to renew the service on the 12th March next.

Although the Directors are using every effort which can be exerted to ensure a full and complete preparation by the time named, and anticipate being ready, still they feel that it would be a most serious act on their part towards their shareholders, and the banking and other interests which are identified with the Company, and which have become so identified under arrangements which neither involved nor contemplated any such condition; if they were to assent to this condition it might, from some accidental circumstance over which they could have no control, involve a serious loss to the shareholder and other interests. The Directors cannot for a moment doubt that, upon further consideration, the Postmaster General will modify it.

The Directors venture to think that the special circumstances which have been more particularly mentioned in former letters, would afford ample grounds for the application made for a temporary suspension of the contract, as it was not until the 9th August last (16 months, nearly, from the date of the contract), that the House of Commons affirmed the contract.

The Directors therefore submit it would not have been unreasonable for them to have applied for a suspension of the contract for 12 months.

Still, with a view of defining a time for the complete commencement of the service, the Directors would name the 1st June next, as the time at which the condition should take effect, if by that time the Company are not prepared to commence the service fully, but giving the Company permission to commence it earlier.

It is obviously to the interest of the Company to commence the fortnightly service at the earliest possible moment.

In accordance with these views, the Directors have returned the agreement with some modifications.

In acceding to the terms imposed by the Postmaster General, the Directors consider they are not precluded themselves from making a representation to the Treasury with reference to the amount agreed to be contributed by the colony of Newfoundland; but they will not trouble the Postmaster General on this point.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office.

(signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 57. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E.C., London, 13 December 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith by desire of the Board of Directors a claim for the amount due to the Company for the conveyance of mails between St. John's, Newfoundland and Galway, from the 1st January to 30th June 1860, for which I respectfully request a warrant may be issued to the Company.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Boate.*

The Secretary, General Post Office.

Enclosure in No. 57.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London, 13 December 1860.

ACCOUNT for the Galway and Newfoundland Mail Service for the half year ending 30 June 1860.

	£.
Mail service, 13 voyages per annum, equal to 1,000 *l.* per voyage - -	13,000
Viz.:	
"Circassian," sailed from Galway 8th January 1860 - - - -	1,000
"Prince Albert," sailed from Galway 4th February 1860 - - -	1,000
"Circassian," sailed from Galway 6th March 1860 - - - -	1,000
"Prince Albert," sailed from Galway 31st March 1860 - - -	1,000
"Brazil," sailed from Galway 28th April 1860 - - - - -	1,000
"Prince Albert," sailed from Galway 26th May 1860 - - - -	1,000
"Golden Fleece," sailed from Galway 23d June 1860 - - - -	1,000
£.	7,000

(signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 58. —

The Postmaster General to the Treasury.

My Lords, General Post Office, 14 December 1860.

WITH reference to my letter of the 3d instant, transmitting a copy of the reply which I had caused to be given to a letter from the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, respecting the proposed suspension of their contract, I have the honour to lay before you the copy of a further letter received yesterday from the Company, in which they ask that they may be allowed until the 1st June next to recommence the service between Galway and America, should they not be able to begin earlier, and that the agreement which they are required to execute shall be altered accordingly.

I see no reason, however, for granting this further indulgence, and extending the period for the suspension of the mail service beyond March next, the date specially named by the Company when they applied for such suspension, and, if your Lordships approve, I propose to answer the Company to that effect.

The statement of the Directors that by the agreement which they are now called upon to sign the Company will be subjected to more stringent terms than those contained in the original contract, is erroneous.

With regard to the concluding remarks in the enclosed letter, I have only to observe that the settlement of the question raised relative to the bi-monthly mail

service to and from Newfoundland was an essential condition on my part in agreeing to the temporary suspension of the contract; a concession which, as already intimated to the Company, is intended to include relief from heavy penalties which are daily accruing against them, and that I am decidedly of opinion that no relaxation in this respect should be permitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley of Alderley.*

The Lords Commissioners
of the Treasury.

— No. 59. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(1386 L.)

Sir, General Post Office, 15 December 1860.

I HAVE laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 13th instant, and in reply I am directed to state to you, for the information of the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that his Lordship has no power to pay the Company for the conveyance of the mails between St. John's, Newfoundland, and Galway, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1860, as the service was not performed under any contract with this department.

With respect to any portion of the cost of this service which the Imperial Government may have arranged to contribute, I am directed to state that this is a matter to be settled between Her Majesty's Government and the Colony of Newfoundland, after the latter shall have paid the Company's claim.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 60. —

Mr. *Arbuthnot* to the Postmaster General.

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 17 December 1860.

I AM desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, in reply to your Lordship's report of the 14th instant, that my Lords concur with you in seeing no reason for extending the period of the suspension of the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company beyond March next, and they approve of your Lordship's proposal to reply to the Company to that effect.

I have, &c.
The Postmaster General. (signed) *G. Arbuthnot.*

— No. 61. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(1392 L.)

Sir, General Post Office, 17 December 1860.

HAVING laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 12th instant, requesting, on behalf of the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that they may be allowed until the 1st of June next to recommence the mail packet service between Galway and America, should they not be able to recommence earlier, and that the agreement which the Postmaster General requires them to execute be altered accordingly,—I am directed by his Lordship to inform you that he sees no reason for granting this further indulgence, and extending the period for the suspension of the mail service beyond March next, the

the date specially named by the Company when they applied for such suspension.

At the same time I am to point out that the statement of the Directors, that, by the agreement which they are now called upon to sign, the Company will be subject to more stringent terms than those contained in the original contract, is erroneous.

In corroboration of this, I am to refer you to the passages which I have marked in red ink in clause 43 of the contract.

With regard to the concluding remarks in your letter, I am to observe that the settlement of the question raised relative to the bi-monthly mail service to and from Newfoundland was an essential condition on the part of the Postmaster General in agreeing to the temporary suspension of the contract, a concession which, as already intimated to the Company, is intended to include relief from heavy penalties which are daily accruing against them, and that no relaxation in this respect can be permitted.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 62. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
Sir, 10, Cannon-street, E. C., London, 19 December 1860.

The loss of the "Connaught" by fire in October last, under circumstances utterly beyond the control of the Company, alone prevents the Directors entering into so serious an engagement as one declaring that their postal contract shall be void if they are not ready to recommence the service on the 12th of March next.

But for the loss of the "Connaught" they would at once have undertaken to do so.

Under the special circumstances of the case, the Directors did hope that his Lordship would have consented to the 1st of June being named instead of the 12th of March.

The delay in the commencement of such contract occasions no loss to the Government; it merely defers for three months more the public advantages to be derived from the line.

As these advantages are admitted to be most valuable in a commercial point of view, the Directors submit that the allowing the suspension up to the 1st of June will best tend to ensure the most efficient performance of such service.

It is of the utmost importance to bear in mind that there are no vessels in this country which can be purchased to supply the place of the "Connaught," but if his Lordship the Postmaster General is anxious to have the service recommenced on the 12th of March, the Directors will at once enter into an engagement to recommence it on that day if his Lordship will allow the "Prince Albert" to be substituted for the "Connaught" up to the 1st of June next.

The Directors will not trouble his Lordship by referring to any of the reasons which they have before ventured to submit; they would, however, ask for a reconsideration of those reasons, and of the hardship of any measure which will tend to render this contract null and void under the special circumstances which surround the case.

There is an essential difference between clause 43 in the original contract, to which you refer, and the clause introduced into the new contract which the Postmaster General requires to have signed.

The former only renders the contract voidable, and would admit the consideration of special circumstances, whilst the clause inserted in the new contract renders the contract absolutely void in case of a breach thereof, without any regard to the special circumstances under which the same may have occurred.

The Directors therefore confidently rely upon receiving at the hands of his

Lordship that liberal consideration which they think the special circumstances of the case will justify.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 63. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(1421 L.)

Sir, General Post Office, 26 December 1860.

Having laid your letter of the 19th instant before the Postmaster General, I am directed by his Lordship to inform you in reply that he must adhere to the decision already communicated to you, and must require the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company forthwith to execute the stipulated agreement binding themselves to recommence the fortnightly mail service from Galway in March next (the time specified by them as that on which they should be ready to fulfil the provisions of their contract), or the contract to be void.

At the time the Company made application for a suspension of their contract, they were aware of the loss of the "Connaught."

Moreover, his Lordship directs me to remark that the loss of the "Connaught," could, under no circumstances, afford the Company valid grounds for the extension of time claimed. It was incumbent upon them, as it is upon all other mail packet companies, to provide for the maintenance of the service under all contingencies, and not to depend upon a single ship, liable at all times to be disabled in performing an Atlantic voyage.

For the reasons already stated, his Lordship must again decline to accept the steamer "Prince Albert" as one of the vessels for the conveyance of the mails.

The Postmaster General cannot admit that there is any practical distinction between the provision in clause 43 of the Company's contract and the clause introduced into the new agreement relative to the circumstances under which the contract will become void; but, in order to remove any ground for discussion on this point, he will not object to substitute for the clause to which the Company take exception the following words:

"Provided always, and it is hereby further agreed and declared, that in case the said Company shall not, on and after the said 12th day of March 1861, well and truly perform, or cause to be performed, the services in the said hereinbefore recited contract particularly mentioned, at the times and in the manner therein expressed, and thereby commit a breach of such contract and of this agreement, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General for the time being, by writing under the hand of either the Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries for the time being of the Post Office, to determine the said hereinbefore recited contract, without any previous notice to the said Company or their agents, nor shall the said Company be entitled to any compensation in consequence of such determination."

At the same, time the Postmaster General begs it may be distinctly understood that, in the event of the Company not being prepared to recommence the service on the appointed day, and thenceforward to perform the conditions of the contract strictly according to their fair intent and meaning, his Lordship will at once exercise his power of terminating the contract.

The Solicitor of the Post Office has been directed, in revising the draft agreement, to insert for the date at which the service is to recommence the latest Tuesday in March, instead of Tuesday the 12th.

In acquainting you that the Postmaster General cannot grant any further extension of the time for the recommencement of the service, nor accept of the "Prince Albert" for the conveyance of the mails, I am to request that you will state to his Lordship when the Company will be ready to execute the agreement.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq. (signed) *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 64. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10 Cannon-street, E.C.,

Sir, London, 28 December 1860.

I REGRET that in the absence of the Chairman and most of the Directors of the Company during the present Christmas week, I am unable to answer his Lordship's letter of the 26th instant, which was received at the Company's office the day following Christmas-day.

I have, however, seen some of the Directors, and by their desire have written and telegraphed to the Chairman of the Company in Ireland, informing him of the communication, and requesting him to be present at the meeting of the Board on Wednesday next, after which a communication will be made, which I doubt not will be satisfactory to his Lordship the Postmaster General.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 65. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10 Cannon-street, E. C.,

Sir, London, 1 January 1861.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a claim for the Galway and United States Mail Service for the quarter ending 31st December 1860.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

Enclosure in No. 65.

STATEMENT of the Time of Receipt and Delivery of MAILS by the Steamers of the *Galway* Line.

	OUTWARD.						HOMEWARD.						
Ship.	Receipt in Galway.	Delivery at New York.	Delivery at Boston.	Before due.	After due.	Penalty.	Receipt in New York.	Receipt in Boston.	Delivery at Galway.	Before due.	After due.	Penalty.	TOTAL.
					D. H. M.						D. H. M.		
Connaught - -	25 Sept. 2.20 p.m.	- -	9 Oct. - 2.30 p.m.	- -	2 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Albert -	23 Oct. - 12.18 p.m.	7 Nov. - 6 p.m.	- -	- -	2 5 42	- -	20 Nov. - 12.3 p.m.	- -	5 Dec. - 6.40 a.m.	- -	4 8 37	—	—

For causes of detention, *vide* certificates from Admiralty Agent, herewith transmitted.

(signed) *A. Boate*, Secretary.

— No. 66. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10 Cannon-street, E.C.,

Sir, London, 2 January 1861.

The Board of Directors met this day to take into consideration your letter of the 26th ultimo, agreeably to my communication of the 28th ultimo.

On the important questions involved, and with a view of settling them in a manner satisfactory to the Postmaster General, the Chairman of the Company is desirous of having the opportunity of a personal interview with Lord Stanley; but understanding that his Lordship is not in town this week, Mr. Malcomson will do himself the honour of waiting upon Lord Stanley immediately on his return to town.

In the meantime be good enough to send the draft agreement referred to in your letter of the 26th ultimo.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 67. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(1421 L.)

Sir, General Post Office, 3 January 1861.

In compliance with the request made in your letter of the 2d instant, I have to transmit to you the draft of an amended agreement to be entered into by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, for the suspension of the operation of the contract for the conveyance of mails between Galway and the United States.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

Enclosure in No. 67.

Galway, Boston, and New York Mails.

Articles of Agreement made this day of in the year of our Lord 1861, between the Right Honourable Edward John Lord Stanley of Alderley, Her Majesty's Postmaster General for the time being, of the one part, and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) of the other part.

Whereas by articles of agreement, dated the 21st day of April 1859, and made between the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the one part, and the said Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) of the other part, the said Company, for the considerations therein mentioned, contracted and agreed to convey Her Majesty's mails between Galway in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, and Boston in the United States of America, and between Galway aforesaid and New York in the said United States, at the times, in the manner, and for the term of years (which is at present unexpired) in the said contract respectively mentioned or referred to And whereas, under or by virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 23d and 24th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to transfer to the Postmaster General, securities entered into with the Commissioners of the Admiralty in relation to the Packet Service," all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Commissioners of, in, to, and out of the said herein-before recited contract, have become transferred to and vested in the said Postmaster General: And whereas it has been agreed between the

the said Postmaster General and the said Company, that the said herein-before recited contract and the operation thereof shall be suspended, and the services thereby contracted to be performed discontinued until the 26th day of March 1861: Now these presents witness, that it is hereby agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto, that the said herein-before recited contract of the 21st day of April 1859, and the operation thereof shall be suspended, and shall continue to be suspended until and up to the said 26th day of March 1861, and that until and up to the said 26th day of March 1861, the services by such contract contracted to be performed shall not be performed, and that the consideration thereby agreed to be paid shall not be paid, anything in the said herein-before recited contract contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: Provided always, and it is hereby further agreed and declared, and the said Company do hereby for themselves, their successors and assigns, covenant and agree with, and to the said Postmaster General, his successors and assigns, that they the said Company, their successors or assigns, shall and will, on and after the said 26th day of March 1861, well and truly perform, or cause to be performed, all and singular the services in the said herein-before recited contract particularly mentioned at the times, in the manner, and for the remainder of the term of years then unexpired, in such contract respectively mentioned or referred to, and generally during the remainder of the said term, in such or the like manner as if this agreement had not been made and entered into: Provided always, and it is hereby further agreed and declared, that in case the said Company shall not on and after the said 26th day of March 1861, well and truly perform, or cause to be performed, the services in the said hereinbefore recited contract particularly mentioned, at the times and in the manner therein expressed, and thereby commit a breach of such contract and of this agreement, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General for the time being, by writing under the hand of either the Secretary or one of the assistant secretaries for the time being of the Post Office to determine the said hereinbefore recited contract without any previous notice to the said Company or their agents, nor shall the said Company be entitled to any compensation in consequence of such determination: And whereas, by the said hereinbefore recited contract of the said 21st day of April 1859, the said Company agreed that all the said vessels employed in the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, should both on the outward and homeward voyages call at Saint John's, Newfoundland, or in the event of any of the vessels being prevented making Saint John's to the satisfaction of the Admiralty agent or other officer in charge of Her Majesty's mails by stress of weather, or other unavoidable cause, then and in such case the vessels should call at Halifax, Nova Scotia; and the said Company should convey in the said vessels, to and from, and cause to be delivered and received at each of the ports or places at which the said vessels were to proceed, call, or touch in the performance of the now reciting contract, all such of Her Majesty's mails, passengers, and telegraphic messages as should have to be delivered or received at such places respectively, and as regards the places mentioned in the Time Table A. thereunto annexed, within the times therein respectively specified. And whereas a question has arisen between the said Company and the Postmaster General, as to the construction of the lastly herein-before recited clause of the said herein-before recited contract, and to the nature and extent of the services to be performed by the said Company thereunder; and for the purpose of settling such question it has been agreed between and by the said parties hereto, that each of them, the said Company for themselves, their successors and assigns, and the said Postmaster General for himself, his successors and assigns, should and each of them accordingly do hereby agree and declare to and with the other of them, that on and after the said 26th day of March 1861 (being the day on which the said herein-before recited contract shall be revived, and the services thereby agreed to be performed recommenced and performed), the said Company shall and will, at their own costs and charges, and without receiving any further or other considerations therefor than that covenanted to be paid to the said Company for the general services in the said herein-before recited contract mentioned, convey, or cause to be conveyed, as well mails as passengers and telegraphic messages, on the outward voyage from Galway to St. John's or Halifax, and from St. John's or Halifax to Boston and New York, and on the homeward voyage from New York or Boston to St. John's, and from St. John's to Galway; and that the said Company shall and will deliver and receive, or cause to be delivered and received, at each of the ports or places at which the said vessels shall proceed, call, or touch in the performance of such contract, as well all such of Her Majesty's mails as passengers and telegraphic messages as shall have to be delivered or received at such ports or places, and generally in such or the like manner, and subject to such penalties, provisoes, clauses, matters and things, as if the intent, meaning, and construction as by these presents defined and expressed of the lastly herein-before recited clause of the said herein-before recited contract had been in such contract similarly defined and expressed. In witness, &c.

— No. 68. —

(5. M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 5 January 1861.

I HAVE laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 2d instant, and in reply I am directed to inform you that his Lordship will see Mr. Malcomson on either Tuesday or Wednesday next, at two o'clock.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.,
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 69. —

Mr. *Boate* to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.,

Sir, London, 5 January 1861.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your communication of this day's date, No. 5 M., I have the honour to state, that Mr. Malcomson returned to Ireland last night; but from what I know of his arrangements for the ensuing week, I believe Wednesday next, the 9th instant, will be the most convenient day for him to wait upon his Lordship the Postmaster General.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. Boate*, Secretary.

F. Hill, Esq.,
General Post Office.

— No. 70. —

10. M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 12 January 1861.

I AM directed by the Postmaster General to transmit to you, with reference to your letter of the 1st instant, the enclosed warrant for the sum of two thousand pounds (2,000 *l.*), in payment of the amount due to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails during the quarter ended 31st December 1860.

The Postmaster General desires me to point out that the voyage undertaken by the packet "Connaught" in September last was not completed, as the vessel was lost at sea before it reached the United States; but as the mails were carried on by an American brigantine, to Boston, and delivered there on the 9th of October, his Lordship has considered it equitable to pay the subsidy for the outward voyage (less deductions for over-time occupied), on condition that, in the event of any claim being hereafter made by the commander or owners of the brigantine for saving the mails, and carrying them on to Boston, the Company shall hold themselves liable to pay such claim.

I am further to point out that the voyage of the "Prince Albert," from Galway to New York, was performed partly in October and partly in November, the time allowed by the contract being 11 days two hours in the former month, and 13 days in the latter; but that the Company have made out their claim as if for a winter voyage, thus taking advantage of the longer period allowed.

His Lordship cannot admit this claim. The vessel left Galway on the 23d October, and reached New York on the 7th November, and consequently half the voyage was performed in a summer and half in a winter month, such months being defined by the contract. The justice of the case has therefore been met by taking the mean of the two, and thus allowing 12 days one hour for the voyage, on which principle the account has been amended.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.

— No. 71. —

The Postmaster General to the Treasury.

My Lords, General Post Office, 15 January 1861.

The mail service undertaken by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company is still unperformed, but up to the present time the Company have not intimated their readiness to sign the agreement, which, by your letter of the 19th November last, I was authorised to require them to execute forthwith, as the only condition upon which they could be allowed to suspend the service temporarily.

My last letter to the Company was delivered at their office on the 26th December, and in that letter I again informed them that the agreement, binding themselves to recommence the service in March next, on the distinct understanding that in the event of their not being prepared to recommence the service on the appointed day, and thenceforward to perform the conditions of the contract strictly according to their fair intent and meaning, I should at once exercise my power of terminating the contract, must be forthwith executed.

As nearly three weeks have since elapsed, and nothing has been done, although in the interval I have seen the chairman of the Company, and personally informed him to the like effect, it appears to me that the time has arrived for taking more decisive steps.

I beg, therefore, to communicate to your Lordships my intention, should you concur with me in the propriety of such a course, of writing a further letter to the Company, stating, that if the agreement be not executed within seven days from the date of my letter, I shall, without further notice, declare the contract at an end.

I am, &c.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. (signed) *Stanley of Alderley.*

— No. 72. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

Sir, London, 16 January 1861.

The chairman of the Company reported to an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors the result of his interview with his Lordship the Postmaster General on the ninth instant, and that his Lordship is still indisposed to assent to the views of the Company with regard to the commencement of the service, which the Directors deeply regret.

It has already been explained that at least three ships are necessary, but that the Company contemplate having five for such service.

Two will be ready for the Admiralty and Board of Trade survey early in the ensuing month, and the third is progressing towards completion.

Although these three ships will enable the Directors to commence the service on the 26th March, as required by the Postmaster General, still, having regard to the terms of the new contract, they cannot contemplate that it is the intention of Lord Stanley thus to place them altogether in the power of the shipbuilders, who, by delaying the delivery of the ships, would peril a subsidy granted to the Company by Her Majesty's Government, and confirmed by the House of Commons.

But for the loss of the "Connaught," and the absolute impossibility of purchasing or chartering any vessel in England of sufficient capacity and speed, this difficulty would not have arisen.

The question is, therefore, reduced to this. The Postmaster General has kindly consented to defer the commencement of the service until the 26th of March. The Directors, although willing to commence on that day, are anxious, and they again urge that under the circumstances, and having regard to the

signing of a new contract, the 1st of June following should be named in the new contract.

This point, although comparatively unimportant as regards the public service, is of the most serious consequence as regards the interests of the Company, for the Directors cannot but feel that, having regard to the lapse of time, nearly 14 months, between the signing of the contract, and its confirmation by the House of Commons, and to the fact that this confirmation was only given five months ago, a period not sufficient for the preparation of a steam fleet of the magnitude required to carry on such a service, they are justified in asking at the hands of Her Majesty's Government the extension they now seek for.

It should be borne in mind that the Directors are willing, in deference to the views of the Postmaster General, to carry the mails fortnightly to St. John's, Newfoundland, not desiring to trouble his Lordship in reference to the claim which they conceive they have upon the Treasury resulting from their correspondence with that department.

His Lordship is aware that the present Board of Directors have only come into power within the last four months; and, identified with Ireland as many of them are, they feel that they cannot press too strongly upon his Lordship a reconsideration of the question, as they are convinced it would be painful to him to adopt any step towards nullifying the Imperial contract upon the simple question at issue.

As some substantial assurance to the Postmaster General that no exertion shall be wanting, nor any means spared on the part of the Directors in effectually working the service after its commencement, I have the honour to state, that measures have been adopted for purchasing two well-known and efficient steamers in America, the only ships coming within the terms of the contract which there is the slightest chance of purchasing.

The Directors earnestly hope, therefore, that his Lordship the Postmaster General will permit them again to urge the following requests:

1. That the first of June should be named in the new contract for the commencement of the service; or,

2. That the service should commence on 26th March, but that no accidental delay or omission in the fortnightly service between that day and first June, should involve any question of avoidance of the contract; or,

3. That the service should be commenced on the 26th March, and be a monthly service until June, then a fortnightly service.

In conclusion, I am desired respectfully to request his Lordship's attention to the fact, that a capital of nearly three quarters of a million will be absorbed in preparing for this service, and the Directors feel strongly that there are political and commercial consequences involved in the continuance of this contract as affecting the interests of Ireland, which they would also respectfully urge upon his Lordship's favourable consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Boate.*

The Secretary, General Post Office.

— No. 73. —

Mr. *Hamilton* to the Postmaster General.

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 18 January 1861.

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the non-performance of the mail service undertaken by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you their Lordships' approval of the course which you propose to take in regard to the signing of the agreement.

I am, however, to add, that my Lords presume that your Lordship will reserve to yourself liberty to act as you may think proper in case, upon failure to sign within the appointed time, the default should be accounted for in a manner satisfactory to you.

I am, &c.
The Postmaster General. (signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

— No. 74. —

(60 M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 19 January 1861.

Having laid before the Postmaster General your further letter of the 16th instant, I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will state to the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company that, after the repeated communications made to the Company relative to the suspension of the mail service between Galway and America, he must decline to enter into further discussion on the subject.

His Lordship cannot agree to the mutilated service proposed in your letter, as such a service would be of little or no value either to Her Majesty's Government or the public generally.

The indulgence which the Postmaster General has consented to grant to the Company is that for which they themselves asked, and is, as his Lordship fully believes, greater than was ever granted to any other packet company under contract with the Government.

Not only has his Lordship expressed his willingness to allow a long suspension of the service, instead of requiring the Company either to perform the conditions of their contract or to surrender it, but he has consented to such a suspension at a time of year when the performance of the service would necessarily have been most expensive to the contractors.

In stating that the Postmaster General declines to assent to any one of the requests contained in your letter, I am to add, that if the agreement which the Company have been required to enter into be not executed within seven days from this date, his Lordship will, without further notice, declare the contract at an end.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 75. —

Mr. *Boate* to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigntion Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.,

Sir, London, 23 January 1861.

The Directors have appointed two o'clock to-morrow, the 24th instant, to sign and seal the deed of agreement with the Postmaster General, and I am instructed to request you will be so good as to furnish the Company with a copy of this deed, signed by the Postmaster General, in order that both copies of the deed may be signed and sealed to-morrow in the presence of the gentlemen from the Solicitor's Department of the Post Office.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Boate.*

P. S.—One copy of the deed has been sent here this day by the Solicitor to the General Post Office.

F. Hill, Esq.,
General Post Office.

— No. 76. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.,

Sir, London, 24 January 1861.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the seal of the Company has been this day affixed to the contract* prepared under your instruction providing for the commencement of the postal service, under the Imperial contract on the 26th of March next.

The Directors feel it a duty they owe to themselves and their shareholders, to state that they considered themselves constrained to execute this contract in consequence of the peremptory intimation contained in your letter of the 19th instant, in which it is stated that the Postmaster General declined to assent to any one of the requests contained in my former letter, and had directed you to add, that if the agreement which the Company had been required to enter into "was not executed within seven days, his Lordship would, without further notice, declare the contract at an end;" at the same time, they cannot forbear recording their respectful protest against this condition. When the special circumstances of this case are considered, and which have been more particularly referred to in my communications to your department on the 29th November, 12th and 19th December 1860, and 16th January 1861, the Directors cannot but entertain a feeling of disappointment and regret, that the requests (which they venture to submit were most reasonable), should not have been assented to, and further time given to commence the service, as the mere question at issue was one of time, namely, between the 26th of March and the 1st of June.

Impeded and prejudiced as this Company has been by political questions and discussions, they still feel that they have good grounds for urging his Lordship the Postmaster General to accede to their request.

This view applies with greater force when it is considered that the effect of any determination of this contract before the Company have really had a fair opportunity of entering upon it, would create dissatisfaction in the commercial and political circles of Ireland to a most serious extent, as it would be impossible to satisfy the people of Ireland that such consideration and indulgence have been shown with respect to this contract to the same extent as have been shown with respect to other important contracts between Government and contracting parties, not only in postal communication, but in other branches of the service.

There is another part of the subject to which the Board of Directors beg to refer, namely, the carrying of the mails fortnightly to St. John's, and the foregoing of the special subsidy for that service.

The Postmaster General insisted that this service came within the construction of the Imperial contract, but the Directors felt it their duty to call his Lordship's attention to their correspondence with the Treasury, and the Minutes of the Lords of the Treasury on the subject, and they confidently trust that they have furnished abundant evidence to show that whatever might be the strict construction of the wording of the contract, there never was in the negotiation and terms on which it was based, any intention either on the part of the Government to require, or the Company to carry those colonial mails under the Imperial contract. His Lordship stated that he could only look to the contract, and the Directors, anxious to make every concession when they were seeking for some indulgence as to the commencement of the contract, conceded the point, and at once took upon themselves to adopt the Postmaster General's construction, reserving, however, their right to apply to the Treasury on the subject, in the confident assurance of being able to show that the depriving of the Company of any subsidy paid by the Colonial Government would be inconsistent with the assurance conveyed in a letter addressed by the Treasury to Messrs. Vallance & Vallance, dated 29th August last.

In signing this contract, therefore, the Directors beg respectfully to state that they

* *See* Enclosure in No. 67.

they have done so in compliance with your letter of the 19th instant, and with the reservation of their right to apply to the Treasury on the question of the correspondence of that department as to the colonial subsidy.

In conclusion, the Directors have only to assure the Postmaster General, through you, that no exertion whatever will be wanting on their part to commence and carry out the service in an efficient and satisfactory manner; but should any accidental circumstance arise over which the Directors have no control, tending to interrupt the strict regularity of the service, they rely upon his Lordship extending to them such a liberal consideration as the circumstances may warrant.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 77. —

The Postmaster General to the Treasury.

My Lords, General Post Office, 28 January 1861.

With reference to the correspondence that has taken place on the subject of the inability of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company to perform the mail service stipulated for in their contract, I beg to inform your Lordships, that the agreement which I required the Company to enter into as the sole condition upon which I would relieve them from the penalties already incurred, and would consent to a temporary suspension of the service, was executed on the 24th instant.

I transmit herewith some copies of the agreement, one of which I think should be forwarded at once to the Governor of Newfoundland through the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It will be necessary to direct the attention of his Excellency to the clause in this agreement, which clears up all doubt, if any existed, respecting the obligation of the Company to convey mails to and from St. John by every packet, as a part of the service undertaken for the Imperial subsidy of 3,000 *l.* per double voyage.

He should also be informed, that it has been distinctly intimated to the Company, that by their omission to provide, since June last, vessels for the conveyance of mails to and from Newfoundland under the colonial contract, the separate service has ceased, and that no payment will be made to the company on account of that service for any period subsequent to the voyage of the "Golden Fleece," which left Galway on the 23d June, under the provisional arrangement sanctioned by your Lordships on the termination of the contract of the 22d October 1858, in December 1859.

Your Lordships will no doubt cause a separate communication to be addressed to the Government of Newfoundland respecting the contribution to be made by that Government hereafter towards the amount of the Imperial subsidy, as their payments direct to the Company have ceased.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Stanley of Alderley.*

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

— No. 78. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

Sir, London, 21 February 1861.

The Directors are desirous of making arrangements for the immediate trial of two more of their new steam ships; one is at Hull and the other at Newcastle; and, as they have been informed that a measured mile has been laid down in the River Humber for the trial of steam-ships, I have the honour to request you will be so good as to acquaint me whether this measured mile has been established

by the Government, and if the Admiralty Surveyors will try the ship there, which has been built and equipped at Hull.

Another of the Company's ships the Directors propose to submit immediately for trial at Southampton, where she has been ordered to proceed, and is expected to arrive at that port early in the ensuing week.

The Directors will shortly be in a position to submit two more steamers, in addition to the above, for trial by the Government surveyors.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 79. —

(14,448.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 22 February 1861.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have to state, that this department is not aware whether the measured mile to which you refer as having been laid down in the River Humber for the trial of steam ships has been established by the Government, or whether the Admiralty Surveyors will test at that place the speed of the ship which you announce has been built and equipped at Hull, but that inquiry on these points will at once be made of the Board of Admiralty.

With reference to your statement that another of the Company's ships has been ordered to proceed for trial to Southampton, where she is expected to arrive early in the ensuing week, I have to remind you, that by a letter dated the 16th July last, the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company was informed that it was absolutely necessary that not less than a week's notice should be given to this department when any packet belonging to the Company is required to be surveyed, and that by another letter dated the 22d August, a regulation was laid down that, in addition to the week's notice previous to survey, another week must be allowed between the date of the survey and the period at which the vessel, if accepted, should be employed.

I beg that you will let me know the name of the vessel referred to, and the day when she will be ready for survey at Southampton, bearing in mind that on the day fixed the vessel must be in all respects ready for the purpose.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq. (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street.

— No. 80. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.,

Sir, London, 2 March 1861.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 16th July 1860, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Lordship the Postmaster General, that the "Hibernia" steam ship, belonging to this Company, will be ready for survey and trial at Southampton on Monday next, the 11th instant.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 81. —

(14,448.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 4 March 1861.

With reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, in which inquiry is made whether a measured mile has been laid down in the River Humber by the Government, and whether the Admiralty Surveyors will try a ship there, I have to inform you, that it has been ascertained from the Admiralty that a measured mile for testing the speed of vessels has been marked off on the south bank of the Humber, near Stallingborough, by the officer in charge of the Admiralty survey of the east coast of England, and that orders will be given to the Admiralty surveying officer to try the ships as proposed by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, unless it should be found hereafter that the speed of a ship cannot be satisfactorily ascertained at that place.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.,
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street.

— No. 82. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

Sir, London, 5 March 1861.

I am instructed by the Directors to submit, for the approval of his Lordship the Postmaster General, the following dates on which they propose that the ships of the Company shall depart from New York and Boston alternately on their return to Galway during the months of April, May and June:

From Boston	-	April 16
„ New York	-	„ 30
„ Boston -	-	May 14
„ New York	-	„ 28
„ Boston -	-	June 11
„ New York	-	„ 25

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Boate.*

The Secretary, General Post Office.

— No. 83. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

Sir, London, 12 March 1861.

In accordance with the instruction conveyed in your letter of the 16th July 1860, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Lordship the Postmaster General, that the steam ship "Columbia," belonging to this Company, will be ready for survey and trial at Southampton on Monday next, the 18th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Boate.*

The Secretary, General Post Office.

— No. 84. —

(221 M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 13 March 1861.

I HAVE laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 5th instant, and, in reply, I am directed to state to you, for the information of the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that his Lordship has been pleased to approve of the first return mail after the re-commencement of the service being despatched from Boston on the 16th April, the second from New York on the 30th April, and so on, every alternate fortnight throughout the year.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 85. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary of the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

Sir, London, 14 March 1861.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the Directors propose to place the steam ship "Adriatic," belonging to this Company, in dry dock at Southampton on the 21st instant, for survey by the Admiralty Surveyors, with a view to her employment in the postal service between Galway and America.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Boate.*

The Secretary, General Post Office.

— No. 86. —

(249 M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 15 March 1861.

I AM directed by the Postmaster General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and to inform you, that he has requested the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to cause the steam ship "Columbia" to be surveyed for the Galway Mail Service, and has acquainted their Lordships with the date proposed for the trial trip of that vessel.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 87. —

(19,902.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 15 March 1861.

HAVING laid before the Postmaster General your letter of yesterday's date, stating that the steamer "Adriatic" will be ready for survey on the 21st instant, with a view to her employment in the postal service between Galway and America,

I am

I am directed by his Lordship to state that, in offering for the conveyance of the mails a ship of which the designs and plans have not been previously approved of, the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company are not acting in conformity with the stipulations of their contract.

His Lordship, however, will reserve his decision on the matter until he has before him the result of the survey which the Admiralty will be requested to cause to be made on the day appointed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.,
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

— No. 88. —

(263 M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 19 March 1861.

Referring to your letter of the 2d instant, I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you, that the steamer "Hibernia" has been surveyed, and that the surveying officer reports that the hand gear is too slow to reverse the engines when at full speed; and that starting gear, to be driven by the auxiliary engine, which is at all times at work for driving the air pumps, has been fitted, but is now out of order. It appears that Messrs. Palmer have undertaken to adjust this gear before the ship proceeds on her voyage to America, and to fit approved starting gear on her return. Mr. Weir has also promised to see carried out some suggestions of the surveying officer for improving the ventilation of the stoke-hole, and for the greater safety of the woodwork round the chimney.

Subject to the foregoing alterations being properly carried into effect, his Lordship approves of the "Hibernia" being employed in the conveyance of the mails between Galway and America.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.,
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street.

— No. 89. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

Sir, London, 22 March 1861.

I have the honour to state, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the steam ship "Hibernia," which was surveyed and accepted for the postal service to America, and was to have been despatched from Galway on the 26th instant, encountered a severe hurricane in the Channel on the 18th and 19th instant, and has sustained some damages, which must be repaired before she can proceed on her voyage to America; but these repairs cannot be completed by Tuesday next.

The steam ship "Columbia" is now under survey at Southampton, which will not be completed before Monday; she cannot therefore reach Galway for departure on Tuesday next.

The ship "Adriatic," recently purchased by this Company, is expected at Queenstown from New York in the course of the next 24 hours, with Her Majesty's mails on board, which should have been brought home in the Cunard ship "Australasian," and arrangements have been made to detain her at Queenstown on her arrival, with a view to placing her on the Galway line, so as to meet the present casualty. In order, however, to avoid as little inconvenience

venience as possible to the Public Service, the Directors have obtained the offer of the steam ships "Parana" and "Magdalena," now in the West India Royal Mail Service, and they have the honour to offer for his Lordship's acceptance one of these ships (both of which exceed the tonnage and steam power stipulated in this Company's contract) in lieu of the "Hibernia," for the mail service between Galway and Boston on the 26th instant.

His Lordship will thus perceive, that the Directors have spared neither money or pains to provide for the accident to the "Hibernia."

The Directors await his Lordship's early decision in this matter, that no time may be lost in completing the necessary arrangements.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

P.S.—Should the above proposition not meet Lord Stanley's approval, the Directors respectfully request that, under the special circumstances of the case, the service should commence on the 9th April instead of the 26th March.

— No. 90. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

(283 M.)

Sir, General Post Office, 23 March 1861.

I HAVE submitted to the Postmaster General your letter of yesterday's date, in which you state, that owing to damage sustained by the steam ship "Hibernia," on her voyage from Southampton to Galway, which ship was to have been despatched from Galway on the 26th instant, with the mails for America, that vessel cannot be prepared for sea on the appointed date.

To meet this casualty, the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company offer either to make arrangements for sending out the mails of the 26th by the steam ship "Adriatic," now on her voyage from America, or to employ the "Parana" or the "Magdalena" for the voyage.

The Postmaster General cannot, however, permit the Company to despatch the mails by either of these vessels.

The "Adriatic" has not been surveyed, and has not even arrived in this country.

The "Parana" has been refused several times, and the "Magdalena," although already in the mail service (being one of the Brazil mail packets), has not been required to sail at the speed necessary on the Galway line, and cannot, therefore, have been surveyed for such a service.

On this new failure of the Company to perform its obligations, Lord Stanley of Alderley would have felt himself entirely justified under the agreement executed on the 24th January last, in at once terminating the contract, but considering that the Company have got ready a vessel which has been surveyed and accepted, he will not under the circumstances use, in this instance, his full power, but will limit himself to imposing upon the Company a penalty of 3,000 *l.* (this penalty being, of course, in addition to the loss of the subsidy), and he will authorise the recommencement of the service to be postponed until Tuesday the 9th April next; the first departure on the other side being, in like manner, delayed for a fortnight.

His Lordship desires me to state, however, that in thus abstaining to exercise in this one instance his full right, he merely holds in suspense his power of annulling the contract; that this is the last deviation of any kind from the obligations of the contract which he will permit, and that if the Company (no matter from what cause) fail to despatch a packet on the 9th April, and on every alternate Tuesday, or fail to continue to perform in every respect the stipulations of the contract, he will terminate the contract.

You have already, on behalf of the Company, stated your acceptance of these conditions, but I am desired to add, that an official letter confirming that statement must be delivered at this office not later than the evening of Monday next, the 25th instant.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 91. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, Limited,
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

Sir, London, 25 March 1861.

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 23rd instant, No. 283 M., I have the honour to state, for the information of his Lordship the Postmaster General, that the Directors of the Company accept the terms imposed by Lord Stanley of Alderley for the postponement of the service until Tuesday the 9th April next.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 92. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

Sir, London, 25 March 1861.

With reference to my communication of the 14th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you that the steam-ship "Adriatic" is now in dock at Southampton, ready for survey.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 93. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 26 March 1861.

As it will be necessary that, after the damage which the steamer "Hibernia" is represented to have sustained she should be again surveyed before being permitted to leave this country as a mail packet, I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will inform this department as early as possible when and where this survey is to take place.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

— No. 94. —

Mr. *Boate* to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, Limited,
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

Sir, London, 27 March 1861.

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of 26th instant, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the "Hibernia" is about to be placed in dock at Liverpool. A communication shall be made to you, at the earliest possible moment, of the date when she will be ready for survey.

I have, &c.

F. Hill, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *A. Boate.*
General Post Office.

— No. 95. —

(290 M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 28 March 1861.

With reference to your letter of the 22d instant, respecting the accident to the steamer "Hibernia," I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that he may be furnished with a detailed report respecting the injuries sustained by that vessel, and which prevented her from prosecuting her voyage to Galway.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street.

— No. 96. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, Limited,
10, Cannon-street, E. C.

Sir, London, 28 March 1861.

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of this day's date, requesting that a detailed report be furnished of the injuries sustained by the steam ship "Hibernia," while on her voyage between Southampton and Galway, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the vessel shipped a heavy sea, which carried away her skylights forward, and caused her to make water. There was no loss of any of the ship's boats, or any injury to any person on board.

The ship will be thoroughly examined in dock at Liverpool on Saturday next.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 97. —

(No. 23,254.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 28 March 1861.

The attention of the Postmaster General has been called to a report which appears in this day's newspapers of the proceedings at a general meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, held yesterday, and at which the Chairman of the Company is stated to have expressed a "sanguine expectation of obtaining from the French Government the conveyance, not only of telegraphic messages from France, but the postal and other communications from that country."

As this is not the first time that it has been publicly stated that the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company had entered into negotiations with the Government of France for the conveyance of French mails to and from America, the Postmaster General, to prevent any future misapprehension, requests to be furnished with an explanation of the course contemplated by the Company. If you will refer to clause 40 of the contract made with the Admiralty on the 21st April 1859, you will find that the whole postage of all mails, despatches, and letters of every description conveyed in the vessels employed under that contract, whether carried from or out of Her Majesty's dominions or otherwise, is at the disposal of the Postmaster General.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq. (signed) *F. Hill.*

— No. 98. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street, E.C., London,
1 April 1861.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 28th ultimo, referring to a statement made by the Chairman at a general meeting of the shareholders of this company, recently held in London, and calling for an explanation of the course contemplated by the company in respect to negotiations said to be pending for the conveyance of French telegrams and mails, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Lordship the Postmaster General, that the directors in the negotiations referred to contemplate the establishment of a weekly communication between Europe and America, but they will do nothing which may in any way affect the postal contract of the 21st April 1859, without communicating with his Lordship the Postmaster General, and obtaining his sanction thereto.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 99. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E.C., London,
1 April 1861.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting the damage to the "Hibernia," I have the honour to state that this ship is now in Messrs. Laird & Co.'s dock at Birkenhead, and under the pressing necessity of preparing her for sea with as little delay as possible. The directors trust you will cause her to be surveyed on Wednesday next, the 3d instant.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 100. —

Mr. *Boate* to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E.C., London,
1 April 1861.

Sir,

I have the honour to request you will favour me with the usual certificate of exemption for the steam ship "Columbia," which ship is intended to take the Boston mails on the 9th instant.

I have, &c.

F. Hill, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *A. Boate.*
General Post Office.

— No. 101. —

(24,019.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Peel*, M. P.

Sir, General Post Office, 2 April 1861.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the copy of a letter* from the Secretary of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, applying for a certificate of exemption from the Passengers Act in favour of the steamer "Columbia," intended

* See Letter in No. 100.

intended by the company to take out the mails from Galway of the 9th instant.

An authority was given by the Lords Commissioners on the 8th September 1859, for granting a certificate to all the vessels of this company employed in the conveyance of the Newfoundland mails; but as the service has since been altogether suspended, and as the Postmaster General is not aware whether the bond stated to have been entered into by the company is still in force, he thinks it right, before granting the certificate in this case, to communicate with the Lords Commissioners, and to request to be informed whether they approve of the application of the company being complied with.

I am, &c.

The Right Honourable F. Peel, M.P. (signed) *F. Hill.*
&c. &c. &c., Treasury.

— No. 102. —

Mr. *Hamilton* to the Postmaster General.

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 4 April 1861.

I AM desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit for your Lordship's information, with reference to your letter of the 2d instant, the enclosed copy of a report from the Emigration Commissioners on the subject of the application from the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, for a certificate of exemption from the Passengers Act, in favour of the steamer "Columbia."

I have, &c.

The Postmaster General, (signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 102.

Sir, Emigration Office, 3 April 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt this day of the letter addressed to the Treasury by the Post Office, enclosing an application from the Secretary of the Royal Atlantic Steam Packet Company, for the usual certificate of exemption from the Passengers Act for the company's steamer "Columbia." The Postmaster General requests to be informed whether that certificate is to be granted.

According to the terms of the contract between Her Majesty's Government and the company, the certificate in question cannot, I conceive, be refused to any vessel of the company duly authorised to carry the mails from Galway to North America. The bond, however, taken by us under the directions of the Treasury is still in force, and our officer will see that the conditions of it are carried out in the case of the "Columbia," as he has done in the case of all previous ships belonging to the company.

I have, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq. (signed) *T. W. C. Murdoch.*
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 103. —

(19,407.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 4 April 1861.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you that he has had before him the reports of the officers appointed to survey the steam ship "Columbia," and that, under the opinion expressed in those reports, he can only accept the "Columbia" as a packet for the mail service between Galway and America for two round voyages. On the completion of those two voyages, the vessel must be again examined in dry dock, and her final acceptance or rejection will depend upon the result of that examination.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq. (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

— No. 104. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Peel*, M.P.

Sir, General Post Office, 5 April 1861.

I AM directed by the Postmaster General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, accompanied by copy of one from the Emigration Office, respecting the application made by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company for a certificate of exemption from the Passengers Act for the company's steamer "Columbia."

The Emigration Commissioners state that they conceive that, according to the terms of the contract between Her Majesty's Government and the company, the certificate in question cannot be refused to any vessel of the company duly authorised to carry the mails from Galway to North America.

In reference to this observation, the Postmaster General thinks that the Commissioners are under some misapprehension, probably from having referred to the first contract, entered into in October 1858, between the Atlantic Company and the Government of Newfoundland, in which there was a clause stipulating that the company's vessels should be exempt from the conditions of the Passengers Act.

That agreement, however, is at an end, and the only contracts with the company now existing are, that concluded with the Admiralty on the 21st April 1859, and that* which the Postmaster General required the company to execute on the 24th January last, when he authorised a suspension of the service.

I enclose a copy of those contracts, which, it will be seen, contain no such stipulation as that alluded to.

Under these circumstances I am to suggest that the Emigration Commissioners should be again written to, and further inquiry made whether, in this altered state of things, the certificate of exemption for the "Columbia" should be granted.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

The Right Honourable F. Peel, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c., Treasury.

— No. 105. —

Mr. *Hamilton* to the Postmaster General.

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 6 April 1861.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th instant, on the subject of the exemption from the Passengers Act of the vessels of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit for your Lordship's information copy of a report on the same subject, dated 6th instant, from the Emigration Commissioners, and I am to state that my Lords will not think it right, under the circumstances represented, to sanction the certificate of exemption being granted to those vessels in future.

Their Lordships, however, consider that for the reasons stated by the Commissioners, the certificate should not be withheld from the "Columbia," which is to sail on the 9th instant, if you should find that the contractors would be put to any serious inconvenience by the refusal to grant the certificate in this instance.

I am, &c.
The Postmaster General. (signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

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* See Enclosure in No. 48.

Enclosure in No. 105.

Sir, Emigration Office, 6 April 1861.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of the letter addressed to the Treasury by direction of the Postmaster General, on the 5th instant, on the subject of the exemption from the Passengers Act of the vessels of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. The Postmaster General suggests that my letter to you, of 3d instant, on this subject was probably written under the misapprehension that the contract with the company, of October 1858, which stipulated for the exemption of the vessels of that company, is still in force, and points out that that contract is at an end, and that in the contract of 21st April 1859, now existing, there is no such stipulation. It is therefore recommended that we should be again called on for a report as to the exemption of the "Columbia" from the Passengers Act.

In reply, I beg to say that the conjecture of the Postmaster General, that my letter of 3d instant was written under a misconception of the circumstances, is correct. We were not aware that any new contract had been made with the company, still less that the company's right to claim an exemption from the Passengers Act had come to an end. That being the case, we can have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that these vessels ought not to be exempted from the operation of the Passengers Act. They are essentially passenger ships, the six vessels which sailed last year having carried in 14 voyages no less than 5,944 passengers, of whom only 464 were cabin passengers, and 5,480 steerage passengers, being on an average 391 steerage passengers on each voyage; on six of these voyages, the number of steerage passengers carried was 3,620, being upwards of 600 on each. The passengers they carry are moreover of as poor and ignorant a class as those who sail from any other port of the United Kingdom, and require, therefore, as much the protection of the Passengers Act. To place these vessels on the same footing, in respect to the Passengers Act, as the Cunard or West India line of steamers, which carry scarcely any steerage passengers, appears to us unreasonable.

In respect of the "Columbia," which is to sail on the 9th instant, the Lords of the Treasury may perhaps consider that as the directors of the company may have been led to expect the exemption they have on previous occasions enjoyed, it would scarcely be right to withdraw it at so late a period. I would request, however, the earliest intimation of their Lordship's decision that we may communicate by telegraph with our officer, who will have proceeded to Galway under the impression that he is to clear the vessel under the bond only, and not under the Act.

I have, &c.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *T. W. C. Murdoch.*

— No. 106. —

(328. M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 8 April 1861.

WITH reference to your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will state to the directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that he has referred for the decision of the Treasury their application for a certificate of exemption for the steam ship "Columbia."

The Lords Commissioners, in reply to his Lordship's letter, observe, that the vessels of the Atlantic Company are essentially passenger ships, the six vessels which sailed last year having carried in 14 voyages no less than 5,944 passengers, of whom only 464 were cabin passengers; and that, under these circumstances, it will not be right to exempt those vessels in any way from the provisions of the Passenger Act in future.

At the same time their Lordships have stated, that as the refusal of the certificate at this late period, in the case of the "Columbia," might put the company to serious inconvenience, they will not object to such certificate being granted in this instance.

I am accordingly desired by the Postmaster General to request that you will inform him whether the Atlantic Company will suffer such inconvenience if the certificate be not granted, and, in that case, that you will let him know what is the tonnage of the "Columbia," and to what port she belongs, as those particulars must be inserted in the certificate.

I am, &c.

A. Boate, Esq.
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, 10, Cannon-street, E. C.

(signed) *F. Hill.*

— No. 107. —

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company
(Limited), 10 Cannon-street, E. C., London,
Sir, 8 April 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day's date, No. 328 M., and in reply beg to state that it will cause serious inconvenience, not only to the company, but create a delay in the despatch of the "Columbia," if the certificate of exemption is now withheld.

The "Columbia" is 2,960 tons, gross measurement, 1,521 net, and is registered in the port of London.

As the certificate cannot possibly reach Galway in time for the despatch of the ship, probably you will have the goodness to telegraph to the Postmaster, or Collector of Customs, that the certificate will be granted (as on a former occasion), or favour me with a letter which I can produce at the Emigration Office, to enable the officers of that department to do so.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 108. —

(328 M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 8 April 1861.

UNDER the circumstances stated in your letter of this day's date, I transmit to you a certificate, exempting the mail packet "Columbia" for one voyage from the operation of the Passengers Act.

On the production of this letter at the Emigration Office, the Commissioners will no doubt inform their officers at Galway, by means of the electric telegraph, that the certificate has been furnished.

I am, &c.
A. Boate, Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation
Company.

— No. 109. —

(347 M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 11 April 1861.

REFERRING to your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you, for the information of the directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that the steamer "Hibernia," having been surveyed, has been found quite unseaworthy, and that she cannot be permitted to be employed in the conveyance of the mails between Galway and the United States until she shall have been strengthened in such a manner and to such an extent as the surveying officer of the Admiralty may deem necessary.

I am, &c.
A. Boate Esq., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
Cannon-street.

— No. 110. —

(371 M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Boate.*

Sir, General Post Office, 15 April 1861.

With reference to my letter of the 4th instant, informing you that the Postmaster General could only accept the steamer "Columbia" for the conveyance of the mails between Galway and America for two round voyages, I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will state to the directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that, as they are fully aware of the objections raised by the surveying officer of the Admiralty against the "Columbia," as regards her strength and general fitness for the mail service, his Lordship expects that they will meet those objections in the case of the "Anglia," a sister ship, before they offer that vessel for survey.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

A. Boate, Esq.,
Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
Canonn-street, E. C.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS (GALWAY AND AMERICA).

COPIES of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Treasury, the Post Office, and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, since 1 September 1860, with reference to the CONVEYANCE of the MAILS between *Galway* and *America*.

(*Mr. Baxter.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
3 *May* 1861.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

216.

Under 12 *oz.*

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 May 1861;—*for*,

COPY "of any LETTER or DOCUMENT, dated the 9th day of May 1861, addressed to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER by the DIRECTORS or SECRETARY of the ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY."

Treasury Chambers, 11 May 1861. F. PEEL.

COPY of a LETTER dated the 9th day of May 1861 addressed to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER by the SECRETARY of the ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
(Limited), 10, Cannon-street, E.C.,
London, 9 May 1861.

Sir,

REFERRING to the questions which Mr. Baxter has given notice of his intention to put this evening on the subject of the Galway Contract, I am desired to enclose to you some memoranda on the subject.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company have suffered so much from erroneous impressions emanating from interested parties, that the Directors trust you will be so good as to correct any mis-statements, should they be made on this occasion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Boate*, Secretary.

The Right Hon. W. Gladstone,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

RESPECTING MR. BAXTER'S NOTICES.

GALWAY CONTRACT.

MEMORANDA in reply to the Questions to be put in The House by Mr. *Baxter* on Thursday the 9th May 1861.

First Question. Is it true that the Atlantic Company have only one new ship at sea, the "Columbia?"

The Company have three ships at sea, namely, the "Columbia," the "Adriatic," and the "Parana." The "Columbia" left on the 9th April; "Adriatic" on 23d April; "Parana," on 7th May. The "Connaught" having been lost at sea, the Directors supplied her place by purchasing the "Adriatic." This ship is larger than any other steamer in the world, except the "Great Eastern." She has more horse-power than the "Persia," and has proved herself the fastest transatlantic steamer afloat. She has been thoroughly examined by the Admiralty Surveyors, and has been accepted for the Mail Service. That the "Columbia" has also been passed by the Admiralty Officers, and accepted for the Mail Service. The "Anglia," the sister ship of the "Columbia," will be ready for sea during the present month of May.

These ships will be quite able to perform the contract entered into with Her Majesty's Government, but the Company have yet another steamer, the "Hibernia," which met with an accident in the hurricane of Sunday and

Monday, the 17th and 18th of March, and is now undergoing the necessary repairs at Messrs. Laird's yard at Birkenhead.

Second. Whether the "Columbia" took 10 days to steam to St. John's, Newfoundland, and whether she was compelled to put into Halifax for want of coals?

No reliable information has been received by the Company, nor is it believed that any one else has received any beyond the statement that she had put into Halifax for coals.

It is not unusual for vessels in the spring of the year to be detained by ice and fog, and numerous instances could be pointed out, of other steamers having made long passages, and become short of coal from the above causes.

Third. Whether the "Hibernia" has been condemned at Liverpool as unseaworthy?

This is not true; the "Hibernia" has been sent to Liverpool for repair, in consequence of the damage occasioned to her by accident at sea, on the 17th and 18th March.

Fourth. Whether the Government have allowed the "Parana" to go; an old ship unsuitable for the West India service?

The "Parana" left on the 7th May, but the Government have not sent mails by her.

The "Parana" is 800 tons more tonnage, and 350 more horses power than is required by the contract.

The "Parana" was employed in the Galway service last year, and made the passage to Boston (where she is again sent) in one day and two hours less than the time specified in the contract; and she made the homeward voyage in seven hours fifteen minutes less than the contract time.

The "Parana" is an exceedingly fine vessel, and is larger in tonnage than any of the Cunard steamers except the "Persia."

I think it may be stated, other lines have accidents; indeed the "Adriatic" belonging to this Company, brought the mails from New York to Liverpool in March last, in consequence of an accident to one of the Cunard mail boats, and the ships of the New York and Philadelphia Steam Ship Line have lately made passages varying from 15 to 16 days instead of 10 to 11.

As to Extension of Time.

The Company's contract was signed on the 21st April 1859. Fourteen months were given them to prepare their ships, and the service was to commence on the 27th June 1860.

Immediately after the contract was executed, however, political questions arose, the confirmation of the contract was disputed, and it was not until the 9th of August 1860, that the House of Commons confirmed the contract by granting the subsidy.

The Company would therefore strictly be entitled to 14 months from August 1860, before commencing the contract.

It was, however, urged upon the Company by the Government that the contract must commence in June 1860, notwithstanding all the difficulties; and it was stated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Company were entitled to reasonable indulgence in the performance of that service.

In the autumn of 1860 the Company applied for a suspension of the contract, which was accorded to them.

They wished to have it suspended until the 1st June 1861.

The Postmaster-General, however, refused this, and the Company were forced into the adoption of a new agreement with the Postmaster-General, to recommence the service on the 26th March, although they strongly urged for the 1st June.

This new agreement, however, was forced upon the Company under the distinct threat by the Postmaster General, that unless the agreement was signed for the recommencement of the service on the 26th March 1861, his Lordship would declare the contract null and void.

As to Capital.

What has the Company done?

The Company, relying upon the good faith of the contract, and in the face of the difficulties created by the doubt as to its validity, proceeded with the construction of four of the largest steam ships which have ever been built.

Three of these ships have been completed and delivered, and the fourth will be delivered in 14 days from this date.

The Company have also purchased the "Adriatic," the largest steam ship afloat except the "Great Eastern," and they have chartered the "Parana," the largest and most powerful steamer which was obtainable.

Lastly, it must not be forgotten that ships of the tonnage, power, and speed necessary for the fulfilment of the service under the contract are not obtainable in any country.

London, 9 May 1861.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

COPY of a LETTER, dated 9 May 1861, addressed to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER by the SECRETARY of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company.

(*Lord Dunkellin.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *May* 1861.

258. *Under* 1 *oz.*

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 May 1861;—*for*,

COPY "of a LETTER from the Postmaster General to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 11th day of May 1861, proposing to terminate the CONTRACT with the ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, together with a Copy of the TREASURY MINUTE thereon."

Treasury Chambers,
25 May 1861.

F. PEEL.

The Postmaster General to the Treasury.

My Lords, General Post Office, 11 May 1861.

WITH reference to my letter of the 28th January last, transmitting copies of an agreement which, under the authority conveyed to me in your letter of the 19th November previous, I had required the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company to enter into, as the sole condition upon which I would relieve them from the penalties already incurred, and would consent to a temporary suspension of the mail service under their contract, I have the honour to inform your Lordships, that owing to the Company having only one vessel ready for survey by the time fixed for the recommencement of the service, and owing to that vessel being seriously damaged and rendered unseaworthy, while proceeding from Southampton to Galway, to take up her station, the Company were unable to convey the mails on the appointed day, and it was therefore in my power at once to have declared the contract at an end.

Under the circumstances, however, I refrained from doing so, and allowed the recommencement of the service to be postponed until the 9th of April.

The mails were accordingly despatched on that day, and on the 23d April another approved vessel was provided by the Company, and took her departure.

The third packet from Galway should have sailed on the 7th instant, but the Company have failed in offering on this occasion any efficient vessel for the service, and I have been under the necessity, therefore, of announcing at the last moment that no despatch of mails could take place.

As it is now quite evident that the Company are not in a position to fulfil their engagements, I have caused a letter to be prepared terminating the contract; but before sending that letter, I submit a draft of it for the approval of your Lordships.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stanley of Alderley.*

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

To *A. Boate*, Esq., Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

Sir,

THE failure of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company to provide an efficient steam vessel for the American mails of the 7th instant, has rendered it necessary that the Postmaster General should again consider the obligations of the Company under their contract, the manner in which those obligations have been fulfilled, and the means possessed by the Company for continuing the mail service.

In acquainting you with the determination at which his Lordship has arrived, I am desired briefly to advert to the lengthened correspondence which has taken place between the Atlantic Company and this Department since the commencement of the contract, such correspondence having been almost wholly occasioned by the inability of the Company to abide by the conditions to which they had bound themselves, and on which alone their offer to perform the mail service had been accepted.

By the terms of the contract, the Company undertook to provide a sufficient number of vessels which should not only be approved of when complete, but of which the designs and plans had been previously approved of; nevertheless, when in June last, the time fixed for the commencement of the service had arrived, they had only one such ship, the "Connaught," ready, and even the attempt with this ship to perform the first voyage under the contract was fruitless.

Under these circumstances the Postmaster General would have been authorised to put an end to the contract, but he forbore from doing so, and allowed a vessel (the "Panama"), which did not come within the stipulations of the contract, to be despatched in place of the "Connaught."

In the second and sixth voyage the "Connaught" was employed, but in the latter she took fire and was lost, and the Company were then without a single ship built, surveyed and accepted in the terms of the contract.

Between these latter voyages, the Postmaster General had permitted three voyages to be made by ships not in accordance with the contract, although his Lordship was more than once assured that the application for such an irregularity was made for the last time.

From the commencement of the contract in June last, to the present time, only one complete voyage has been performed by a vessel built for the purpose as contemplated by the contract.*

When the Postmaster General would no longer accept ships which did not possess the necessary qualifications, the Company applied for permission to forego several voyages, and not only was this permission granted, but the heavy penalties to which they rendered themselves liable for not providing a packet on the appointed day, were wholly remitted.

At length, and after great delay on the part of the Company in complying with the conditions upon which alone the Postmaster General could grant such a further concession, they were allowed, temporarily, to suspend the service altogether.

By the agreement executed in January last the Company undertook to recommence the service on the 26th March, and thenceforth to perform it in strict conformity with the conditions of their contract, which the Postmaster General was empowered to terminate if those conditions were not observed. The Company were warned that, in such case, the Postmaster General's power would certainly be exercised.

The date for the recommencement of the service was, nevertheless, extended to the 9th April, in consequence of the damage sustained by the vessel, which was to have taken the first mail while on her way to Galway.

Since the agreement by which the Company undertook to recommence the service in March last was executed, the Company have provided three vessels. One

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* In consequence of the arrival of the "Columbia" after the Despatch to the Treasury of the draft letter to the Company, this paragraph was altered as follows:—"From the commencement of the contract in June last to the present time, only two complete double voyages have been performed by vessels built for the purpose, as contemplated by the contract."

One of these, the "Columbia," owing to doubts as to her strength, was accepted by the Postmaster General for two voyages only. By intelligence just received, it appears that this vessel put into Halifax on the 15th day after leaving Galway short of coals, and there is reason to believe from other circumstances, so that a further survey may be necessary even before she could be permitted to perform a second voyage.*

Another vessel, the "Hibernia," while on her way from Southampton to Galway, six weeks ago, is reported by the Lords of the Admiralty to have been injured in such a way as to indicate a deficiency in strength, and to render her unseaworthy.

This leaves the Company only one efficient vessel for the performance of their contract.

It is evident, therefore, that the Company are not now, and never have been in a position efficiently to perform the stipulations of their contract.

Under these circumstances, and on a review of the whole case, the Postmaster General feels that, in the discharge of his public duty, he has no alternative but to exercise the power reserved to him, and to declare the contract at an end.

I am desired, accordingly, to transmit to you the accompanying notice to that effect.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 14 May 1861.

WRITE to the Postmaster General that my Lords approve of the letter which his Lordship proposes to address to the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, terminating the contract with that Company.

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* For the reason already stated, this paragraph was altered as follows: "Since the agreement by which the Company undertook to recommence the service in March last was executed, the Company have provided three vessels. One of these, the 'Columbia,' owing to doubts as to her strength, was accepted by the Postmaster General for two voyages only. By a communication received this day from the Company, it appears that, on her first voyage out, the wheels of this vessel have been seriously damaged by ice, on the coast of Newfoundland; so that a further survey would be necessary, even before she could be permitted to perform a second voyage."

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

COPY of a LETTER from the Postmaster General to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 11 May 1861, proposing to terminate the CONTRACT with the ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, together with a Copy of the TREASURY MINUTE thereon.

(*Mr. Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *May* 1861.

276. ←

Under 1 *oz.*

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS (GALWAY AND AMERICA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons; dated 22 April 1861;—*for*,

A "COPY of the SUBSTANCE of all REPORTS made by the SURVEYORS of the Admiralty and Board of Trade on the STEAMSHIPS hitherto or to be employed by the ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY, in conveying the MAILS between *Galway* and *America*."

(*Mr. Baxter.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *May* 1861.

SUBSTANCE of the REPORTS made by the SURVEYING OFFICERS of the ADMIRALTY on the STEAM SHIPS hitherto or to be employed by the ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY in conveying the MAILS between *Galway* and *America*.

"PACIFIC."

9 July 1860.

I BEG to state that I have surveyed this vessel as far as it was practicable afloat with coals on board. The general state of the hull appeared to be such as to require an overhaul and refit, and in my opinion the general strength of this vessel, especially the topsides amidships, is not satisfactory for the transatlantic mail service.

I also found that there was no provision made for riding by a third anchor, and that her deck bilge-pumps were insufficient.

Taking also into consideration that this vessel was not originally designed for so long a voyage as she is now offered, and that to obtain the requisite amount of stowage for coals the whole of the cargo and other available space in her hold has been taken up for this purpose, in consequence of which, openings have been made in the watertight bulkheads, to allow the coals to be trimmed and passed from the fore and after parts of the ship into the stoke-holes, thereby destroying their efficiency, and leaving only one perfect bulkhead in the vessel, situated at the afterpart of her fore peak, and considering also that, to carry coals for an Atlantic voyage, she would be so deeply immersed that her paddle spring-beams would be only about 3½ feet above the water, and that her tonnage building measurement is not quite two-thirds of the amount stated in the contract, being only 1,291 tons against 2,000 tons;

I am of opinion that this vessel cannot justly be regarded as constituting a "fair compliance" with the true spirit and "meaning of the contract."

(signed) *J. Luke.*

"PACIFIC."

Tried at Stokes Bay, 7 July 1860.
Speed, 12·304 knots.
Machinery in an effective condition.

8 July 1860. (signed) *W. Miller.*

"PARANA."

5 August 1860.

As far as it is practicable to judge from an inspection afloat with coals in the bunkers, we consider the hull to be at present in good and seaworthy condition, showing no indication of weakness or straining when at sea.

The engines are of 760 horses' power nominal, and, together with the boilers, were new in 1851; and in 1854 they were thoroughly repaired; and again in June last, when the boilers had new furnace-tops and several new stays, and the weight on the safety-valve was then reduced from 15 to 12 pounds on the square inch; with the latter pressure we consider they are in good and seaworthy condition, and fit for six months' service.

The engines are at the present time in good working condition.

We have not been able to ascertain by trial the actual speed of the vessel; but from an examination of her log for last voyage between Galway and New York, we do not consider she has sufficient speed to insure compliance with the terms of the contract, especially in reference to the voyage to New York; but from the greater length of time allowed between Galway and Boston, we think

think she will at this season of the year perform the latter voyage in the time specified.

Under these circumstances, we are of opinion that this vessel is fit for temporary service in conveying the mails between Galway and Boston, but not for permanent service.

(signed) *J. Luke,*
D. Partridge.

"PARANA."

3 May 1861.

WITH reference to the paragraph in the letter from the General Post-office, calling particular attention to the fact that the Atlantic Company are bound by their contract to reach St. John's, Newfoundland, within six days after leaving Galway, and that therefore every vessel employed under the contract ought to be capable of fulfilling this stipulation, I beg to state, that a trial of the "Parana" took place yesterday at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, her draft of water being about 13 inches under the load draft, and the water being at the time smooth: the average speed attained was 11·812 knots per hour, which is not in my opinion sufficient to secure a fulfilment of the stipulations of the contract. The hull appears to be in good and seaworthy condition.

(signed) *J. Luke.*

"PARANA."

Tried at Stokes Bay, 2 May 1861.

Speed, 11·812 knots.

Engines are in excellent condition, and worked well.

(The boilers may, perhaps, run for another six months before being again inspected.)

3 May 1861. (signed) *J. Dinnen.*

"PRINCE ALBERT."

19 October 1860.

WE have surveyed this vessel afloat and under steam, and are of opinion that, as regards both the hull and machinery, she is fit to carry the mails between Galway and the United States for the proposed single voyage only, on which at this time of the year there is no probability of her meeting with ice.

The screw propeller overhangs the after bearing, working entirely abaft the stern post and rudder, and is not constructed for "lifting," or with the means for shipping a spare one at sea.

(signed) *J. Luke.*
W. Miller.

"HIBERNIA."

4 March 1861.

I BEG to report that the "Hibernia" is in every respect fit to be employed for the conveyance of the mails between Galway and the United States, in accordance with the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

(signed) *J. Lewcock.*

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6 April 1861.

WE have surveyed the "Hibernia" in dry dock at Messrs. Laird's Yard at Birkenhead in reference to the Postmaster General's communication respecting the leaky state of that vessel, consequent on encountering a heavy gale on her

passage from Southampton to Galway, and we found the whole of the butts of the flat keel and bottom plating for about 180 feet amidships very much strained; and that several of the butts of the upper strakes in the wake of the paddle-boxes and sponsons have likewise been considerably strained, indicating such a deficiency of strength in the vessel, especially in a longitudinal direction, as to render her unseaworthy, and to fully account for the leakage which, it is said, required the whole of the engine pumps and bilge injections to keep it under.

The Company have caused a survey of the ship to be made, with a view to determine what should be done to strengthen her, and in other respects to make her fit for the service she is intended for, and their proposals for this object when decided on will, we understand, be officially submitted for the consideration of the Postmaster General.

The engines for driving the paddles are stated to have performed well; but the main shaft of the engine, for driving the air pumps, has been somewhat strained, and is to be replaced by a stronger one.

(signed) *T. Dinnen.*
J. Luke.

"HIBERNIA."

TRIED at Stokes Bay, 12 March 1861.
Speed, 14·5 knots.
Engines worked in a satisfactory manner, and are fit for the service.

12 March 1861. (signed) *J. Dinnen.*

"COLUMBIA."

1 April 1861.

I HAVE surveyed the new iron paddle-wheel steamer "Columbia," afloat at Southampton. Her length is 360 feet, breadth 40 feet, depth to keel 30 feet, and tonnage 2,873 tons.

The construction of her hull is, in my opinion, in many respects faulty; still, with the alterations and additions which I have had made at Southampton, I I consider this vessel to be at the present time sufficiently seaworthy, and fit to carry the mails for two or three voyages during the summer service referred to in the contract, after which she should be carefully examined in dry dock, when I apprehend it will be found that she has not that degree of longitudinal strength in her lower and upper parts which she should have to prevent straining and leakage when at sea.

I would recommend that at the earliest convenient opportunity she should be fitted with bulwarks, and also that her chain cable lockers, now only 50 feet from the stem, where, from the extreme sharpness of her bow, there is very little buoyancy, should be carried further aft, which alteration would, in my opinion, improve her sea-going qualities, and lessen the tendency to strain when at sea.

(signed) *J. Luke.*

"COLUMBIA."

TRIED at Stokes Bay, 28 March 1861.
Speed, 14·051 knots.
Engines worked in a satisfactory manner, and are fit for the service.

10 April 1861. (signed) *J. Dinnen.*

"ADRIATIC."

17 April 1861.

I HAVE surveyed the paddle-wheel steam ship "Adriatic" in dry dock at Southampton.

I am of opinion that this ship, with the alterations and additions which have been made at my suggestion, is now in every respect fit for the intended mail service, and in accordance with the terms of the contract; but, looking to her age, and the species of timber used in her construction, generally considered to be not very durable, I would recommend that at the expiration of two years she should be again surveyed in dry dock.

(signed) *J. Luke.*

"ADRIATIC."

TRIED at Stokes Bay, 27 March 1861.
Speed, 15·9 knots.
Engines worked satisfactorily, and are fit for the service.
(Boilers should be surveyed in 12 months' time.)

18 April 1861. (signed) *J. Dinnen.*

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—*Galway* and *America.*

(No. 402.)

Department of the Controller of the Navy,
Admiralty, S.W., 1 May 1861.

WITH reference to the enclosed precept from the House of Commons, I submit that the Postmaster General be informed that the only vessels which have been surveyed by this department, with a view to their being employed in conveying the mails between Galway and America, are the following; viz.:

"Hibernia,"	"Pacific,"
"Adriatic,"	"Parana,"
"Columbia,"	"Prince Albert,"

and that he be requested to state whether each of these vessels has been or is intended to be so employed, in order that the above precept may be strictly complied with, so far as relates to this department.

(signed) *Robert Spencer Robinson.*

Sir, General Post Office, 8 May 1861.

IN reply to your letter of the 3d instant, I am directed by the Postmaster General to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the steam ships "Pacific," "Parana," and "Prince Albert," have been employed in the mail service between Galway and America, under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

The "Adriatic" and "Columbia" are now employed in that service, and the "Hibernia," after being surveyed and accepted for the service, met with damage at sea whilst going round to Galway to take up her station, and was unable to proceed to America. The latter vessel is now under repair, and will require to be re-surveyed before she can be employed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.
Admiralty.

REPORTS by the Board of Trade Surveyors.

"Prince Albert."

21 July 1858.—London Engineer Surveyor, *R. Galloway.*

Having been called upon to survey the screw steam ship "Prince Albert," I attended on board for that purpose, and found many things requiring adjustments, especially the safety valves. I have now to report, that the vessel left for Galway this morning, without giving me an opportunity of ascertaining if the adjustments have been made, so that I cannot give the owner a declaration.

28 July 1858.—Shipping Master, Galway, *Alexander Thomson.*

With reference to your telegram touching the sailing of the screw steamer "Prince Albert," I have to inform you, that I received it at 11.40 p.m. of the 27th; the ship had then sailed two hours. I beg to inform you, that I did not feel at liberty to detain the ship, having the mail on board for America, although she had not the required certificate. I have no declaration from Mr. Barrington; but I hold his note of the 26th, intimating that he had examined the machinery, and that he would forward his report to the Board of Trade on 27th instant; and it was his opinion that the vessel would pass. I therefore hope to be exonerated.

10 September 1858.—Dublin Engineer Surveyor, *Fred. Barrington.*

I have been requested by the agent of "Prince Albert," screw steamer, to inform you, I have received a communication from the engineer of that vessel, that all the repairs I required have been executed, and it is my intention to proceed to Galway to-morrow, for the purpose of seeing that such is the case. Under these circumstances, I venture to suggest that the certificate should be forwarded at once to the Collector of Customs, Galway; and in case I find all is not correct, I will inform him, in order that he may stop the vessel. I trust I am not exceeding my duty in this suggestion; but as the vessel is to sail on Tuesday next, I do not know how it is to be managed otherwise without disappointment.

11 November 1858.—Dublin Shipwright Surveyor, *Matthew Good.*

Referring to declaration of steamer "Prince Albert," surveyed by me at Galway, on Monday, November 8, and returned to me on this day, I beg leave to enclose you a guarantee given me by Captain Thomson, Marine Superintendent at Galway, previous to my granting declaration, that he would have another boat put on board before the ship sailed, as he stated to me that another of the Company's ships, namely, the "Indian Empire," was hourly expected in Galway, and on her arrival going to lay up for the winter, which would enable him to take one of her largest boats, and place it on board the "Prince Albert;" in the event of her not arriving in time, he promised me to put another boat in her place on board; I was very particular in examining all her boats, and impressed upon the Superintendent, as much as possible, the necessity of having all his boats in good order, crossing the Atlantic at this season of the year.

8 November 1858.—Enclosure from Captain *Thomson.*

I hereby undertake to have the following work executed, and the articles enumerated provided for "Prince Albert," previous to her leaving this port on her intended voyage; viz. all the rivet holes made good in foremost Parliamentary bulkhead, also a patch in the after bulk head, and make good all rivet-holes; put another boat on board, not less than 26 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 feet deep.

27 July 1859.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyor, *James Martyr.*

The Parliamentary bulkheads of the "Prince Albert" are only ¼ inch thick, the vertical angle irons 8-16, 4 × 3; the bulkheads are not fastened to the sides of the vessel, as required by the Act, being only attached thereto to one

one angle frame, instead of two, or with brackets foreside and aftside alternately. The tunnel is only 3-16, not sufficiently stout to make water-tight by caulking. The whole of the bulkheads are deficient in size, and not properly fastened to the sides; and as the surveyors can only interfere with the two Parliamentary bulkheads, and as this vessel is 1,900 tons, I am of opinion that the requirements of the Act should be complied with, and that these bulkheads at least should be substantial ½ inch, and vertical angle irons 8-16, 4 × 3½, as stated in Instructions. The statement that the vessel has been several times passed by the surveyors in London, is made in error, and I should not be justified in perpetuating a mistake.

27 July 1859.—Liverpool Engineer Surveyor, *H. D. Grey.*

I HAVE examined the bulkheads and tunnel of the "Prince Albert," and am of opinion that their present construction is not in conformity with the Act.

5 August 1859.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyor, *James Martyr.*

As I am referred to my Instructions on the margin of this minute as to equal strength, I find it explicitly stated in paragraph 56, "that the Board of Trade cannot relieve me from the responsibility which the law throws upon me of satisfying my own judgment that the provisions of the Act are strictly complied with, &c., &c."; I still adhere to the opinion expressed on back of Minute No. 7519, to which I beg to refer my Lords, and I therefore cannot, without definite instructions from them, grant this vessel a declaration.

No mention is made of the tunnel, which is only 3-16 thick.

I again repeat, that the whole of the bulkheads are deficient; and as this vessel was surveyed by Mr. Grey and myself, and a report to this effect forwarded to my Lords, I beg most respectfully to be informed whether, in the event of their determining that a declaration shall be granted, the responsibility will be divided between myself and Mr. Grey?

8 August 1859.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyor, *James Martyr.*

THE 300th section of the Act does state, "that the Parliamentary bulkheads shall be of equal strength with the side plates of the ship with which it is in contact."

Now, paragraph 56 does not supersede the Act; but the Table must clearly define what will be considered by my Lords as constituting equal strength within the meaning of the Act; but it does not say that it is "a guide to the surveyors," as the Table fixes the sizes of plates and angle irons. No paragraph in the Instructions is more clear, plain and decided than paragraph 56; and I do not feel disposed, without distinct orders from my Lords to the contrary, to take an additional responsibility upon myself more than the Act imposes.

When it was stated in previous minutes that the bulkheads were ¼ inch thick, the advantage was given in favour of the owners; they were not of a uniform thickness throughout, and I am most decidedly of opinion that they should be made in conformity with the Instructions.

My Lords would infer from the letter of W. H. Thomson that I had condemned the fore Parliamentary bulkhead, and was not satisfied with this, but would do so with the after one; the fore one was removed by Mr. Thomson himself, for the purpose of obtaining more coal space, and his proposal was to put it farther forward; this is also ¼ inch thick, and I would not agree to his proposition. My objection applies equally to the fore as to the after bulkhead.

10 August 1859.—Liverpool Engineer Surveyor, *H. D. Grey.*

THE bulkheads of the "Prince Albert" are constructed with plates of different thicknesses, but can, with the assistance of angle irons, be made of equal strength with the side plates of the ship, with the exception of a space (of about 120 square feet) forming a recess in the after bulkhead. This recess has been taken down to facilitate the repairs of the machinery, and, when re-constructed, ought to be of much stronger plating.

10 August 1859.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyor, *J. Martyr.*

The fore Parliamentary bulkhead which was taken down by Mr. Thomson's orders, and removed farther forward, is being replaced with ½-inch plates, and properly fastened to the ship's sides, as required by the Act and Instructions. The recess spoken of above is only of 3-16 plates, and must all be taken down, supposing my Lords agree to the strengthening process. If the bulkhead is strengthened, I do not consider it can be as efficient as it ought to be; it would only then be a botch. I am of opinion, and strongly recommend, that it be replaced by an entirely new one, placed farther aft, so that it may run from the deck to keel, as required by paragraph 57 of instructions.

In this case there would be no necessity for a recess for the fly-wheel.

22 August 1859.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyor, *J. Martyr.*

I proceeded to the "Prince Albert," at Mr. Laird's Yard, and was there met by Mr. Henderson, the surveyor to the Galway Steam Navigation Company, who had been sent from London specially to ascertain what was required to be done to the after Parliamentary bulkhead.

It has always been my opinion that no mode of strengthening by angle irons could render the bulkhead efficient. Mr. Laird and the chief engineer of the ship have all along entirely coincided with this opinion, and have also agreed with me that the only proper way was to do as I stated on 10th instant, on minute 7893, namely, to put up an entirely new bulkhead of ½-inch plates, and do away with the recess, so that it might be fastened to a beam, frame and floor; but as my Lords informed me, on the 12th instant, that the table in paragraph 57 of the Instructions need not be adhered to, I had no alternative but to inform Mr. Laird that the bulkhead might be strengthened; and as it is no part of the surveyor's instructions to suggest any particular plan, the mode of strengthening was left to Mr. Laird, who it appears would not take the responsibility of such a job.

On inspecting the bulkhead, Mr. Henderson at once agreed with me that it could not be rendered efficient by any kind of strengthening, and gave orders to Mr. Laird to commence at once a new bulkhead, to be fitted and placed as I originally suggested; and, as the tunnel cannot be made water-tight, the new bulkhead is to be entire, and the entrance to the bearings is to be from some other part of the vessel.

N. B.—Usual certificate granted by Board of Trade to the "Prince Albert."

"Brazil."

18 April 1860.—Telegram from London Engineer Surveyor, *R. Galloway;* London Shipwright Surveyor, *G. J. Gladstone.*

"Brazil" can pass usual survey for summer service; average speed from log, nine knots; distance from Galway to St. John's, Newfoundland, seventeen hundred knots, seven three-quarter days; to New York, three thousand two hundred fourteen and three-quarter days.

19 April 1860.—London Engineer Surveyor, *R. Galloway.*

In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Milford Haven on the evening of the 17th, and on the following morning carefully examined the machinery of the steam ship "Brazil," and have the honour to report as follows:—

The engines appear to be in very good condition, and, with proper care and attention, will do very good service; the air-pump bottom, broken on the last voyage, has been strongly repaired. A steam gauge is required in the engine-room, which the agent promised should be fitted.

The boilers are about eight years old, and show signs of serious decay, so much so, that in about three months from this date it will be absolutely necessary to take

take them out for general repairs, or the better plan would be to put in new boilers.

I have requested that four or five stays be renewed in each steam chest, the steam gauges on the boilers put in working order, and the pressure on the safety valves reduced 2 lbs. per square inch (this I had done before leaving the ship). I believe, when these repairs are done, the machinery may be depended upon for three months.

With regard to the general condition of the machinery, and to its fitness, as the propelling power of a mail steamer, I see no objection for a period of three months; but with respect to the vessel performing the voyage between "Galway and St. John's" in seven days, I think very improbable; the average speed given by the log book (two voyages with steam and sail combined) is nine knots, and I was informed by the captain of the ship that the distance from "Galway to St. John's" is 1,700 knots; therefore, at nine knots per hour, the time occupied in making the voyage would be $7\frac{8}{10}$ days, under favourable circumstances.

19 April 1860.—London Shipwright Surveyor, *G. J. Gladstone.*

By your request, I proceeded to Milford Haven on the 17th instant, and surveyed the hull and equipments of the screw steam ship "Brazil," of Bilboa, of 2,242 tons, gross 1,642 tons register, and 300 horses power. Built of iron in 1852 by Mare & Co.

I beg to report as under—

That the hull is good and substantial, and sufficient for the service between Galway and St. John's, Newfoundland, during summer months; that she is fitted with five patent pumps, worked on deck.

The masts, yards, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, hawsers, warps, boats, lights, signals, &c. are sufficient.

The average speed, as taken from the log book, with sail and steam combined, is about nine knots; and taking the distance from Galway to St. John's at 1,700 knots (as given by the captain), the voyage would take $7\frac{3}{4}$ days.

N. B.—Usual Certificate granted.

"Connaught."

19 May 1860.—Newcastle Engineer Surveyor, *Jonathan Robson.*

According to your instructions of the 16th, I have been on board the "Connaught" steamer, and I have to inform you that the steam was up in the after set of boilers to try the joints and engine for working the air pumps and bilge and feed pumps, and which was satisfactory, and it is intended to try the large engines in the dock, on Wednesday, first, but I think it will require a fortnight to complete them ready for sea.

31 May 1860.—Newcastle Shipwright Surveyors, *James Laing* and *Richard Hopper.*

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th, with an enclosure, to Messrs. Burroughs & Grier, and to whom, agreeable to your instructions, I gave it.

I may premise the report by stating that we, the surveyors for this district, had the day before fixed on going (as yesterday) on board the "Connaught" for a further survey and inspection, and we arrived there nearly at the same time as the Hull surveyors, and just at the instant they were starting to throw in the coals into the bunkers.

We have now to report that, jointly with the Hull surveyors, we in the first instance went into the bunkers (so as to allow the coals to be thrown

without detention) and other places not closed in, and also throughout the whole vessel from the stern to the after bulk head. We had a careful examination for several hours, and are satisfied of the material and workmanship being of good quality, and sufficient for the purpose intended.

The bulk heads or partitions, two of which run up to the third deck, are also good and sufficient, except one which has two openings from the boiler room to the after coal bunker, and fitted with proper sliding doors, but, not being according to the Act, we could not allow, without their Lordships' sanction, although perfectly safe, but contrary to the regulations.

1 June 1860.—Newcastle Engineer Surveyors, *Jonathan Robson* and *John Toward.*

AGREEABLY to your instructions received on the 30th ultimo, we proceeded on board the mail steamer "Connaught," lying in the Jarrow dock, and in our jurisdiction, with the surveyors from Hull, thoroughly inspected the whole of the engines, boilers, pumps, and all pipes and their connexions, and have to report that the whole appears to be efficient for the service intended, and that as soon as the vessel is completed we will again go on board to complete such survey, and also to test the rate of speed and proper working of the engines; with respect to the bulk heads, you will note the remarks made by the shipwright surveyors, in which we perfectly agree, as we jointly inspected them most minutely.

1 June 1860.—Hull Shipwright Surveyor, *William Burroughs*; Hull Engineer Surveyor, *James Grier.*

WE have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that we have, in accordance with the telegram received by us on the 29th May, surveyed the mail steamer "Connaught" at South Shields, in company with the surveyors at Newcastle. In reference to the hull, we beg to state that we find the same in good condition, and in every respect suitable for the service intended, at the same time giving our most particular attention to those parts which must necessarily be closed immediately.

We beg to state further, that we find the vessel properly divided by watertight partitions, and strictly in accordance with our instructions, with the exception that, in the after parliamentary bulk head, there are two small sliding doors, fitted as shown in the accompanying sketch at DD, for the purpose of passing coals from the wing bunker to the after compartment, as also to supply a current of air to the main bunker. We beg to submit, that as the doors alluded to are so very essential in this case, we may receive your Lordships' authority to pass the same.

In reference to the equipments, an examination could not be made until a future period, in consequence of the same being not complete.

The boilers and machinery were in a very forward state, but all the details were not complete; it is our opinion, as well as the opinion of the Newcastle surveyors, that the testing of the boiler should have been witnessed by a surveyor, especially as it is intended to work the boilers at a pressure of 25 lbs. on the square inch; and further, that at least one of the boilers should now be tested to at least 40 lbs. on the square inch. An actual trial of the machinery and boilers, with full power applied, is absolutely necessary to test the stability of the engines and sufficiency of the boilers, &c.

REPORT

REPORT of Survey and Trial of the "CONNAUGHT" Steam Vessel, by Mr. *William Burroughs.*

When taken—6 June 1860.

Where taken—Tynemouth to Coquet Light.

	ft.	*in.*
Length from foreside of stem to aftside of post, at the height of the upper deck - - - - - - - - - - - - Keel for tonnage - - - - - - - - - -	360	5
Breadth, extreme (including wales) - - - - - - - - for tonnage - - - - - - - - - - - moulded - - - - - - - - - - -	40	4
Depth in hold (deck to floor) - - - - - - - - -	29	25
Tonnage, old rule (builder's) - - - - - - - - - new rule, Custom's measurement - - - - - - - -	2,963	17

displacement (if it can be procured) at 16 ft. draught, about 3,860 tons.

Built, when launched, where - - } Jarrow, 21 April 1860.

by whose draught?—Messrs. Palmer, Brothers.

for what service?—Royal Mail.

Draught of water when launched - - -	Forward - - - - -	13	0
	Aft - - - - -		
Launched with engines, boilers, masts, and rigging - - - - - -	Forward - - - - -	11	8
	Aft - - - - -		
load, complete, with stores for sea - - - - - -	Forward - - - - -	not complete.	
	Aft - - - - -		

Whose engines fitted with, and of what power?—Messrs. Palmer, Brothers; 800 horse-power.

Description of boilers?—Tubular.

Diameter of cylinder?—80 in.

Length of stroke?—7 ft.

Diameter of wheel, and of what description?—34 ft., and feathering float.

Number of revolutions per minute { when light? / when deep? } Average 18.

Paddle boards—length, 12 ft.; breadth, 4 ft. 8 in.; area, 56 ft.

Dip or immersion of paddle { when light?—5 ft. 6 in. / when deep?—Not known.

What is the rate of speed under various circumstances; also the result of trials, which are to be stated?—About 13 knots.

What quantity of coals the engines require per hour?—About 12 tons.

What quantity of coals she will stow in her boxes? - - -	1,200 tons.
Ditto - - - - - in other parts? - -	20 „
Quantity of coals on board at load draught of water - - -	1,220 Total.

Total complement of officers, 6; men, 67; engineers, 6; stokers, 45; and one boiler-master, exclusive of master.

Cables, number and size?—Two; one 2 in., 150 fathoms; and one 2⅜ in., 150 fathoms.

Anchors, number and weight?—Three bower; one 45 cwt., one 44 cwt., and one 34 cwt.; one stream, 14 cwt.; one kedge, 8 cwt.

Boats, number and description?—Eight; four patent metallic life-boats, and four wood built. Total cubic contents equal to 4,648 ft.

Number of persons they will carry?—About 300.

Guns, number and description?—Two 6-pounders.

Masts and yards—dimensions to be returned on Form, No. 301.

How does she stow her crew, stores, and provisions?—Sailors and firemen, fore between decks; officers and servants, amidships; provisions, fore and after holds.

What space of hold for cargo in tons, at about 50 cubic feet per ton?—About 240 tons.

What space for troops, the probable number below, at 12 superficial feet per man?—794.

Has she a secure place for a magazine and shell-room?—No; to be fitted.

Mail-room, if any, and how fitted?—Yes, and approved by London Post Office authority, Mr. Roberts.

Is her bottom sheathed with copper?—No.

When last sheathed?—Nil.

docked?—Nil.

Scantling of the Frame, &c.

Keel	Sided	Plate, 2 ft. by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick.
Keelson	Deep	One plate, 2 ft. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
	Sided	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. double angle iron on top, back to back.
Floors	Moulded	2 ft.
	Sided	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.
	Moulded	2 ft. double angle iron top, back to back.
Frames	1st. Sided, Moulded; 2d. Sided, Moulded; 3d. Sided, Moulded	6 in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. double.
Stem	Sided	$2\frac{3}{4}$ in.
	Moulded	14 in.
Stern post	Sided	$2\frac{3}{4}$ in.
	Moulded	16 in.
Wales	Thick.	
Bottom plates	Thick	$\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick, and 3 ft. 6 in. wide.
Topsides	Thick	$\frac{3}{4}$ in., $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Beams, upper deck	Sided	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
	Moulded	8 in.
lower deck	Sided	$\frac{5}{8}$ in.
	Moulded	10 in.

Upper deck, flat, thick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Lower deck - ditto - 4 in.

Orlop - - - ditto - 4 in.

DIMENSIONS of Masts and Yards of Her Majesty's Ship , Guns.

		Length.	Diam.
		Ft. Ins.	*Ins.*
Main-mast, plate iron, ⅜, with angle irons inside.	Housing, from the keel to the deck - -	16 –	25¼
	From deck to lower side of trussel trees -	65 –	16⅜
	Head - - - - - - -	- -	12¼
	Extreme length of mast - - - -	110 –	—
Topmast - - -	Whole length, head included - - -	21 –	—
	Head - - - - - - -	- -	10⅛
Top-gallant-mast -	From lower side of fid-hole to hounds -	—	—
	Pole - - - - - - -	8 –	9
Yard - - -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	nil.	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Topsail yard - -	Whole length, yard-arm included - -	—	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Top-gallant yard -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	—	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Royal yard - -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	—	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Fore-mast ⅜ plate, with four angle irons inside.	Housing, from keel to deck - - -	31 –	18
	From deck to lower side of trussel trees -	60 –	—
	Head - - - - - - -	—	—
	Extreme length of mast - - - -	120 –	—
Fore top-mast - -	Whole length, head included - - -	21 –	—
	Head - - - - - - -	- -	12
Fore top-gallant-mast -	From lower side of fid-hole to hounds -	—	—
	Pole - - - - - - -	8 –	5
Fore yard - - -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	78 –	19
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	3 –	9
Fore top-sail yard -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	52 –	13
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	2 6	6½
Fore top-gallant yard -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	nil.	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Fore royal yard - -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	—	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Main gaff - - -	Extreme length - - - - -	38 –	9
	Ditto fly - - - - - -	—	—
Fore gaff - -	Extreme length - - - - -	35 –	8
	Ditto fly - - - - - -	—	—
Fore trysail mast -	Whole length - - - - - -	—	—
Main ditto - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	—	—
Mizen gaff - -	- - - - - - - -	—	—
Pole from stop - -	- - - - - - - -	—	—

To state if the beams and framing are properly disposed of for enabling the vessel to be armed as a war steamer, with the size guns (pounders), number of each, and where can be mounted as pivot or broadside guns.

Not suitable for war purposes, other than carrying troops.

To state how the vessel is fastened, if with treenails or bolt nails, and butt bolts; if iron, copper, or mixed metal; and to report generally on the fastenings of the vessel.

With best rivet iron, 1 in. diam.

Also a detailed report of the general state and equipment of the vessel for the services required.

No portable fire engine; magazine to be fitted; coal shoots and port shutters to ditto very defective; and a greater number of life buoys to be supplied.

7 June 1860.—Hull Engineer Surveyor, *James Grier*; Newcastle Engineer Surveyor, *Jonathan Robson.*

We have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords' Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that, according to instructions, we proceeded on board the new mail steam ship "Connaught," lying off the mouth of the River Tyne, for the purpose of again surveying the machinery, and to ascertain the speed of the vessel. Steam was got up, and after some delay the vessel was got under weigh, and proceeded as far as the Coquet Light and back, and according to our notes taken, as well as by the patent log, the speed of the vessel was about 13 knots, the average revolutions of the engines was 16·6, the average pressure of steam in the boilers was 22½ lbs. on the square inch, the vacuum in the condensers was 24½ lbs.

The machinery and boilers appear in every respect good and substantial, but the method of stopping and reversing the engines is, in our opinion, too slow.

7 June 1860.—Hull Shipwright Surveyor, *William Burroughs*; Newcastle Shipwright Surveyor, *Richard Hopper.*

We have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords' Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that we have now made a further survey of the equipments of the Royal mail steamer "Connaught," and find the following deficiencies :—

Viz., no portable fire engine, as specified in extract of contract. A suitable place to be fitted for a magazine, there being at present only two copper canisters; we are of opinion this should be about four or five feet square, and secured entirely with copper fastenings, and fitted under the after end of lower deck, this place being exceedingly dry and away from all risk of fire.

We beg to state also, that we find the coal shoots as now fitted in the vessel's side to be very defective, inasmuch that the same standing so prominent are very likely to be carried away, and cannot be closed without great difficulty and loss of time. We consider that if the port shutters were fitted with hinges from the upper instead of lower side of port, and properly secured within, would make them much more efficient.

We also consider that this vessel should be supplied with a greater number of life buoys (as in the case of the Cunard line of packets), there being at present only four on board.

With the exception of the foregoing deficiencies, we consider the vessel is well supplied with all the necessaries for the service for which she is intended.

N. B.—Usual certificate granted.

"Connaught" (Second Survey).

21 June 1860.—Southampton.—Shipwright Surveyor, *G. P. Rubie.*

In accordance with instructions received from the Board of Trade, dated 18th June 1860, I have attended the trial of steamer "Connaught," of London, Captain Robertson being present.

The mean average result obtained in six runs in Stokes Bay was 14·649 knots.

On surveying her, I find, owing to the weight of the life-boats supplied, it will be desirable that the life-boat davits should have additional support, or otherwise strengthened.

The 35 cwt. anchor appears to require a chain of suitable size, as usually supplied to steamers of this class, of about 150 fathoms.

Also.

Also, additional means of pumping out the several compartments, independent of the engine.

In other respects, I consider the "Connaught" fit for the service she is intended for.

REPORT of SURVEY on the "CONNAUGHT" Steam Vessel, by Mr. *G. P. Rubie.*

When taken - - - - - - - 20 June 1860.
Where taken - - - - - - Southampton.

Length from foreside of stem to aftside of post, at the height of the upper deck	360 ft. 5 in.
Breadth, extreme, including wales	40 ft. 6 in.
Breadth, for tonnage	40 ft. 4 in.
Breadth, moulded	40 ft. 0 in.
Depth in hold (deck to floor)	21 ft. 5 in.
Depth to upper deck	29 ft. 2 in.

Built:—When launched - - - - - - 21 April 1860.
Where - - - - - - - Jarrow on Tyne.
By whose draught - - - - - Messrs. Palmer.
For what service - - Atlantic Royal Mail Company.

Draught of water when launched:
Forward, 11 feet 8 in.
Aft, 13 feet 4 in.

With engines, boilers, masts and rigging:
Forward, 15 feet 10 in.
Aft, 16 feet 9 in.

Whose engines fitted with, and of what power - - -
Description of boilers - - - - - - -
Diameter of cylinder - - - - - - -
Length of stroke - - - - - - - -
Diameter of wheel, and of what description - - -
Number of revolutions per minute - - - - -
Paddle boards - - - - - - - - -
Dip or immersion of paddle - - - - - -

See Engineer Surveyor's Report.

What is the rate of speed under various circumstances, also the result of trials, which are to be stated?—Mean average of six runs, at measured mile, in Stokes Bay, 14,649 knots.

What quantity of coals the engines require per hour - -
What quantity of coals she will stow in her boxes - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - in other parts - -
Quantity of coals on board at load draught of water - -

See Engineer Surveyor's Report.

Cables, number and size:
150 fathoms, 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
150 fathoms, 2 in.

Anchors, number and weight:

1	45 cwt.	Porter's.
1	44 „	ditto.
1	35 „	ditto.
1	15 „	ditto.
1	8 „	ditto.

Boats, number and description:

4 Francis' patent metallic life-boats	28 ft. each.
2 Cutters	24 ft. „
1 Mail-boat	26 ft. „
1 Gig	25 ft. „

Guns, number and description?—Two six-pound signal guns.

What space of hold for cargo, in tons, at about 50 cubic feet per ton?—About 250 tons.

What space for troops, the probable number below, at 12 superficial feet per man?—About 860.

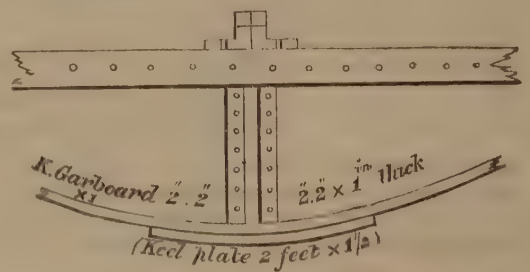
Has she a secure place abaft for a magazine and shell-room?—Magazine aft.

Mail-room, if any, and how fitted?—Lined with galvanized iron.

Lightning conductors?—Yes.

	LENGTH.		DIAMETER.
	Feet.	*in.*	*Inches.*
Iron main-mast:			
Housing, from heel to deck	16	6	26
From deck to lower side of trussel-trees	63	0	20
Head	10	3	9
Extreme length of mast, including top-mast	90	1	—
Top-mast, in one with mast:			
Whole length, head included	27	0	9
Yard:			
Whole length, yardarms included	73	6	—
Yardarms, each	2	6	—
Topsail-yard:			
Whole length, yardarms included	53	0	—
Yardarms, each	2	0	—
Iron fore-mast:			
Housing, from heel to the deck	31	0	26
From deck to lower side of trussel-trees	58	4	20
Head	7	2	9
Extreme length of mast, including topmast	85	0	—
Yard:			
Whole length, yardarms included	78	0	19
Yardarms, each	2	6	—
Topsail-yard:			
Whole length, yardarms included	53	0	14
Yardarms, each	2	0	—
Fore gaff	38	0	11
Main gaff	36	0	11
Fore boom	54	0	13
Main boom	60	0	14

SCANTLING of the Frame, &c.



Keel	sided. *See* sketch.
	deep. *See* sketch.
Keelson	sided, ¾.
	moulded, 2 ft.
Floors	sided, ¾.
Futtocks	1st, sided, 6 × 4½ × ⅝; double to main deck. moulded.
	2d, sided, 6 × 4½ × ⅝. moulded.
And top timbers	3d, sided, 6 × 4½ × ⅝. moulded.
Stem	sided, 2¾. moulded, 14.
Stern post	sided, 2¾. moulded, 14.
Wales	thick, ¾.
Bottom plank	thick, ¾.
Topsides	thick, ½ and 1 in.
Beam, upper deck	sided, 10 × ½ bulb iron, with two angle irons. moulded on upper edge.
Lower deck	sided, 10 × ½ bulb iron, with two angle irons. moulded on upper edge.
Upper deck	flat, thick, 3½.
Lower deck	flat, thick, 4.

To

To state if the beams and framing are properly disposed of for enabling the vessel to be armed as a war steamer, with the size, guns (pounders), number of each, and where can be mounted as pivot or broadside guns - - - - - -	Not at present fitted for a war steamer.
To state how the vessel is fastened, if with trenails or bolt-nails, and but-bolts; if iron, copper, or mixed metal; and to report generally on the fastenings of the vessel - - - -	Double riveted through.

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21 June 1860.—Captain *Robertson*, R.N., Surveyor General.

I BEG to report that at the trial trip of the "Connaught" yesterday, June 21st, the following result as to speed was obtained. Mean of the first two runs, at the measured mile, was as follows, viz: 14·761 knots; second, 14.596 knots; third, 14·590 knots; revolutions, 21; steam, 23; mean, 25; depth of float, 4 ft. 9 in. Draught of water, aft, 16 ft. 9 in.; forward, 15 ft. 10 in.; 600 tons of coal on board, and all the ship's stores; consumption of coal, about 100 tons per diem.

Builder's tonnage, 3,012; register, 1,522; horse-power, nominal, 800; indicated, not ascertained; the vessel at the trial at the mean load line; the time occupied in stopping the engines was 1½ minutes, and a minute in going ahead from the time of the orders being given. When the surveyor's reports are sent in, I will state further my opinion as to this vessel's sufficiency.

22 June 1860.—Captain *Robertson*, R.N., Surveyor General.

THERE are some defects in this vessel, viz: the time occupied in stopping the engines, and in again starting them; as regards Mr. Rubie's remarks on the life-boat davits, I think they may be considered sufficient, although it would have been better had they been stronger; as regards the pumps, they are sufficient to meet our instructions. I therefore think she may be accepted as fit for the mail service under the contract. The time occupied in stopping or starting the engines, will make it necessary for the officer in command to exercise greater caution.

"CONNAUGHT."

Draught of water with engines, boilers, masts, and rigging—
Forward, 11 ft. 8 in.
Aft, 13 ft. 4 in.

Ditto, load with 600 tons of coals—
Forward, 15 ft. 10 in.
Aft, 16 ft. 9 in.

Average load draught about 17 feet. Displacement at this line 30 tons to the inch.

Engines, manufacturer, J. B. Palmer.
" when new, 1860.
" horse-power (according to Admiralty rule), 800.
" description (whether direct, beam, oscillating, vertical, horizontal, &c.); oscillating.
" number of cylinders, three.
" diameter of cylinders, 80 inches.
" length of stroke, 7 feet.
" kind of piston, metallic.

The air-pumps in this vessel are driven by a separate auxiliary engine, with one oscillating cylinder, 44 inches in diam. × 5 feet stroke × 40 revolutions.

Total weight, with all fittings and water in boilers, 800 tons.

Number of revolutions per minute—
When tried, mean load, draught of water, fore, 15 ft. 10 in.; aft, 16 ft. 9 in.
Number of revolutions, 21.

Boilers:

Description of boilers	Tubular.
Iron or copper	Iron.
By whom made	J. B. Palmer.
When new	1860.
Number of separate parts	Eight.
Tubes:	
Length	6 ft. 10 in.
Diameter	3 ¼ in.
Thickness	1-8th.
Iron or Brass	Iron.
Whether with ferules or not	Not.
Tube-plates:	
Thickness	5-8ths.
Distance between tubes	1 ¼.
Iron or brass	Iron.
Number of furnaces	40.
Length of ditto	6 ft. 2 in.
Breadth of ditto	2 ft. 10 in.
Pressure on safety valve	25 lbs.
Number of stoke holes	Two.
Means of ventilation	Hatches.
Number of funnels	Two.
Diameter of ditto	7′ 6″.
Length of ditto	28 feet above spar deck.
If made to strike, in what manner	Not.
Number of masts	Two.
Cubic contents of boxes	52,800 cubic feet.
Quantity of coals that can be stowed in boxes, and of what description	1,200 tons Welch coal, at 44 cubic feet to the ton.
What number of pipes are fitted in boxes to ascertain the temperature	Two.

Paddle Wheels:

Description of paddle wheels	Feathering.
Diameter to the inner edge of outer rim	33 feet to outsides of wards.
How much reefed	Not.
Total number of paddles in each wheel	14.
Breadth of each	12 feet long × 4 ft. 9 in. deep.
Dip or immersion of paddle	When tried at mean load 6 in. over top of vertical board.
Extreme breadth over paddle boxes at the spring beams,	72 feet.
Whether fitted with paddle-box boats	Not.
Description of distilling apparatus	Tubular.
Description of means for turning round the engines when cold	Yes, rack on paddle wheel.
What is the rate of speed, both when at light draught and when deep, ascertained by measured distance, and where tried	When tried at mean load draught, knots 14·649.

Mean speed of six runs at Stokes Bay, on 20th June 1860.—No indicator cards could be taken on the trial trip, on account of the instrument on board being out of order.

(signed) *Robert Murray.*

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21 June 1860.—Southampton.—Engineer Surveyor, *Robert Murray.*

In accordance with instructions received from the Board of Trade, I have surveyed the machinery of the new iron paddle-wheel steam ship "Connaught," with reference to its fitness for being employed in conveying Her Majesty's Ocean Mails; I beg to report that the engines are of the nominal power of 800 horses, and that, during the trial in Stokes Bay yesterday, their performance was satisfactory.

The engines are constructed on the oscillating principle, having their cylinders ranged directly under the paddle shaft. The air pumps are worked by a separate

rate auxiliary engine (also on the oscillating principle), which runs at a considerably higher speed than the main engines. The boilers are eight in number, and of the tubular construction, with superheating apparatus.

The arrangement adopted for stopping and starting the main engines seems objectionable from the length of time required for these operations. It was found on trial, that one minute 35 seconds elapsed from the time the order was given, before the engines could be stopped and reversed, and that one minute elapsed before they could be started from a state of rest.

The excessive noise in the engine-room from the working of the auxiliary engine is also objectionable, notwithstanding that a telegraphic dial is fitted, communicating with the bridge.

In all other respects the engines and boilers appear to be perfectly efficient, and in every respect fit for service at sea. It is regretted that the indicated horse power could not be attained on account of the indicator on board having been broken.

The consumption of coals, as tested during the trial, was at the rate of 96 tons per day of 24 hours, full steaming.

The coal boxes are calculated to contain 1,200 tons of coal at 44 cubic feet to the ton.

The draft of water during the trial was 15 ft. 10 in. forward, and 16 ft. 9 in. aft, with 600 tons of coal on board. This is rather under her mean load draught, which may be taken at 17 feet mean. She lightens one inch at her load line, by a consumption of 30 tons of coal.

The average mean speed of six runs at the measured mile in Stokes Bay (at the above draught), was at the rate of 14·649 knots per hour.

Further particulars of the machinery are annexed, as per printed form. (*See* page 15.)

N.B.—Certificates had already been granted on the occasion of the "Connaught" survey at Newcastle. The Southampton survey was made to ascertain her speed, which was considered satisfactory, and she was accordingly accepted by the Post Office.

24 July 1860.—Dublin Engineer Surveyor, *Frederick Barrington.*

On referring to my book of instructions, I find I should have informed you that I was called upon by the agent of the "Connaught," to examine her engines after the repairs had been completed, consequent on the accident to her cylinder, and that I endorsed the certificate accordingly. I have at foot my account of expenses, &c.

N.B.—The certificate of the "Connaught" was withdrawn when the accident was reported, and was returned indorsed by the surveyor when the necessary repairs were completed.

"HIBERNIA."

4 March 1861.—Newcastle-on-Tyne Surveyors, *Richard Hopper* and *John Toward.*

WE beg to inform their Lordships that we have this day given to Messrs. T. Palmer, Brothers, iron shipbuilders of Jarrow, declarations for the mail steam ship "Hibernia."

This steamer has left this port for Southampton, and we have given them declarations subject to having additional pumps placed on board the vessel. We have thought it necessary to write to their Lordships, as the Messrs. Palmers think they have fulfilled the necessary requirements of the Board of Trade.

There are two of Downton's pumps on board this ship, one forward and one aft, with a suction pipe to each compartment, and one on each pump to the sea, in case of fire.

On the 26th February we had these pumps tried, and found them to work unsatisfactorily. We gave Messrs. Palmer notice to have them put in good order, and that we would attend again on the 28th instant, to see them again tried. We did so, but were not satisfied with them, for the following reasons:—

The pumps are too small, and do not lift a sufficient quantity of water. The suction pipes are of great length, and easily get out of order, from drawing air. Having only one pump applicable to several compartments, there is not the pumping power required by the Act; as, with a pump in each compartment, several might be at work at once, and thus more effectually remove the water. We have therefore recommended to Messrs. Palmer that six additional pumps, each of eight inches diameter, should be placed on board the ship; two in the engine or boiler space, and two in each coal bunker. We recommend that the delivery pipe from hand pumps should deliver below the second deck.

We have further to report, that there are two openings on each side of the aft Parliamentary bulkhead, for ventilation; they are fitted with sliding doors, working in a groove.

6 March 1861.—Southampton Engineer Surveyor, *Robert Murray*; Shipwright Surveyor, *G. P. Rubie.*

In accordance with Minute Paper, dated 4th March 1861, received by us to-day, having reference to steam ship "Hibernia," we have proceeded on board and examined her pumps, but were unable to have them tried, she being at the present time in the dry dock, from which she will be removed to-morrow, when we purpose to see them worked.

We are of opinion that the present pumps are insufficient for the size of the ship, and would recommend that an additional pump be placed in each water-tight compartment (independent of the two Downton pumps at present supplied). The present arrangement of having one pump to do so much work, we consider unsatisfactory, some of the pipes being difficult to get at in case of accident.

It is the usual practice of the Royal Mail Company's Transatlantic steamers using this port to be fitted as we now recommend.

N. B.—Additional pumps fitted accordingly.

"Hibernia" (Second Survey).

2 April 1861.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyors, *James Martyr* and *W. Campbell.*

We beg to report that the paddle steamer "Hibernia" has arrived at this port and been placed in dry dock. We have examined her, and she appears to show great symptoms of weakness, and will require to be considerably strengthened.

We therefore submit that her certificate be cancelled.

N. B.—Certificate cancelled accordingly.

"Columbia."

12 March 1861.—Southampton Shipwright Surveyor, *G. P. Rubie*; Engineer Surveyor, *R. Murray,*

Having proceeded on board the "Columbia" (steamer for the Galway Station), which came into dock to day, in order to ascertain how she is provided with pumps, we have to acquaint you, that she is fitted in the same manner as the "Hibernia," and would suggest for your consideration that she be fitted with additional pumps as required by our instructions, and recommended in our report on the last-named vessel, dated 6th March 1861.

21 March 1861.— Southampton Shipwright Surveyor, *G. P. Rubie*; Engineer Surveyor, *R. Murray*.

With reference to pumps of "Columbia," we beg to enclose the copy of letter sent by us to Mr. Weir in accordance with instructions, dated 31st March 1861 (to which we have received no further reply), but are informed that the pumps for this steamer are in progress, as appears also in Mr. Weir's letter to the Board of Trade, expressing the great anxiety of the directors to carry out the views of the Board of Trade.

We cannot say what arrangements had been made between the builders and owners in their contract, beyond what we are informed in the letter last referred to, or the reason the pumps were not completed at Hull according to the Board of Trade instructions (for the guidance of their surveyors) during the time of construction.

25 March 1861.—Hull Engineer Surveyor, *James Grier*; Shipwright Surveyor, *William Burroughs*.

We have the honour to report that the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Ship "Columbia" is divided by three Parliamentary bulkheads; viz., 205, 139, and 62 (as per tracing), dividing the ship as near as possible in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Trade.

The space between the bulkheads, 139 and 62, is occupied by the engine and boilers, and therefore requires no hand pump.

The compartments forward are pumped by Downton's pump, which leads into three compartments.

The bulkhead 215 is fitted with a valve, in order to allow any water to pass through to the pump in the next compartment. This compartment, on account of its size and sharpness of the vessel at this part, would not require a hand pump.

The compartments aft (two in number) are pumped in the same manner by one of Downton's pumps.

The whole of the compartments (independent of the engine and boiler space), can be pumped out by Downton's pumps.

These pumps are capable of throwing nearly as much water as two of the common hand pumps, and this is the only reason why they were passed, they being one and the same thing as required by the regulations of the Board of Trade.

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. Burroughs*,
Shipwright Surveyor.
James Grier,
Engineer Surveyor.

27 March 1861.—Hull Shipwright Surveyor, *William Burroughs*; Engineer Surveyor, *James Grier*.

We have the honour further to report in reference to the pumps fitted on board the Royal Mail Steamer "Columbia," that the following pumps are fitted in the engine room independent of the pumps and bilge injections attached to the engines for pumping out the bilge water in that compartment, there is a pump which can either be worked by hand or by the engines, a donkey engine which can be worked from the main engine boilers, or from a separate boiler placed in the engine room.

We beg respectfully to be informed if it is imperative that an additional hand-pump should be fitted in this compartment, to be worked from the deck, or should the present hand-pump be worked from the deck.

"Columbia" and "Adriatic."

30 March 1861.—Southampton Engineer Surveyor, *Robert Murray.*

I beg to report the result of trials of the steam ships "Adriatic" and "Columbia," belonging to the Atlantic Royal Mail Company.

"Adriatic."

The "Adriatic" was tried at Stokes Bay, on the 27th instant, when the mean average speed of four runs was found to be 15·904 knots per hour. The pressure of steam was 24½ lbs., the vacuum in the condensers 25 in., and the number of revolutions per minute 17½.

The draught of water at the trial was 17 ft. 2 in. forward, and 18 ft. 10 in. aft. The coals on board were 130 tons only, the vessel being very light.

The engines of the "Adriatic" are of 1,200 nominal horse-power, and consist of two oscillating cylinders, working on opposite sides of the crank-shaft, being connected by a "drag-link," in place of an intermediate shaft, which is thus wholly dispensed with. They are fitted with surface condensers, formed of small copper tubes, air-pumps, bilge and feed pumps, &c., worked from the main engines.

The engines worked very well indeed during trial, which took place only two days after the arrival of the vessel from America.

The arrangements adopted for working the valves, air-pumps, and other accessories of the engine are generally of a very complicated and unusual description; the great multiplicity of parts in motion seeming to render it more liable to derangement than if it were constructed on a more simple plan.

The paddle-shafts require re-levelling, having sunk a little at the outer ends, which causes lateral motion in the bearings.

The starting apparatus has been carefully examined and readjusted.

The boilers are constructed with upright tubes, on the usual American principle, and appear to be sufficiently strong. I shall take another opportunity, however, of minutely examining them. An additional safety-valve for each boiler (eight in number) is in course of construction; and some alterations are suggested to improve the ventilation round the funnels, &c., which I shall see properly carried out before granting a declaration of efficiency.

The consumption of fuel of the "Adriatic" is stated to me to be about 120 tons per day of 24 hours, and the quantity of coal she is capable of carrying to be 1,600 tons.

"Columbia."

The "Columbia." This vessel was tried at Stokes Bay, on the 28th instant, when she made 14·05 knots per hour, as the average of six runs. The number of revolutions during the trial was 20 per minute, the pressure of steam 22 lbs. and the vacuum in the condensers about 19 inches.

The engines, oscillating cylinders with an auxiliary engine to drive the air-pumps, are strong, and simple in their construction, although I think that the employment of a separate engine to work the air-pumps is not to be recommended in the case of a paddle steamer, as tending to augment the risk of accident. The engines worked well and steadily during the trial, but did not develope a high power, owing, probably, to the defective state of the vacuum in the condensers, and the rather scanty supply of steam.

The defective vacuum was probably due to two causes: firstly, the air pumps being placed horizontally do not act so well as they generally do when placed vertically; and secondly, from the supply of injection water being insufficient, as shewn by the high temperature of the water on leaving the condensers, which ranged from 125° to 130° Fahrenheit.

The

The deficiency of steam (although now, as I am informed, not nearly so serious as before), is probably still due to the obstruction of the draught by the super-heating apparatus, as well as to the loss of a considerable quantity of steam thrown into the chimneys through a blast pipe, to cause an artificial draught. Since the arrival of this vessel from Hull, the take-ups have been enlarged, and an additional height of seven feet added to the chimneys to improve the draught.

The starting apparatus of the "Columbia" has been strengthened and improved, and is now perfectly efficient.

It is expected that when some suggested alterations in the engines and boilers are carried out, the speed of the vessel will be materially improved, the machinery being in the main thoroughly good and substantial, and the form of the ship well calculated for speed.

The draught of water on the occasion of the trial-trip was 16 ft. 3 in. forward, and 17 ft. 2 in. aft; the coals on board being 520 tons.

P. S.—The additional pumps required by the "Columbia" to fulfil the Board of Trade regulations are being proceeded with.

"COLUMBIA."

3 April 1861.—Southampton Shipwright Surveyor, *G. P. Rubie.*

I BEG to inform you that five additional pumps in accordance with the Board of Trade instructions have been already fitted on board the "Columbia" (which sailed yesterday afternoon), and that the sixth pump will be fitted as soon as the coal is sufficiently clear in the after bunker to admit of it, she being previously provided with two efficient Downton pumps in addition to those recommended.

I beg to add, had I surveyed this vessel during construction with a view to giving a "declaration," I should have considered it my duty to have called the attention of the Board to the keelson being cut to admit a fly wheel to some of the machinery, to obviate which would involve the removal of some of the machinery, or a radical alteration, to effect which would require the delay of the vessel for several weeks.

6 April 1861.—Hull Shipwright Surveyor, *William Burroughs*; Engineer Surveyor, *James Grier.*

We have the honour to report in reference to the box keelson referred to in the annexed letter, that, it being cut did not escape our notice, but from the construction of the engine bearers and fastenings thereto, together with the additional compensation put in by the builders (and at our request), we are decidedly of opinion that this part where the box keelson is cut is quite as strong as any other part of the vessel, and therefore did not consider it necessary to call the attention of the Board.

We beg to add, had Mr. Rubie seen the vessel before the machinery was put in, we think he would be quite of our opinion.

"ADRIATIC."

5 April 1861.—Southampton Engineer Surveyor, *Robert Murray.*

HULL, built of wood at New York, in the year 1857, by George Steers.

Propelled by paddle-wheels.

Engines are oscillating, consisting of two cylinders, each 100½ in. diameter, and 12 ft. stroke. They were built at New York in the year 1857, by the Novelty Iron Works Company. They are fitted with surface condensers, on the principle of those known as "Hall's Condensers." The nominal power of the engines is 1,300 horse power, and the indicated power about 5,000 indicated horse power. Revolutions per minute, 15 to 17.

Paddle wheels are on the common construction (not feathering), 40 ft. in diameter to the extremity of the floats. The floats are 12 ft. long by 2 ft. wide.

Boilers are eight in number, on the upright tube principle, the tubes being of iron, and 2 in. inside diameter. They are strongly stayed with one-inch round iron from 10 in. to 12 in. apart, attached to angle irons. Each boiler has a distinct stop valve and safety valve; and eight additional safety valves, each of nine-inch diameter. are now being fitted to satisfy the Board of Trade requirements; the load on the safety valves is 25 lbs. per square inch.

Coals carried in the coal bunkers are 1,400 tons, and 100 tons additional are carried in bags at starting.

Displacement of the ship (according to a scale of displacement on board) is about 5,250 tons at a draught of 20 ft., the displacement per inch at the load line being 30 tons to the inch.

Board of Trade,
13 May 1861.

EDGAR A. BOWRING,
Registrar.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS (GALWAY AND AMERICA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 May 1861;—*for,*

A "COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Post Office Department and the Board of Admiralty and Board of Trade with reference to the GALWAY POSTAL CONTRACT; and also of all CORRESPONDENCE with, and INSTRUCTIONS given to, the SURVEYING OFFICERS in reference to the SHIPS of the ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, or with reference to the Ships from time to time submitted by that Company to the Postmaster General for the Performance of the POSTAL SERVICE between *Galway* and the United States of *America* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 216, of the present Session)."

(*Mr. Gregory.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *June* 1861.

RETURN FROM THE POST OFFICE.

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Post Office Department and the Board of Admiralty and Board of Trade, with reference to the GALWAY POSTAL CONTRACT.

— No. 1. —

(32,392.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Farrer.*

Sir, General Post Office, 14 May 1860.

THE Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company having reported to this office that their steam ship "Connaught," which is intended for the mail service between Galway and Boston and New York is now lying at South Shields, ready for survey, I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade will be good enough to give the necessary instructions for the survey of this vessel.

I enclose a copy of the contract for the mail service, in which the "Connaught" is to be employed, and I am to request that the officers of the Board of Trade may be directed to satisfy themselves of the fitness of this vessel in every respect for the service in question.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

T. H. Farrer, Esq.
Board of Trade.

— No. 2. —

Mr. *Farrer* to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Marine Department, Whitehall,
15 May 1860.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, respecting the steam ship "Connaught," and to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that my Lords have no officers at Shields, but will send them down, if necessary.

Before, however, doing this, their Lordships wish to know whether the vessel is perfectly completed, equipped, manned, and fit for her trial trip at sea, according to the terms of the first clause of the contract, so as to enable the officers, when they go, to make a complete and final report.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Farrer.*

F. Hill, Esq.
General Post Office.

— No. 3. —

(32,392.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Farrer.*

Sir, General Post Office, 15 May 1860.

WITH reference to my letter of the 14th instant, and your reply of this day's date, I have to inform you that it is evident, from the letter addressed to this office by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that the "Connaught" is not yet ready for her trial trip at sea.

The

The Postmaster General proposes, therefore, to send one of the officers of this department, in the first instance, to Shields, to inspect the mail rooms; and a further communication will be made to you when the completion of the "Connaught" is in a more advanced state.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

T. H. Farrer, Esq.
Board of Trade.

— No. 4. —

Mr. *Farrer* to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Marine Department, Whitehall,
21 May 1860.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit to you, for the information of the Postmaster General, the accompanying copy of a letter from one of their surveyors at Newcastle, respecting the mail steamer "Connaught."

From this letter it appears that she will not be ready for sea for three or four weeks, and as the number of surveyors belonging to this Board is limited, my Lords would suggest to the Postmaster General that he should request the several Steam Ship Companies in all future cases not to report their vessels ready for survey until they are in all respects completed and equipped in accordance with their contract.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Farrer.*

Frederic Hill, Esq., Post Office.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Mr. *Laing* to Mr. *Farrer*, Captains *Robertson* and *Walker.*

Gentlemen,

Newcastle, 18 May 1860.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your minute paper, dated 16th instant, and in reply have to report that the "Connaught" mail steamer is at present in the Tyne Dock, fitting out for sea. At the request of Messrs. Palmer Brothers (the builders), we, Toward, engineer, Hopper, shipwright, and myself, have twice been inspecting her during the last and present week (Mr. Robson, the other engineer, being confined with a broken ancle joint); she is in a state of great forwardness, but, nevertheless, although there are from 300 to 400 people of all descriptions of business employed, we think it will be three or four weeks before she can be ready for sea.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Laing.*

To T. H. Farrer, Esq., Captain Robertson,
and Captain Walker.

— No. 5. —

(537. L.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Farrer.*

Sir,

General Post Office, 23 May 1860.

HAVING laid before the Postmaster General your letter of the 21st instant, I am directed to state, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that no application shall in future be made by this department for the survey of any packet by the Board's officers, until such packet shall be in all respects completed and equipped in accordance with the contract.

At the same time his Grace desires me to point out that in the present instance the Board of Trade were apprised by my letter of the 15th instant, in reply to an inquiry whether the "Connaught" was perfectly completed and equipped, manned, and ready for her trial trip at sea, that the ship was not

ready for her trial trip at sea; and that a further communication would be made when she should be in a more advanced state towards completion.

It was presumed, therefore, that the orders for her survey would have been deferred until such further communication was received.

I am, &c.

T. H. Farrer, Esq., Board of Trade. (signed) *F. Hill.*

— No. 6. —

(537. L.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Farrer.*

Sir, General Post Office, 23 May 1860.

With reference to my letter of this day's date, I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will lay before the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade the accompanying letter from the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, stating that the Directors are unable to fix the day for the trial trip of the steam ship "Connaught," until they are informed whether it is the intention of the Post Office Department to cause the machinery and hull of this ship to be inspected before they are closed up.

The Duke of Argyll requests to be informed whether their Lordships consider that such an inspection is necessary, as, if so, he will request the Company to state when the vessel will be ready to be inspected.

I am, &c.

T. H. Farrer, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *F. Hill.*
Board of Trade.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,

Sir, 22 May 1860.

Referring to my communication of the 12th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the Directors are unable to fix the day for the trial trip of the steam ship "Connaught," until they are informed whether it is the intention of the Post Office Department to cause the machinery and hull of the ship to be inspected before they are closed up.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate*, Secretary.

— No. 7. —

Mr. *Farrer* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Marine Department, Whitehall,

Sir, 25 May 1860.

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant (No. 537 L.), and I am to state to you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that my Lords are of opinion that the hull and machinery of the steamer "Connaught" should be inspected before they are closed up; and their Lordships will direct the Board of Trade Surveyors to make the inspection so soon as my Lords are informed that the "Connaught" is ready for that purpose.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, Post Office. (signed) *T. H. Farrer.*

— No. 8. —

(32,392.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Farrer*.

Sir, General Post Office, 26 May 1860.

With reference to my letter of the 23d, and your reply of the 25th instant, I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that, upon communicating to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company the decision that the hull and machinery of the steamer "Connaught" must be inspected before they are closed up, and requesting to be informed when the vessel would be ready for the purpose, the secretary of the Company has referred his Grace to the Company's letter of the 12th instant, stating that the "Connaught" was on that day lying at South Shields, ready for inspection.

The purport of that letter was communicated to you in my letter of the 14th instant.

The Company have further stated in their present communication, that the "Connaught" will be ready for her trial trip on Monday the 4th June next.

The Postmaster General desires me to request that the Board of Trade will give the necessary orders, both for the inspection of the hull and machinery, and for the trial of speed of the "Connaught."

I am, &c.

T. H. Farrer, Esq., Board of Trade. (signed) *F. Hill.*

— No. 9. —

Mr. *Farrer* to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Marine Department, Whitehall,

Sir, 30 May 1860.

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, stating that the steam ship "Connaught" is ready for survey, and to acquaint you, for the information of Postmaster General, that my Lords have sent a telegram to their surveyors at Hull to proceed to South Shields, jointly with two of the surveyors at that place, to survey the hull and machinery of the "Connaught." Directions have also been sent to the surveyors at South Shields. The surveyors have been told to examine, especially, those parts of the hull which cannot be seen after the spaces are closed in, and the stores on board.

I am, &c.

F. Hill, Esq., Post Office. (signed) *T. H. Farrer.*

— No. 10. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 9 June 1860.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying copy of a letter from the Treasury, in which it is stated that, in consequence of the Committee of the House of Commons on Contract Packets having expressed an opinion in favour of the inspection of mail steamers being made, as a general rule, by Admiralty officers, it appears to their Lordships desirable that the vessels of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, with which it is proposed to carry into effect the Galway contract, should be so inspected.

The Postmaster General desires me to request that, in accordance with this determination of the Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will

be so good as to instruct their officers to cause the "Connaught," now lying at South Shields, to be inspected.

Of the three other vessels which are being built for the Galway Mail Service, two are lying at Hull, and one at Newcastle.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B.,
Admiralty.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Mr. *Laing*, M.P., to the Postmaster General.

My Lord Duke, Treasury Chambers, 8 June 1860.

I AM desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit, for your Grace's information, with reference to the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, stating that they will be prepared to commence the North American Mail Service on the 26th instant, and of their Lordships' Minute thereon, of this day's date; and I am to state that the Committee on Mail Contracts having expressed an opinion in favour of the inspection of mail steamers being made, as a general rule, by Admiralty officers, it appears to my Lords desirable to have the vessels with which it is proposed to carry out the Galway contract so inspected; and I am to request that your Grace will cause the necessary steps for this purpose to be taken without delay. My Lords also wish to be informed of the steps taken in regard to the inspection of the "Connaught."

I am further to request that, as the contract is one of considerable importance, and the first which will be commenced since the transfer of contracts of this description from the Admiralty to the Post Office, your Grace will be good enough to communicate with this Board as to any applications which may be received from the contractors, or any steps which may require to be taken under the contract, until it has come into complete and regular operation.

I am to add that my Lords will be prepared to make any communication to the Board of Admiralty which your Grace may consider necessary or desirable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Laing.*

The Postmaster General,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure No. 1, in Enclosure in No. 10.

Mr. *Boate* to Mr. *Laing*, M. P.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
Sir, 5 June 1860.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant, addressed to the Directors of this Company, intimating that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are about to submit to the House of Commons an estimate for the amount required for the ensuing year, for the payment which will become due under the contract between Her Majesty's Government and this Company; and I am instructed to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that the trial trip of the steam ship "Connaught" will take place from the Tyne to-morrow, at which the Government inspectors are to be present; and that the Company will be prepared to commence the North American service on the date fixed by Her Majesty's Postmaster General, viz., on the 26th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Boate,*
Secretary.

S. Laing, Esq., M. P.,
Her Majesty's Treasury.

Sub-Enclosure No. 2, in Enclosure in No. 10.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 7 June 1860.

WRITE to the Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, that it is provided by their contract that the stipulated fortnightly service "shall commence not later than the month of June 1860," "by means of a sufficient number of good, substantial, and efficient steam vessels, each and every of such vessels to be of not less than 2,000 tons, builders'

builders' measurement, and always supplied with first rate appropriate steam engines of not less than 450 horse-power," "to be in all respects, as to engines, equipments, engineers, officers, and crew, subject, in the first instance, and from time to time, and at all times afterwards, to the approval of the said Commissioners," &c. of the Admiralty, whose inspectors "shall have power to have all such vessels and engines tried in whatever manner they may at any time or times think fit, and to take whatever steps they may deem expedient, to satisfy themselves of the fitness of each vessel in every respect for the said service, before the vessel commences the same."

State that what my Lords require to know, before submitting an Estimate to Parliament for this service, is, whether the contractors are in a position to commence, and continue regularly, the service in the manner prescribed, and within the term specified by the contract; and that, for this purpose, it is essential to know what vessels, in addition to the "Connaught," are destined for the service, and at what time they will be ready for inspection.

— No. 11. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C.B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 11 June 1860, S.

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that orders will be given for the survey of the "Connaught," lying at South Shields, as to her fitness for service under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company; and upon receiving an intimation that the other vessels are ready, officers will be despatched to inspect them.

I am, &c.

To the Secretary of the Post Office, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

— No. 12. —

(32,392.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C.B.

Sir, General Post Office, 12 June 1860.

With reference to my letter of the 9th instant, I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, previously to the Lords of the Treasury having decided that the vessels proposed to be employed in the conveyance of mails, under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, should be surveyed by Admiralty officers, the Board of Trade had been requested to cause the necessary survey to be made of the first of those vessels, the "Connaught;" and as the accompanying letter received this day from the Board of Trade has reference to that subject, the Postmaster General thinks it right to send it for the information of the Lords Commissioners.

I have, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B., &c. &c. &c. Admiralty. (signed) *F. Hill.*

Enclosure in No. 12.

Mr. *Farrer* to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Sir, Marine Department, Whitehall, 11 June 1860.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the steamer "Connaught," I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that in compliance with your letter of the 26th ultimo, in which you stated that, according to information received from the contractors, the steamer would be ready for survey on the 4th June, my Lords directed the Surveyor General and their surveyors at Hull to proceed to Newcastle, and report on the state of the vessel.

This was accordingly done; and from this report it appears, that although the engines and hull of the "Connaught" are sufficient, the engines had not been sufficiently worked to ensure a proper result as to speed; and the consequence is, that the owners have applied to this Board not to consider the trial just made as an official trial; and they suggest that her speed should be ascertained at Galway or some other place.

My Lords think it right to call the Postmaster General's attention to the expense that has thus been caused to this department, and ultimately to the Post Office, by the contractors' statement that their vessel was ready for trial, which expense will be greatly increased by the surveyors having to go at some future time to Galway, as requested.

I am, &c.
F. Hill, Esq. (signed) *T. H. Farrer.*

— No. 13. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C.B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 14 June 1860.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant, and its enclosure, relative to the survey of the steam vessel "Connaught," proposed to be employed in the conveyance of mails under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that they consider it would be unsatisfactory for the survey of a ship commenced by the officers of one department to be completed by those of another, thereby causing the responsibility to be divided; and as the officers of the Board of Trade have commenced the survey of the "Connaught," their Lordships think it would be desirable that the same officers should complete it.

I am, &c.
To the Secretary, (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*
General Post Office.

— No. 14. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Laing*, M.P.

Sir, General Post Office, 15 June 1860.

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant, stating that, in consequence of the Committee of the House of Commons on Contract Packets having expressed an opinion in favour of the inspection of mail steamers being made, as a general rule, by Admiralty officers, it appeared to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury desirable that the vessels of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, with which it is proposed to carry into effect the Galway contract, should be so inspected, I am directed by the Postmaster General to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners, a copy* of a letter received this day from the Admiralty (in reply to the letter written to that Board, requesting that the survey of the first of the Company's steamers, the "Connaught," might be made by their officers), in which this department is informed that the Lords of the Admiralty consider that it would be unsatisfactory for the survey of a ship commenced by the officers of one department to be completed by those of another, and that, as the officers of the Board of Trade have commenced the survey of the "Connaught," their Lordships think it would be desirable that the same officers should complete it.

The Postmaster General will be glad to be informed whether the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury approve of this course, and whether he shall communicate with the Board of Trade accordingly.

I have, &c.
S. Laing, Esq., M.P., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *F. Hill.*
The Treasury.

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* *See* Letter, No. 13.

— No. 15. —

Mr. *Stephenson* to the Postmaster General.

My Lord Duke, Treasury Chambers, 16 June 1860.

I AM desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state that, under the circumstances detailed in your Grace's Report of the 15th instant, it appears to my Lords that there is no alternative but to complete the survey of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship "Connaught," under the officers of the Board of Trade, and their Lordships are, therefore, pleased to authorise the necessary communication being addressed to that department accordingly.

I have, &c.

The Postmaster General. (signed) *W. H. Stephenson.*

— No. 16. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Farrer.*

Sir, General Post Office, 18 June 1860.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, relative to the survey of the steam ship "Connaught," I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you, that the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company have fixed Wednesday next, the 20th instant, for the trial trip of this ship at Southampton, and I am to request that the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade will be good enough to instruct their officers to be present at this trial trip, and that their Lordships will then inform his Grace whether this ship is in all respects fit for the service in which the Company propose to employ her under their contract.

I am, &c.

T. H. Farrer, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *F. Hill.*
Board of Trade.

P. S.—The service for which the "Connaught" has been built will commence from Galway on the 26th instant; it is, therefore, important that no delay should take place in any of the preliminary arrangements.

— No. 17. —

Mr. *Farrer* to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Marine Department, Whitehall,

Sir, 18 June 1860.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date respecting the steamer "Connaught," and to acquaint you for the information of the Postmaster General that my Lords have instructed their Surveyor General, Captain Robertson, to attend the "Connaught" on her trial trip on Wednesday next, accompanied by the Southampton surveyors.

I have &c.

F. Hill, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *T. H. Farrer.*
Post Office.

— No. 18. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C.B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 20 June 1860.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you a copy of a letter received from the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, requesting to know whether, in addition to the certificates of the Board of Trade, any survey or inspection of their contract packets will be made by the Admiralty; and my Lords request you will state to the Postmaster General, that as there is no packet station at Galway under the superintendence of an Admiralty officer, my Lords presume that the usual inspection which is made of each packet, before proceeding to sea, with a view to ascertain that she is properly found as to sea stores, and officially manned, according to contract, will be made, under the authority of the Post Office.

I am, &c.

To the Secretary of the Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

Enclosure in No. 18.

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,

Sir, 10, Cannon-street, E. C., 18 June 1860.

REFERRING to the contract entered into by this Company with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the mail service between Galway, Boston, and New York, dated the 21st April 1859, I have the honour to state that, in obedience to the requirements of the Postmaster General, such service is appointed to commence on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

In conformity with this, the Company have decided on placing the "Connaught," one of their new ships, on the station, for departure with the mails from Galway on that day.

The "Connaught" is now at Southampton, and arrangements have been made for her survey and inspection by the officers of the Honourable the Board of Trade, under the authority of the Postmaster General.

I have now to request the favour of your informing me, whether, in addition to such survey and inspection, any surveys, reports, or certificates are required by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty beyond those above referred to.

I have to add, that the medical officer appointed is Mr. M. Hogan, a gentleman who has been for some time in the employ of the Company, and whose certificates and qualifications are unexceptionable.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Admiralty. (signed) *A. Boate*, Secretary.

— No. 19. —

Mr. *Farrer* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Marine Department, Whitehall,

Sir, 22 June 1860.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to inform you, that they are advised by their officers, after due survey and trial, that the steamer "Connaught" is fit for the mail service, according to the terms of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's contract.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, &c., &c., &c., Post Office. (signed) *T. H. Farrer.*

— No. 20. —

(42,005.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 23 June 1860.

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by the Postmaster General to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, in addition to the survey already made of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's ship "Connaught," by the officers of the Board of Trade, the usual inspection of the equipments of that ship, and of all other vessels which the Company may propose to employ in the mail service, will be made at Galway, by the officer conducting the packet service at Southampton, who has been instructed to proceed to Galway for this purpose, before the departure of each packet.

A communication to this effect has been made to the Company, by order of the Postmaster General.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B., &c., &c. &c., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Admiralty.

— No. 21. —

(32,392.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 25 June 1860.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to instruct their officers to survey the contract steam packet "Parana," which is offered by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, Limited, for the conveyance of mails under their contract with Her Majesty's Government.

The "Parana" is now lying in Galway Harbour, and the Company have requested that she may be surveyed either to-morrow or on the following day while their general manager is on the spot.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B, &c. &c. &c., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Admiralty.

— No. 22. —

(32,392.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 27 June 1860.

With reference to my letter of the 25th instant, requesting that the steamer "Parana" might be inspected at Galway by the Admiralty Surveyors, for employment under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that he has given permission for the "Parana" to take the place of the "Connaught" which has broken down, and to sail to-day from Galway to New York with the mails.

If therefore the surveyors have not yet started for Galway, it will not be necessary for them to proceed to that port.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *F. Hill.*
Admiralty, S. W.

— No. 23. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 28 June 1860.

With reference to your letter of the 27th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Postmaster General that officers have already proceeded to Galway to survey the steam packet "Parana," under contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

— No. 24. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 3 July 1860.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Postmaster General that, on the arrival of the surveying officers of this department at Galway, the "Parana," under arrangements made by Captain Patey, was prepared to proceed immediately to sea with the mails in place of the "Connaught," whose engines had broken down, and the survey could not in consequence be made.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

— No. 25. —

(44,110.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 3 July 1860.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you that the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company have given notice to this office that the steamer "Pacific" intended for the Galway and the United States mail service will be at Southampton ready for survey on Saturday next, and I am to request that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be good enough to instruct their officers to make the necessary survey of this vessel, and to report whether she is in all respects fit for the service in which the Company propose to employ her under their contract of the 21st April 1859.

The "Pacific" is of less tonnage than that required by the contract, but the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have informed the Company that she shall be inspected, and that it will depend upon the report of the inspectors whether she is found sufficient to constitute a fair compliance with the true spirit and meaning of the contract, in which case no objection will be offered to her employment, for a reasonable term, until the new vessels of the Company are completed.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *F. Hill.*
Admiralty.

— No. 26. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C.B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 6 July 1860.

With reference to your letter of the 3d instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that officers will survey the steam packet "Pacific" at Southampton on Saturday next, as to her fitness for the conveyance of the mails between Galway and the United States.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

— No. 27. —

Mr. *Pennell* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 10 July 1860.

With reference to your letter of the 3d instant, requesting that a survey should be held on the steam vessel "Pacific," as to her fitness for the conveyance of mails between Galway and the United States, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the "Pacific" has been surveyed by officers from this department, who have reported that they found the bilges in the engine-room in a dirty and neglected state, and many of the limber holes choked, rendering it impossible to make a thorough examination of the bottom plating and rivet heads, several of which appeared to be considerably worn; also, that the general state of the hull appeared to be such as to require an overhaul and refit; its strength, especially the topsides amidships, not being considered satisfactory for a Transatlantic service, and that no provision was made for riding by a third anchor; nor has she a sufficiency of deck bilge pumps.

The officers have further reported, that this vessel was not originally designed for the length of voyage for which she is now offered; and that to obtain the requisite stowage for coal, the whole of the room for the cargo, and other available space in the holds, is taken up; the consequence of which is, that openings have been made in the water-tight bulkheads, except in one in the fore part of the ship, so as to enable the coals to be passed into the stoke-holes, thereby destroying their efficiency, and that to carry coals for an Atlantic voyage, she would be so deeply immersed as to bring her paddle spring beams about 3 ½ feet only above the water; and as she is not quite two-thirds of the builder's tonnage specified in the contract, being only 1,291 tons instead of 2,000, she is not considered to be eligible for the mail service for which she is proposed.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Pennell,*

The Secretary, General Post Office. Pro Secretary.

— No. 28. —

(49,440.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C.B.

Sir, General Post Office, 30 July 1860.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company having requested permission to employ the steamer "Parana" a second time in the conveyance of mails under their contract of April 1859, the Postmaster General has consented to that course, provided the vessel be found in all respects fit for the service; and as the Company have this day reported her as ready for sea, the Postmaster General desires me to request that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be good enough to cause the necessary survey to be made as early as possible.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B., Admiralty. (signed) *F. Hill.*

— No. 29. —

Mr. *Pennell* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 31 July 1861.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will move the Postmaster General to inform my Lords where the mail packet "Parana" will require to be surveyed.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *C. H. Pennell.*

— No. 30. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C.B.

Sir, General Post Office, 31 July 1860.

In reply to your letter of this day's date, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the "Parana" is lying at Galway, and will require to be surveyed at that port.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Admiralty.

— No. 31. —

Mr. *Pennell* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 6 August 1860.

In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, relative to the survey of the contract packet "Parana," as to her fitness for the conveyance of the mails between Galway and Newfoundland, &c., I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Postmaster General that the following telegram has been received from the officers sent to survey that vessel, viz. :—

"We consider 'Parana' fit for temporary service, and to proceed with the next mails to Boston from Galway."

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *C. H. Pennell.*

— No. 32. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 8 August 1860.

With reference to my letter of the 6th instant, respecting the survey of the steam vessel "Parana," as to her fitness to be employed under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you for the information of the Postmaster General, a copy of a report on the above subject, which has been received from the officers who surveyed that vessel.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine*

Enclosure in No. 32.

"PARANA," as to her fitness for Mail Service between *Galway* and *United States*.

Sir, Railway Hotel, Galway, 5 August 1860.

IN compliance with your directions, and in reference to our telegram of yesterday, we have surveyed the steam ship "Parana," as to her fitness for the mail service between this port and the United States under the contract with the "Atlantic Royal Mail Company," and beg to report,—

That her length is 305 feet; breadth 42 feet; depth 33½ feet; tonnage, builders' measurement, 2407 tons; gross register tonnage, 2,730 tons; she was built of wood in 1851 for the West India Mail Service, under the contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and in 1854 was found so weak as to render it necessary to strengthen her, which was then done to a considerable extent, when she was also lengthened about 25 feet at the bow, and put in good repair, and has since that time (until chartered by the Galway Company) been running between Southampton and the West Indies.

As far as it is practicable to judge from an inspection afloat with coals in the bunkers, we consider the hull to be at the present time in good and seaworthy condition, showing no indication of weakness or straining when at sea.

The engines are of 760 horses power nominal, and together with the boilers were new in 1851, and in 1854 they were thoroughly repaired, and again in June last, when the boilers had new furnace tops, and several new stays, and the weight on the safety valve was then reduced from 15 to 12 pounds on the square inch; with the latter pressure we consider they are in good and seaworthy condition, and fit for six months' service.

The engines are at the present time in good working condition.

We have not been able by trial to ascertain the actual speed of the vessel, but from an examination of her log for last voyage between this port and New York, we do not consider she has sufficient speed to ensure compliance with the terms of the contract, especially in reference to the voyage to New York; but from the greater length of time allowed between this port and Boston, we think she will at this season of the year perform the latter voyage in the time specified. Under these circumstances we are of opinion that the vessel is fit for temporary service in conveying the mails between this port and Boston but not for permanent service under the contract before referred to.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. Luke.*
D. Patridge.

P. S.—It is recommended that this vessel should, on her return, be supplied with a new chain cable of 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter proved to Admiralty test, in lieu of one of her present cables; also two bower anchors in lieu of those now temporarily supplied to her.

— No. 33. —

(68,346.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 12 October 1860.

I AM directed by the Postmaster General to request that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will have the goodness to direct a survey to be made of the steamer "Prince Albert," and to instruct their officers to report whether she is a fit vessel to be employed in the conveyance of mails between Galway and the United States, under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company of the 21st April 1859.

The Postmaster General is aware that the "Prince Albert" is of less tonnage and power than those specified in the contract, but as a special case, and for a single voyage, he will be disposed to forego a strict fulfilment of the stipulations of the contract in those points, provided that he is satisfied that the vessel is in other respects suitable for the service on which it is proposed to employ her.

His Lordship has desired me further to request, in accordance with a promise which he made to the Directors of the Atlantic Company at an interview which took place yesterday, that an instruction may be given to the surveyors that the ship is not to be put into dry dock, unless they find from their general survey that such a step is absolutely necessary.

I am to add, that the "Prince Albert" is lying at Galway, ready for survey at any moment.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Tilley.*

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B.,
Admiralty.

— No. 34. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 13 October 1860.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant (No. 68,346), I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to request you will inform the Postmaster General that officers will attend to survey the steamer "Prince Albert," as to her fitness for temporary employment in the conveyance of the mails between Galway and the United States.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

— No. 35. —

Mr. *Romaine* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 19 October 1860.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you for the information of the Postmaster General, the accompanying telegram from Galway, reporting that the "Prince Albert" is considered fit to convey mails between that place and the United States for one voyage.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

Enclosure in No. 35.

COPY of Telegram.

"18 October 1860.

"From Messrs. *Luke & Miller*, Galway, to Controller of the Navy, Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

"'PRINCE ALBERT' considered fit to convey mails between Galway and United States for the proposed single voyage only."

— No. 36. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 22 October 1860.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant, requesting that the steamer "Prince Albert" should be surveyed at Galway, as to her fitness to be employed temporarily in the conveyance of mails between that port and the United States, under contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Company, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Postmaster General, a copy of a report from the officers who surveyed that vessel, stating that they consider her fit for the above service, but for a single voyage only.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

Enclosure in No. 36.

Messrs. *Luke & Miller* to the Controller of the Navy.

Sir, Galway, 9 October 1860.

In compliance with your directions to survey the iron screw steamer "Prince Albert," and report whether she is fit to be employed in the conveyance of mails between Galway and the United States, "as a special case and for a single voyage," although of less tonnage and power than that specified in the contract,—We beg to state, with reference to our telegraph of last evening, that we have surveyed this vessel afloat and under steam, and are of opinion that as regards both the hull and machinery she is fit to carry the mails between this port and the United States, for the proposed single voyage only, on which, at this time of the year, there is no probability of her meeting with ice. We would observe, that the screw propeller overhangs the after-bearing, working entirely abaft the stern-post and rudder, and is not constructed "for lifting," or with the means for shipping a spare one at sea.

We also think it right to state that a delay has taken place in the survey of this vessel, in consequence of the machinery not being ready for trial under steam on our arrival here.

We are, &c.

The Controller of the Navy. (signed) *T. Luke & Miller.*

— No. 37. —

(17,280.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Romaine*, C.B.

Sir, General Post Office, 5 March 1861.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you, that the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company have given notice to this Office that the steam ship "Hibernia," intended for the Galway and United States mail service, will be ready for trial and survey at Southampton on Monday next, the 11th instant.

I am to request that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be good enough to instruct their officers to make the necessary survey of this vessel, and to report whether she is in all respects fit for the service in which the Company propose to employ her under their contract.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B. (signed) *J. Tilley.*
Admiralty.

— No. 38. —

(17,280.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C.B.

Sir, General Post Office, 5 March 1861.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you, that the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company have given notice to this office that the steam ship "Columbia," intended for the Galway and United States mail service, will be ready for survey and trial at Southampton on Monday next, the 18th instant.

I am to request that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be good enough to instruct their officers to make the necessary survey of this vessel, and to report whether she is in all respects fit for the service in which the Company propose to employ her under their contract.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B. (signed) *F. Hill.*
Admiralty.

— No. 39. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 7 March 1861.

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will state to the Postmaster General that orders have been given for the survey of the steamship "Hibernia," intended for service under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, at Southampton, on Monday the 11th instant.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of the Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

— No. 40. —

(19,902.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 15 March 1861.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you that the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company have given notice to this office that the steamship "Adriatic," intended for the Galway and United States mail service, will be ready for survey and trial at Southampton, on Thursday next, the 21st instant.

I am to request that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be good enough to instruct their officers to make the necessary survey of this vessel, and to report whether she is in all respects fit for the service in which the Company propose to employ her under their contract.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B. (signed) *F. Hill.*
Admiralty.

— No. 41. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 16 March 1861.

With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will state to the Postmaster General that the steamer, "Hibernia," has been surveyed, and that there does not appear to be any objection to her being employed in the mail service, under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company; my Lords desire me, at the same time to observe, that the surveying officer reports that the hand gear is too slow to reverse their engines when at full speed, and that starting gear, to be driven by the auxiliary engine, which is at all times at work for driving the air pumps, has been fitted, but is now out of order. Messrs. Palmer have, however, undertaken to adjust this gear before the ship proceeds on her voyage to America, and to fit improved starting gear on her return. He further reports that he has made some suggestions for the improvement of the ventilation of the stoke-hole, and the greater safety of the wood work round the chimneys, which Mr. Weir has promised to see carried out.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of the Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

— No. 42. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Admiralty, 21 March 1861.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will state to the Postmaster General that officers will be sent to survey the steam ship "Adriatic" at Southampton to-day, as to her fitness to be employed under the Mail Contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of the Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

— No. 43. —

(257 M.)

Mr. *Tilley* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

General Post Office, 25 March 1861.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 15th, and to your reply of the 21st instant, I beg leave to transmit to you the copy of a further letter from the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, stating that the steam ship "Adriatic" is now in dock at Southampton, and ready for survey.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B., Admiralty. (signed) *J. Tilley.*

Enclosure in No. 43.

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company,
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,
25 March 1861.

Sir,

With reference to my communication of the 14th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you that the steam ship "Adriatic" is now in dock at Southampton, ready for survey.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

— No. 44. —

(290 M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

General Post Office, 28 March 1861.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, conveying the result of the survey of the mail packet "Hibernia," I am directed by the Postmaster General to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 22d instant a letter was received from the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, stating that the "Hiberoia" had encountered a severe hurricane in the Channel on the 18th and 19th instant, and had sustained some damage, which would require to be repaired before she could proceed on her voyage to America; that those repairs could not be completed by the 26th, and that consequently she could not sail from Galway on that day, as proposed.

On the 23d instant a letter, of which a copy is enclosed, written by the Commander of the "Hibernia," appeared in one of the Dublin newspapers, in which letter the Commander states, that in a storm off Cape Clear the hull of the ship showed that it would be desirable to strengthen some parts before crossing the Atlantic, and that he bore up for Queenstown, in order to communicate this information to the directors of the Company as early as possible.

The Postmaster General considers it desirable that the attention of the

surveying officers should be called to this statement, particularly as it will be necessary, after what has occurred, to re-survey the "Hibernia" before she is allowed to be employed in the conveyance of the mails.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B., Admiralty. (signed) *F. Hill.*

Enclosure in No. 44.

Dear Sir,

MAY I ask you to correct the statement in your paper of to-day, respecting the steam ship "Hibernia." The machinery is not injured; on the contrary, it has worked most satisfactorily; nor are any of her boats damaged. In a severe storm off Cape Clear, the hull of the ship showed that it would be desirable to strengthen some parts before crossing the Atlantic, which I thought could not be too soon communicated to my superiors, and bore up for this port. It is already arranged that our steamer "Columbia" shall take out the mails of Wednesday, the 27th, from Galway.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Michael Prouse,*
Commander of the Steam Ship "Hibernia."

To the Editor of the "Freeman."

— No. 45. —

(290 M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 30 March 1861.

WITH reference to my letter of the 28th instant, respecting a further survey of the mail packet "Hibernia," I am directed by the Postmaster General to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, purporting to contain a detailed account of the injuries sustained by the "Hibernia" in the late gale; and also a copy of a letter received this morning from Captain Patey, the Naval Superintendent at Southampton, pointing out the necessity for a careful examination of that vessel when docked.

The Postmaster General desires me to suggest that both these papers may be referred to the surveying officers.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B., Admiralty. (signed) *F. Hill.*

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 45.

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),
10, Cannon-street, E. C., London,

Sir, 28 March 1861.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your communication of this day's date, requesting that a detailed report be furnished of the injuries sustained by the steam ship "Hibernia" while on her voyage between Southampton and Galway, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the vessel shipped a heavy sea, which carried away her skylights forward, and caused her to make water. There was no loss of any of the ship's boats or any injury to any person on board.

The ship will be thoroughly examined in dock, at Liverpool, on Saturday next.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *A. Boate.*

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 45.

Captain *Patey* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Southampton, 28 March 1861.

THE Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's ship "Hibernia" having gone to Liverpool for the purpose of being docked, overhauled, and her defects made good, I submit it would be advisable that the Admiralty should be requested to direct an officer from the Controller of the Navy Department to proceed to Liverpool, so soon as that ship

is

is received into dock, and to thoroughly examine into the cause of the leaky state which compelled her to put into Cork.

The said Company's late vessel "Connaught" was a sister ship, constructed by the same builders, and evinced similar weakness and defects; I therefore think it of great importance that the strictest inquiry should be made not only as regards the materials used and workmanship employed in the building of the "Hibernia," but also as to her construction being well or otherwise adapted for vessels to be employed in the mail service under contract with Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. G. E. Patey*, Captain, R. N.,
Superintendent of Packets.

— No. 46. —

(290 M.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 1 April 1861.

REFERRING to my letters of the 28th and 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Postmaster General to transmit to you the copy of a letter from the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (just received, 4. 10. p. m.) stating that the steam ship "Hibernia" is now in dock at Birkenhead, and requesting that she may be surveyed on Wednesday next, the 3d instant.

I am, &c.
W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B., (signed) *F. Hill.*
Admiralty.

P. S.—I have forwarded a telegram to you on this subject.

Enclosure No. 1, in No. 46.

Mr. *Boate* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam
Navigation Company (Limited), 10, Cannon-street, E. C.,
Sir, London, 1 April 1861.

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting the damage to the "Hibernia," I have the honour to state that this ship is now in Messrs. Laird & Co.'s dock at Birkenhead, and under the pressing necessity of preparing her for sea with as little delay as possible, the directors trust you will cause her to be surveyed on Wednesday next, the 3d instant.

I have, &c.
The Secretary, (signed) *A. Boate.*
General Post Office.

Enclosure No 2, in No. 46.

COPY of TELEGRAM from the Secretary to the Post Office to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

1 April 1861.

ATLANTIC Company have just reported that "Hibernia" will be ready for survey at Birkenhead on Wednesday, 3d instant.

— No. 47. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 3 April 1861.

WITH reference to your letters of the 30th ultimo and 1st instant (No. 290 M.), I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Postmaster General that an officer will re-survey the "Hibernia" as to her fitness to be employed as a mail packet under contract with the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, whilst that vessel is in dock at Liverpool.

I am, &c.
The Secretary, (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*
General Post Office.

— No. 48. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C.B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 3 April 1861.

With reference to my telegram of this day's date, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will state to the Postmaster General that the "Columbia" has been surveyed as to her fitness to be employed under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, and that the surveying officer reports that the construction of her hull is, in his opinion, in many respects faulty; still, with the alterations and additions which he has caused to be made at Southampton, he considers the vessel at the present time sufficiently seaworthy, and fit to carry the mails for two or three voyages during the summer service, referred to in the contract, after which she should be carefully examined in dry dock, when he apprehends it will be found that she has not that degree of longitudinal strength in her lower and upper parts which she should have to prevent straining and leakage when at sea.

He also recommends that, at the earliest convenient opportunity, she should be fitted with bulwarks, and also that her chain-cable lockers, now only 50 feet from the stern (where from the extreme sharpness of her bow there is very little buoyancy), should be carried further aft, which alteration would, in his opinion, improve her sea-going qualities, and lessen the tendency to strain when at sea.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*
General Post Office.

Enclosure in No. 48.

Copy of Telegram from the Secretary to the Admiralty to the Secretary to the Post Office.

3 April 1861.

"Columbia" has been surveyed, and is considered sufficiently seaworthy, and fit to carry the mails for two or three voyages during the summer services between Galway and the United States.

— No. 49. —

(249 M[a].)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 3 April 1861.

With reference to your letter of this day's date, stating the result of the survey which has been made on the steamer "Columbia," proposed to be employed under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will inform him whether, under the report of the surveying officer, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty recommend that the "Columbia" be accepted, say for two round voyages, or whether they do not consider the vessel as coming within the terms of the contract, and advise that in her present state she should be rejected.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B., Admiralty. (signed) *F. Hill.*

— No. 50. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C.B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 3 April 1861.

With reference to your letter of this date (No. 249 M[a].), I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Postmaster General that their Lordships are of opinion that the "Columbia" should

should be accepted for two voyages under the contract for the conveyance of mails between Galway and North America, but that her final acceptance, or otherwise, should depend upon the report of the surveying officers, after having been examined at the expiration of the two voyages.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

— No. 51. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

(338 M.)

Sir, General Post Office, 8 April 1861.

I AM directed by the Postmaster General to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and for such orders as their Lordships may think it advisable to issue, the copy of a report from the captain conducting the packet service at Southampton, in which he suggests that an officer from the Department of the Controller of the Navy should be sent to Hull, for the purpose of pointing out any defects or deficiencies which may be observed in the building of the steam ship "Anglia," intended for the mail service between Galway and the United States.

I am, &c.

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B., Admiralty. (signed) *F. Hill.*

Enclosure in No. 51.

Captain *Patey* to Mr. *F. Hill.*

Packet Office, Southampton,

Sir, 5 April 1861.

WITH reference to the reports which you have already received, showing the serious defects in the construction of the steam ship "Columbia," which were discovered at the survey made by the Admiralty surveyors, and which defects, although they have been partially remedied, have induced the Postmaster General to accept that ship for two voyages only, I beg to suggest for your consideration, whether it will not be desirable that an officer from the Department of the Controller of the Navy should be at once sent to Hull, where the "Anglia," a sister ship to the "Columbia," is now being built by the same builders, Messrs. Samuelson & Co., for the purpose of pointing out any defects or deficiencies which may be observed while that ship is in course of construction.

It is obvious that these defects and deficiencies can be much more readily detected before the engines and other fittings are placed in the ship; and, in fact, many of them cannot be detected after the ship is fully completed.

I am, &c.

(signed) *C. G. E. Patey,*

Captain, R. N.

Frederic Hill, Esq., &c. &c. &c.
General Post Office.

— No. 52. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 9 April 1861.

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ult., relative to the necessity of re-surveying the "Hibernia," as regards her fitness to be employed for the conveyance of the mails between Galway and the United States, under contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the "Hibernia" has been re-surveyed, and that the surveying officers have reported that "they found the whole of the butts of the flat keel and bottom plating for about 180 feet amidships very much strained; and that several of the butts of the upper strakes in the wake of the paddle-boxes and sponsons have likewise been considerably strained, indicating such a deficiency of strength in the vessel, especially in a longitudinal direction, as to render her unseaworthy, and to fully account for the

leakage which it is said required the whole of the engine pumps and bilge injections to keep under."

It is therefore considered that the "Hibernia" should not be employed in the conveyance of the mails between Galway and the United States until she shall have been strengthened in such manner, and to such an extent, as the surveying officers of this department may deem necessary.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

The Secretary, General Post Office.

— No. 53. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 9 April 1861.

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant (No. 338 M.) I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that an officer from the Department of the Controller of the Navy will be sent to Hull for the purpose of pointing out any defects or deficiencies which may be observed in the construction of the steam ship "Anglia," intended for the mail service between Galway and the United States.

I am, &c.
The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

— No. 54. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C. B., to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 11 April 1861.

With reference to my letter of the 9th instant, in reply to yours of the 8th, requesting that an officer from this department should be sent to Hull, for the purpose of pointing out any defects or deficiencies which may be observed in the building of the steam ship "Anglia," intended for the mail service between Galway and the United States, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that my Lords understand that the "Anglia" has her engines on board, and can be as well examined in dock at Southampton, and their Lordships do not think it necessary that an officer should be sent to Hull.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are fully aware of the objections raised by the surveying officer of this department against the "Columbia," sister ship to the "Anglia," as regards her strength and general fitness for this service, which objections the Company should be called upon to meet, in the case of the latter vessel, in such a way as they may think most proper, before she is offered for service.

I am, &c.
The Secretary, General Post Office. (signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

— No. 55. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 18 April 1861.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you, that when the steamer "Adriatic," belonging to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, left Southampton yesterday to take up her station at Galway, she had on board the American commander and other officers who were attached to her when the property of an American Company.

It

It is said that properly qualified officers are to join her at Galway, but such may not be the case; and in order that due provision may be made for such a contingency, I am to request that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be good enough to inform the Post Master General whether they see any objection to a foreign captain being in command, or to foreign officers forming part of the crew of a British mail packet, if furnished with the certificates required by the Act 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 104, and whether their Lordships would have permitted such an arrangement during the time the packet service was under their control.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C. B.,
Admiralty.

— No. 56. —

Sir *Rowland Hill*, K. C. B., to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir Rowland Hill presents his compliments to Mr. Romaine, and, with reference to Mr. Romaine's letter of the 21st ultimo (S) begs to call his attention to the circumstance that no letter has yet reached this office, stating the result of the survey of the steam ship "Adriatic."

As the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company intend to employ this vessel in the conveyance of the mails from Galway to America, on Tuesday next the 23d instant, it is desirable that the result of the survey by the officers of the Admiralty, should be submitted to the Postmaster General without delay.

General Post Office, 20 April 1861.

— No. 57. —

Mr. *Pennell* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 20 April 1861.

With reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Postmaster General, that the "Adriatic" has been surveyed as to her fitness to be employed under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Company for the conveyance of the mails between Galway and the United States, and that there does not appear to be any objection to her being employed on the service for which she is proposed, but that the surveying officers are of opinion, looking to her age and the species of timber used in her construction, which is generally considered not to be very durable, that it would be advisable, at the expiration of two years from the present date, to have her again surveyed in dry dock, and that her boilers, which have been in the ship about four years, should be again surveyed as to their condition 12 months hence.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. H. Pennell.*

The Secretary,
General Post Office.

— No. 58. —

(30483.)

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C. B.

Sir, General Post Office, 30 April 1861.

I am directed by the Postmaster General to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company have tendered the steamer "Parana," now lying at Southampton, for the conveyance from Galway of the mails for Boston of the 7th proximo, and I am to request that the Lords Commissioners will be good

enough to cause this vessel to be surveyed, and to inform his Lordship whether she is found to be in all respects fit for the service in which the Company propose to employ her.

When the "Parana" was surveyed afloat in August last, the surveying officers reported, "We do not consider that she has sufficient speed to ensure compliance with the terms of the contract, especially with reference to the voyage to New York, but, from the greater length of time allowed between this point and Boston, we think she will at this season of the year perform the latter voyage in the time specified."

In reference to that report, the Postmaster General considers it important that the surveying officers should be reminded on the present occasion that, whether the packet be bound for Boston or New York, the Atlantic Company are bound by their contract to reach St. John's, Newfoundland, within six days after leaving Galway, and every vessel employed under the contract ought, therefore, to be able to attain such a speed as will secure a fulfilment of this stipulation.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B.
Admiralty.

— No. 59. —

Mr. *Romaine*, C.B., to Sir *Rowland Hill*, K.C.B.

Sir, Admiralty, 3 May 1861.

With reference to the enclosed copy of an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 22d ultimo for a return relative to the conveyance of mails between Galway and America, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will move the Postmaster General to cause them to be informed, whether each of the vessels named in the margin (which have been surveyed by this department) has been, or is intended to be employed in the mail service above mentioned.

"Hibernia," "Adriatic," "Columbia," "Pacific," "Parana," "Prince Albert."

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Romaine.*

Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.
Post Office.

Enclosure in No. 59.

House of Commons.

Lunæ, 22 *Aprilis*, 1861.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House a copy of the substance of all reports made by the surveyors of the Admiralty and Board of Trade, on the steam ships hitherto or to be employed by the Atlantic Royal Mail Company in conveying the mails between Galway and America.

Ordered, &c.

— No. 60. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Romaine*, C.B.

(436 M.)

Sir, General Post Office, 8 May 1861.

In reply to your letter of the 3d instant, I am directed by the Postmaster General to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the steam ships "Pacific," "Parana," and "Prince Albert" have been employed in the mail service between Galway and America, under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

The "Adriatic" and "Columbia" are now employed in the service, and the "Hibernia," after being surveyed and accepted for the service, met with damage at

at sea whilst going round to Galway to take up her station, and was unable to proceed to America. The latter vessel is now under repair, and will require to be re-surveyed before she can be employed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B.,
Admiralty.

— No. 61. —

Mr. *F. Hill* to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, General Post Office, 16 May 1861.

I BEG to inform you that the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company having failed to fulfil the stipulations of their contract for the conveyance of mails between Galway and America, the Postmaster General has declared that contract at an end.

No mails for Newfoundland or the United States will therefore be despatched from Galway on Tuesday next the 21st instant, or on any succeeding Tuesday.

All letters, &c., for Newfoundland will henceforth be forwarded *viâ* Halifax.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

To the Admiralty.

No. 62.

Mr. *Richards* to the Secretary to the Post Office.

Admiralty, Somerset House, W.C.,
Sir, 17 May 1861.

I BEG to annex an extract from a letter which has been received from the Commissariat Officer at Newfoundland, dated the 29th ultimo; and I request that you will cause me to be furnished with a copy of the Contract entered into with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, therein referred to, for transmission to that officer.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Richards.*

The Secretary, General Post Office.

Enclosure in No. 62.

EXTRACT from a LETTER, dated 29 April 1861, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, by Mr. Clarke, Assistant Commissary General at Newfoundland.

"I HAVE the honour to request that I may be furnished with a copy of the existing Contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

"I beg leave to remark that, under the Contract dated 21st April 1859, no provision is made for the conveyance of officers, &c., hence to England; this may be necessary in cases where an officer takes his wife and family with him."

No. 63.

Mr. *F. Hill* to Mr. *Richards*.

(35535.)

Sir, General Post Office, 21 May 1861.

REFERRING to your letter of the 17th instant, I beg leave to acquaint you that, in consequence of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company having failed to fulfil the stipulations of their contract for the conveyance of Mails between Galway and America, the Postmaster General has thought fit to terminate that contract.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Hill.*

C. Richards, Esq., Admiralty.

General Post Office,
11 June 1861.

ROWLAND HILL,
Secretary.

RETURN FROM THE ADMIRALTY.

[Instructions to Surveying Officers are given in full. The Reports of Surveying Officers are omitted, the substance of those reports having been already given in Parliamentary Paper, No. 277, of the present Session.]

Department of the Controller of the Navy, Steam Branch.

Admiralty, S.W., 5 July 1860.

The Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth is requested to order Mr. Miller to proceed to Southampton on Saturday morning the 7th instant, to survey and report on the machinery and boilers of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship "Pacific," intended for the Galway and United States Service, and to inform Mr. Miller that a shipwright officer from this department will attend with the contract and other papers. Forms herewith enclosed.

Portsmouth. (signed) *B. W. Walker.*

"Pacific."

Portsmouth, 8 July 1860.

The engines are in good working order, but require the various brasses to be tightened up.

The boilers are new, and appear to be tight with the exception of a few leaky tubes and seams in the front parts of the shells over the smoke-doors, &c., and which will require to be caulked.

There are no coal bunkers in the sides of the ship, but forward of the fore stokehole there is a coal bunker 27 feet in length, and abaft the after stokehole there is one 21 feet 6 inches in length, and these two bunkers will hold about 260 tons. Coals are also stowed in the forward and after-cargo holds, the former of which is 43 feet in length, and the latter 32 feet 6 inches in length, and these holds will contain about 240 tons. There is also a space above the forward hold, which will contain about 50 tons.

The engine and boiler space is separated from the other parts of the ship by two bulkheads running up to the upper deck with openings into the fore and aft coal bunkers, for the purpose of trimming coals into the two stokeholes. The forward and after cargo holds are separated from the fore and aft coal bunkers by bulkheads, which have each an opening through them to allow the coals to be passed into the fore and aft coal bunkers, and there are no means of closing these openings.

The ship is divided into compartments by six iron bulkheads, but only one of them may be termed watertight. The two bulkheads fore and aft the engine and boiler space are each provided with a sliding door which may be shut, but when this is done all communication with the coal and the stokeholes will be cut off, and then all the coal for the boilers would have to be passed up hatchways over the upper deck, and down the stokehole hatchway.

(signed) *T. W. Miller.*

Telegram.

Telegram from Controller of Navy to Superintendent at Woolwich.

1 August 1860.

Mr. Patridge to proceed to Galway by to-night's rail, to survey the "Parana." Mr. Luke will take contract.

(signed) *B. W. Walker.*

TELEGRAM.

Telegram from Controller of Navy to Superintendent at Portsmouth.

13 October 1860.

MR. MILLER to proceed without delay to Galway, to survey machinery of "Prince Albert," proposed for conveyance of mails between that port and United States. A shipwright officer will attend with contract and other particulars.

(signed) *T. Lloyd,*
For the Controller.

Admiralty, Controller of the Navy's Department,
31 October 1860.

Mr. LEWCOCK is directed to survey the "Leinster" lying in the Jarrow Docks, at South Shields, as to her fitness to be employed in the Mail Service between Galway and the United States, under contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, reporting on the accompanying forms, and returning the contract herewith forwarded.

Mr. J. Lewcock, (signed) *B. W. Walker.*
Messrs. Palmers', Jarrow.

Admiralty, Controller of the Navy's Department,
2 March 1861.

Mr. LEWCOCK is directed to sign the enclosed papers, and to report, in compliance with the Controller's Minute of the 31st October last, whether the "Hibernia" is in every respect fit to be employed for the conveyance of the mails between Galway and the United States, in accordance with the accompanying contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. J. Lewcock. (signed) *R. S. Robinson.*

Admiralty, Controller of the Navy's Department,
18 March 1861.

THE Secretary to the General Post Office having reported that the "Adriatic" intended for the Galway and United States Mail Service, will be ready for survey and trial at Southampton on Thursday next the 21st instant, Mr. Luke is requested to make the necessary survey of that vessel.

(signed) *R. S. Robinson.*

James Luke, Esq., Goodridge's Hotel, near
Railway Station, Southampton.

Admiralty, Controller of the Navy's Department,
25 March 1861.

THE Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth is requested, on the application of Mr. Luke, the Inspecting Officer of this Department, who has proceeded to Southampton to survey the "Adriatic" in dock at that port, to send to him such persons as he may require for this service.

(signed) *R. S. Robinson.*

"PARANA" Mail Steamer—Report on her Hull.

Sir, Admiralty, S. W., 3 May 1861.

IN compliance with your directions to survey the steamer "Parana," and report if she is in all respects fit for the conveyance of mails between Galway and the United States, under the contract with the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, and calling the surveying officer's particular attention to the paragraph in the letter from the General Post Office, dated 30th ultimo, which states that the Atlantic Company are bound by their contract to reach St. John's, Newfoundland, within six days after leaving Galway, and that every vessel employed under the contract ought therefore to be able to attain such a speed as will secure a fulfilment of this stipulation.

I beg to state that a trial of the "Parana" took place yesterday, at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, her draught of water being about 13 inches under the load draught, and the water being at the time smooth; the average speed attained was 11·812 knots per hour, which is not in my opinion sufficient to secure a fulfilment of the stipulations of the contract.

As far as could be ascertained from a general inspection afloat, in the short time allowed for this purpose, the hull appears to be at present in good and seaworthy condition.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Luke.*

Admiral Robt. Spencer Robinson,
&c. &c. &c.
Controller of the Navy.

Sir, Admiralty, 3 May 1861.

IN obedience to your commands, I proceeded to Southampton for trial of the "Parana," of the Royal Mail Company, for the service of the Transatlantic Company, and have the honour to report,—

2. That the weather was most favourable for the trial in Stoke's Bay, and a speed of 11·812 knots was obtained at the measured mile, which is about the average speed that should be maintained in order to accomplish the distance from Galway to St. John's, Newfoundland, in six days; but as the ship is now considerably short of her load draught it cannot be expected that the above average can be realized across the ocean.

3. The engines are in excellent condition and worked well, and, as far as I could judge by inspecting the furnaces, the boilers, which are common flue ones, may perhaps run for another six months before being again inspected; but the notice for inspection of the machinery was too short to admit of a detailed examination.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dinnen.*

Admiral Rob. Spencer Robinson,
&c. &c. &c.

Admiralty,
12 June 1861.

C. H. PENNELL,
Chief Clerk.

RETURN FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE.

COPY of all Instructions given by the Board of Trade to their Surveying Officers, and of the Reports made to the Board of Trade by those Officers with reference to the Ships of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

"PRINCE ALBERT."

21 July 1858.—London Engineer Surveyor, *R. Galloway.*

HAVING been called upon to survey the screw steam ship "Prince Albert," I attended on board for that purpose, and found many things requiring adjustments, especially the safety valves. I have now to report, that the vessel left for Galway this morning, without giving me an opportunity of ascertaining if the adjustments have been made, so that I cannot give the owner a declaration.

21 July 1858.—Board of Trade to Mr. *Lever.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 21 July 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to inclose for your information, a copy of a letter received from the engineer surveyor of steam vessels for the Port of London, reporting that the steamer "Prince Albert," which he had been called upon to survey, has proceeded to Galway, and that he is unable to give a declaration for her machinery, for the reasons he assigns.

With reference thereto, I am to acquaint you that my Lords cannot grant a certificate authorizing a steam ship to carry passengers, until declarations are received from their surveyors in accordance with the 309th and 310th sections of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; and that if the "Prince Albert" is intended to carry passengers, and it is your intention to have her surveyed at Galway, application should at once be made to the surveyors at Dublin. The shipwright surveyor, Mr. Matthew Good, resides at 50, City Quay, and the engineer surveyor, Mr. Frederick Barrington, at Ringsend Foundry.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Booth.*

J. O. Lever, Esq., M. P.,
&c. &c. &c.
Care of Messrs. Bake Adam & Co.,
8, Philpot Lane.

28 July 1858.—Shipping Master, Galway; *Alexander Thomson.*

WITH reference to your telegram touching the sailing of the screw steamer "Prince Albert," I have to inform you, that I received it at 11.40 p.m. of the 27th; the ship had then sailed two hours. I beg to inform you, that I did not feel at liberty to detain the ship, having the mail on board for America, although she had not the required certificate. I have no declaration from Mr. Barrington; but I hold his note of the 26th, intimating that he had examined the machinery, and that he would forward his report to the Board of Trade on 27th instant; and it was his opinion that the vessel would pass. I therefore hope to be exonerated.

3 August 1858.—Board of Trade to Mr. *Lever.*

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Marine Department.

Sir,

Whitehall, 3 August 1858.

WITH reference to my letter of the 21st ult., relative to the steamer "Prince Albert," I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade

Trade to acquaint you that the collector of Customs at Galway has reported to my Lords that that vessel sailed from Galway on the 27th ultimo, without having on board the certificate required by the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and before he had received directions from my Lords to allow her to proceed.

My Lords do not, under the special circumstances of the case, intend to take any further notice of this irregularity, but they direct me to call your attention to the necessity for a strict compliance with the terms of the 318th section of the Act in future.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Booth.*

J. O. Lever, Esq., M. P.,
&c. &c. &c.
Care of Messrs. Bake Adam & Co.,
8, Philpot Lane.

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10 September 1858.—Dublin Engineer Surveyor, *Fred. Barrington.*

I HAVE been requested by the agent of "Prince Albert," screw steamer, to inform you, I have received a communication from the engineer of that vessel, that all the repairs I required have been executed, and it is my intention to proceed to Galway to-morrow, for the purpose of seeing that such is the case. Under these circumstances, I venture to suggest that the certificate should be forwarded at once to the Collector of Customs, Galway; and in case I find all is not correct, I will inform him, in order that he may stop the vessel. I trust I am not exceeding my duty in this suggestion; but as the vessel is to sail on Tuesday next, I do not know how it is to be managed otherwise without disappointment.

11 September 1858.—Board of Trade to Shipping Master, Galway.

THE annexed certificate is to be delivered to the owners of the "Prince Albert" in the usual course, unless the shipping master has received instructions from Mr. Barrington, the Board's Surveyor at Dublin, to the contrary. Mr. Barrington has been directed to inform the shipping master of the amount of the expenses incurred by him in making the survey, which amount he is requested to enter upon the back of the certificate, and recover from the owners before delivering it, and upon returning this Minute will state what amount has been charged. In case Mr. Barrington should have omitted to advise the shipping master as to the expenses he is not to detain the ship on account of them, but to demand them when ascertained from the owners.

11 September 1858.—Board of Trade to Dublin Engineer Surveyor.

MR. Barrington is informed that it is necessary that a fresh declaration should be given by him for the steam ship "Prince Albert;" to prevent delay, a certificate to the 5th November next, has been forwarded to the shipping master at Galway, with instructions to deliver it to the owners, unless he has received notice from Mr. Barrington to the contrary. The shipping master has also been directed to obtain such expenses from the owners as Mr. Barrington informs him are due. Mr. Barrington will, therefore, at once inform the shipping master accordingly.

11 November 1858.—Dublin Shipwright Surveyor, *Matthew Good.*

REFERRING to declaration of steamer "Prince Albert," surveyed by me at Galway, on Monday, November 8, and returned to me on this day, I beg leave to enclose you a guarantee given me by Captain Thomson, Marine Superintendent at Galway, previous to my granting declaration, that he would have another boat put on board before the ship sailed, as he stated to me that another of the Company's ships, namely, the "Indian Empire," was hourly expected in Galway, and on her arrival going to lay up for the winter, which would enable him to take one of her largest boats, and place it on board the "Prince Albert;" in the event of her not arriving in time, he promised me to put another boat in her place on board; I was very particular in examining all her boats, and impressed upon the Superintendent, as much as possible, the necessity of having all his boats in good order, crossing the Atlantic at this season of the year.

8 November

8 November 1858.—Enclosure from Captain *Thomson*.

I HEREBY undertake to have the following work executed, and the articles enumerated provided for "Prince Albert," previous to her leaving this port on her intended voyage; viz. all the rivet holes made good in foremost Parliamentary bulkhead, also a patch in the after bulkhead, and make good all rivet-holes; put another boat on board, not less than 26 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 feet deep.

22 July 1859.—Mr. *Thomson*, Superintendent of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, to the Secretary of the Marine Department, Board of Trade.

Sir, London, 22 July 1859.

THE steam ship "Prince Albert" belonging to this Company, is now in dry dock at Birkenhead undergoing extensive repairs; and to carry these out effectually, it is necessary to shift one of the Parliamentary bulkheads, which I propose to fit under the immediate direction of the Board of Trade surveyors, who have already inspected the ship, and require in addition to the above, that the other Parliamentary bulkhead, and also the tunnel, should be condemned, and replaced by thicker plates. To do this, will not only involve larger and serious outlay, but will also prevent us from getting the vessel ready in time. As this ship has been surveyed and passed several times in London and other ports by your surveyors, without any objection, I think it but just that a certificate should be now granted, when the repairs are completed, without the expensive alterations required by the Liverpool surveyors.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Thomson*,
Superintendent of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

23 July 1859.—Board of Trade to Liverpool Surveyors.

MR. GREY and Mr. Martyr are requested to report on this case.

27 July 1859.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyor, *James Martyr*.

THE Parliamentary bulkheads of the "Prince Albert" are only ¼ inch thick, the vertical angle-irons 8-16, 4×3; the bulkheads are not fastened to the sides of the vessel, as required by the Act, being only attached thereto to one angle frame, instead of two, or with brackets foreside and aftside alternately. The tunnel is only 3-16, not sufficiently stout to make water-tight by caulking. The whole of the bulkheads are deficient in size, and not properly fastened to the sides; and as the surveyors can only interfere with the two Parliamentary bulkheads, and as this vessel is 1,900 tons, I am of opinion that the requirements of the Act should be complied with, and that these bulkheads at least should be substantial ½ inch, and vertical angle-irons 8-16, 4×3½, as stated in Instructions. The statement that the vessel has been several times passed by the surveyors in London, is made in error, and I should not be justified in perpetuating a mistake.

27 July 1859.—Liverpool Engineer Surveyor, *H. D. Grey*.

I HAVE examined the bulkheads and tunnel of the "Prince Albert," and am of opinion that their present construction is not in conformity with the Act.

N.B.—Copies of these Reports of the 27th July were sent to the Company, with a letter from the Board of Trade, stating that until the bulkheads were strengthened so that the surveyors could report that the Act had been complied with, a certificate could not be granted.

3 August 1859.—Board of Trade to Liverpool Shipwright Surveyor.

See Instructions on this point.

The shipwright surveyors are informed that if the present bulkhead is so strengthened by additional angle-irons, and is securely fastened to the ship's side, as to make it of equal strength with the ship's side, it appears sufficient.

The Superintendent has been here this morning, and is willing to do all that the surveyors require.

5 August 1859.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyor, *James Martyr*.

As I am referred to my Instructions on the margin of this minute as to equal strength, I find it explicitly stated in paragraph 56, "that the Board of Trade cannot relieve me from the responsibility which the law throws upon me of satisfying my own judgment that the provisions of the Act are strictly complied with, &c., &c."; I still adhere to the opinion expressed on back of Minute No. 7519, to which I beg to refer my Lords, and I therefore cannot, without definite instructions from them, grant this vessel a declaration.

No mention is made of the tunnel, which is only 3-16 thick.

I again repeat, that the whole of the bulkheads are deficient; and as this vessel was surveyed by Mr. Grey and myself, and a report to this effect forwarded to my Lords, I beg most respectfully to be informed whether, in the event of their determining that a declaration shall be granted, the responsibility will be divided between myself and Mr. Grey?

6 August 1859.—Board of Trade to Liverpool Surveyors.

With reference to Mr. Martyr's Minute of the 5th instant, he is informed that it entirely rests with the surveyors to see that each of the Parliamentary bulkheads is of equal strength with the side-plates of the ship, with which it is in contact as required by the 300th section of the Act. The table given in paragraph 56 of the Instructions, is not intended to supersede the provisions of the Act, but to guide the surveyor in forming an opinion. It is obvious that if the plates of the bulkheads are thin, the angle-irons must be increased in proportion. The tunnel must be replaced by a proper one, or the shaft must pass through a stuffing-box, and the bulkhead must be entirely closed. As the superintendent undertook to do what was required by the surveyors, it was not considered necessary to mention it in the previous Minute, nor was it supposed that the surveyors would pass it if it were not sufficient.

If the surveyors are of opinion that the present bulkheads cannot be made of the required strength by additional angle-irons and additional fastenings, or that they cannot be properly secured to the ship's side, they should, without delay, report explicitly to that effect.

8 August 1859.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyor, *James Martyr*.

The 300th section of the Act does state, "that the Parliamentary bulkheads shall be of equal strength with the side plates of the ship with which it is in contact."

Now, paragraph 56 does not supersede the Act; but the Table must clearly define what will be considered by my Lords as constituting equal strength within the meaning of the Act; but it does not say that it is "a guide to the surveyors," as the Table fixes the sizes of plates and angle-irons. No paragraph in the Instructions is more clear, plain and decided than paragraph 56; and I do not feel disposed, without distinct orders from my Lords to the contrary, to take an additional responsibility upon myself more than the Act imposes.

When it was stated in previous minutes that the bulkheads were $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, the advantage was given in favour of the owners; they were not of a uniform thickness throughout, and I am most decidedly of opinion that they should be made in conformity with the Instructions.

My Lords would infer from the letter of W. H. Thomson that I had condemned the fore Parliamentary bulkhead, and was not satisfied with this, but would do so with the after one; the fore one was removed by Mr. Thomson himself, for the purpose of obtaining more coal space, and his proposal was to put it farther forward; this is also $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and I would not agree to his proposition. My objection applies equally to the fore as to the after bulkhead.

9 August 1859.—Board of Trade to Liverpool Surveyors.

MESSRS. GREY and Martyr are requested to ascertain and report whether the bulkheads of the vessel can, with the assistance of angle-irons, be made of equal strength with the side plates of the ship.

10 August 1859.—Liverpool Engineer Surveyor, *H. D. Grey.*

THE bulkheads of the "Prince Albert" are constructed with plates of different thicknesses, but can, with the assistance of angle-irons, be made of equal strength with the side plates of the ship, with the exception of a space (of about 120 square feet) forming a recess in the after bulkhead. This recess has been taken down to facilitate the repairs of the machinery, and, when re-constructed, ought to be of much stronger plating.

10 August 1859.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyor, *J. Martyr.*

THE fore Parliamentary bulkhead which was taken down by Mr. Thomson's orders, and removed farther forward, is being replaced with ½-inch plates, and properly fastened to the ship's sides, as required by the Act and Instructions. The recess spoken of above is only of 3-16 plates, and must all be taken down, supposing my Lords agree to the strengthening process. If the bulkhead is strengthened, I do not consider it can be as efficient as it ought to be; it would only then be a botch. I am of opinion, and strongly recommend, that it be replaced by an entirely new one, placed farther aft, so that it may run from the deck to keel, as required by paragraph 57 of Instructions.

In this case there would be no necessity for a recess for the fly-wheel.

12 August 1859.—Board of Trade to Liverpool Surveyors.

THERE is now no difficulty as regards the fore bulkhead in this ship, as the old one has been replaced by a new and thicker one.

As regards the after bulkhead it will be sufficient if, by additional angle-irons and additional fastenings, the present bulkhead is made as nearly as possible of equal strength as the side plates of the ship.

The Table in paragraph 57 of the Instructions need not be adhered to in this case. The vessel is foreign-built, and her side plates are thinner than in the generality of British-built ships of similar tonnage. The bulkheads will therefore be sufficient if they are strengthened to bring them up to an equality with the side plates. If any part of the present bulkhead cannot be rendered sufficiently strong, that part must be replaced.

17 August 1859.—Board of Trade to Liverpool Surveyors.

THE surveyors are requested to state to Mr. Laird the work required to be done. My Lords do not think it necessary that the "Prince Albert" should be inspected by the London surveyors; it appears the owners have directed the bulkhead and tunnel to be strengthened, in accordance with the Board of Trade directions. Mr. Martyr will give a declaration when he is satisfied that this has been done.

22 August 1859.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyor, *J. Martyr.*

I PROCEEDED to the "Prince Albert," at Mr. Laird's Yard, and was there met by Mr. Henderson, the surveyor to the Galway Steam Navigation Company, who had been sent from London specially to ascertain what was required to be done to the after Parliamentary bulkhead.

It has always been my opinion that no mode of strengthening by angle-irons could render the bulkhead efficient. Mr. Laird and the chief engineer of the ship have all along entirely coincided with this opinion, and have also agreed with me that the only proper way was to do as I stated on 10th instant, on minute 7893, namely, to put up an entirely new bulkhead of ½-inch plates, and do away with the recess, so that it might be fastened to a beam, frame and floor; but as my Lords informed me, on the 12th instant, that the Table in paragraph 57 of the Instructions need not be adhered to, I had no alternative

but to inform Mr. Laird that the bulkhead might be strengthened; and as it is no part of the surveyor's instructions to suggest any particular plan, the mode of strengthening was left to Mr. Laird, who it appears would not take the responsibility of such a job.

On inspecting the bulkhead, Mr. Henderson at once agreed with me that it could not be rendered efficient by any kind of strengthening, and gave orders to Mr. Laird to commence at once a new bulkhead, to be fitted and placed as I originally suggested; and, as the tunnel cannot be made water-tight, the new bulkhead is to be entire, and the entrance to the bearings is to be from some other part of the vessel.

N. B.—Usual certificate granted by Board of Trade to the "Prince Albert."

"BRAZIL."

A LETTER, dated 12 April 1860, was received by the Board of Trade from the Post Office, requesting that the Board of Trade surveyors might survey the steam ship "Brazil," for the purpose of ascertaining her fitness to carry the mails between Galway and St. John's, Newfoundland.

17 April 1860.—Board of Trade to London Surveyors.

MR. Galloway and Mr. Gladstone are requested to proceed to Milford as soon as possible, and survey the steamer "Brazil." If they are of opinion that the vessel is suitable to carry the mails, and that she is a first-class, good, substantial and efficient steam vessel, of sufficient capacity and power to perform the voyage between Galway and Newfoundland, and between Newfoundland and Galway, in seven days, they should give a certificate to that effect.

If they cannot grant such a certificate, they are requested to report their reasons.

17 April 1860.—Board of Trade to London Surveyors.

WHEN the surveyors have completed their survey they are requested to send a telegram to this Board, to the effect either,—

1. That they are able to grant a certificate in accordance with the directions given them this day, or—

2. That they cannot grant such certificate, but can grant declarations as usual; or—

3. That they can neither grant declarations nor certificate.

18 April 1860.—Telegram from London Engineer Surveyor, *R. Galloway*; London Shipwright Surveyor, *G. J. Gladstone.*

"BRAZIL" can pass usual survey for summer service; average speed from log, nine knots; distance from Galway to St. John's, Newfoundland, seventeen hundred knots, seven three-quarter days; to New York, three thousand two hundred, fourteen and three-quarter days.

19 April 1860.—London Engineer Surveyor, *R. Galloway.*

IN accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Milford Haven on the evening of the 17th, and on the following morning carefully examined the machinery of the steam ship "Brazil," and have the honour to report as follows:—

The engines appear to be in very good condition, and, with proper care and attention, will do very good service; the air-pump bottom, broken on the last voyage, has been strongly repaired. A steam gauge is required in the engine-room, which the agent promised should be fitted.

The boilers are about eight years old, and show signs of serious decay, so much so, that in about three months from this date it will be absolutely necessary to take them out for general repairs, or the better plan would be to put in new boilers.

I have

I have requested that four or five stays be renewed in each steam chest, the steam gauges on the boilers put in working order, and the pressure on the safety valves reduced 2 lbs. per square inch (this I had done before leaving the ship). I believe, when these repairs are done, the machinery may be depended upon for three months.

With regard to the general condition of the machinery, and to its fitness, as the propelling power of a mail steamer, I see no objection for a period of three months; but with respect to the vessel performing the voyage between "Galway and St. John's" in seven days, I think very improbable; the average speed given by the log book (two voyages with steam and sail combined) is nine knots, and I was informed by the captain of the ship that the distance from "Galway to St. John's" is 1,700 knots; therefore, at nine knots per hour, the time occupied in making the voyage would be $7\frac{8}{10}$ days, under favourable circumstances.

19 April 1860.—London Shipwright Surveyor, *G. J. Gladstone.*

By your request, I proceeded to Milford Haven on the 17th instant, and surveyed the hull and equipments of the screw steam ship "Brazil," of Bilboa, of 2,242 tons, gross 1,642 tons register, and 300 horses power. Built of iron in 1852 by Mare & Co.

I beg to report as under—

That the hull is good and substantial, and sufficient for the service between Galway and St. John's, Newfoundland, during summer months; that she is fitted with five patent pumps, worked on deck.

The masts, yards, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, hawsers, warps, boats, lights, signals, &c. are sufficient.

The average speed, as taken from the log book, with sail and steam combined, is about nine knots; and taking the distance from Galway to St. John's at 1,700 knots (as given by the captain), the voyage would take $7\frac{3}{4}$ days.

N. B.—Usual Certificate granted.

"Connaught."

16 May 1860.—Board of Trade to Newcastle Engineer Surveyor.

Mr. Robson is requested to report what is the state and condition of the engines, &c. of the new steamer "Connaught," and whether they have been tried on the river, and when it is probable she will be finished in the engine department.

19 May 1860.—Newcastle Engineer Surveyor, *Jonathan Robson.*

According to your instructions of the 16th, I have been on board the "Connaught" steamer, and I have to inform you that the steam was up in the after set of boilers to try the joints and engine for working the air pumps and bilge and feed pumps, and which was satisfactory, and it is intended to try the large engines in the dock, on Wednesday, first, but I think it will require a fortnight to complete them ready for sea.

18 May 1860.—Newcastle Shipwright Surveyor.

I have to acknowledge receipt of minute paper, dated 16th instant, and in reply have to report,—

That the "Connaught" mail steamer is at present in the Tyne Dock fitting out for sea. At the request of Messrs. Palmer, Brothers (the builders), we, Toward, engineer, Hopper, shipwright, and myself, have twice been inspecting her during the last and present week (Mr. Robson, the other engineer, being confined with a broken ankle joint.) She is in a state of great forwardness; but, nevertheless, although there are from 300 to 400 people of all descriptions of business employed, we think it will be three or four weeks before she can be ready for sea.

29 May 1860.—Board of Trade to Hull Surveyors.

A TELEGRAM, of which the following is a copy, was forwarded to the surveyor at 1.30 p.m. this day. "The surveyors are requested to proceed at once to South Shields, and survey the hull and machinery of the mail steamer 'Connaught,' before the spaces are closed in, and before the coals and stores are on board."

The survey in question is made for the Post Office, and should be made in company with the Newcastle surveyors, who will, for the purpose, meet the Hull surveyors on the spot.

An extract from the contract under which the Connaught is intended to ply is enclosed for the surveyors' guidance.

On the present occasion, the surveyors are to examine carefully the hull and machinery, and especially those parts which cannot be seen after the spaces are closed in, and the stores on board. A further trial to test the speed, &c., and to see that equipments, &c., are satisfactory, will be made when the vessel is ready for sea.

The surveyors should at once report specially on the state of the hull and machinery, having especial reference to the terms of the contract. The surveyor-general, Captain Robertson, will visit South Shields, to be present at the trial trip of the steamer on the 4th proximo.

29 May 1860.—Board of Trade to Newcastle Engineer Surveyors.

A TELEGRAM, of which the following is a copy, was forwarded to the surveyors at Hull at 1.30 p.m. this day.

"The surveyors are requested to proceed at once to South Shields, and survey the hull of the mail steamer 'Connaught' before the spaces are closed in, and before the coals and stores are on board."

You will meet the Hull surveyors at the yard where the steamer is building, or at such other place, if any, as may be convenient, and survey the vessel jointly with them.

The survey is made for the purpose of seeing that the vessel is in accordance with the Post Office contract.

My Lords desire me to point out that you should examine carefully the machinery, especially those parts, if any, which cannot be seen after the spaces are closed in, and the stores on board.

A further trial to test the speed, &c., and to see that the equipments, &c., are satisfactory, will be made when the vessel is ready for sea.

You should at once make, jointly with the other surveyor, a special report on the state of the machinery, having particular reference to the terms of the contract, an extract from which is enclosed for your guidance.

29 May 1860.—Board of Trade to Newcastle Shipwright Surveyor.

A TELEGRAM, of which the following is a copy, was forwarded to the surveyors at Hull at 1.30 p.m. this day.

"The surveyors are requested to proceed at once to South Shields, and survey the hull of the mail steamer 'Connaught' before the spaces are closed in, and before the coals and stores are on board."

When the Hull surveyors arrive, I am to request that you will give them the enclosed letter. You will meet them at the yard where the steamer is building, or at such other place as may be convenient, and survey the vessel jointly with them.

The survey is made for the purpose of seeing that the vessel is in accordance with the Post Office contract; and my Lords desire me to point out that you should examine carefully the hull, and especially those parts which cannot be seen after the spaces are closed in, and the stores on board.

A further trial to test the speed, &c., and to see that the equipments, &c. are satisfactory, will be made when the vessel is ready for sea.

You should at once make, jointly with the other surveyor, a special report of the state of the hull, having particular reference to the terms of the contract, an extract from which is enclosed for your guidance.

31 May 1860.—Newcastle Shipwright Surveyors, *James Laing* and *Richard Hopper*.

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th, with an enclosure, to Messrs. Burroughs & Grier, and to whom, agreeable to your instructions, I gave it.

I may premise the report by stating that we, the surveyors for this district, had the day before fixed on going (as yesterday) on board the "Connaught" for a further survey and inspection, and we arrived there nearly at the same time as the Hull surveyors, and just at the instant they were starting to throw in the coals into the bunkers.

We have now to report that, jointly with the Hull surveyors, we, in the first instance, went into the bunkers (so as to allow the coals to be thrown without detention) and other places not closed in, and also throughout the whole vessel from the stern to the after bulkhead. We had a careful examination for several hours, and are satisfied of the material and workmanship being of good quality, and sufficient for the purpose intended.

The bulkheads or partitions, two of which run up to the third deck, are also good and sufficient, except one which has two openings from the boiler room to the after coal bunker, and fitted with proper sliding doors, but, not being according to the Act, we could not allow, without their Lordships' sanction, although perfectly safe, but contrary to the regulations.

1 June 1860.—Newcastle Engineer Surveyors, *Jonathan Robson* and *John Toward*.

AGREEABLY to your instructions received on the 30th ultimo, we proceeded on board the mail steamer "Connaught," lying in the Jarrow dock, and in our jurisdiction, with the surveyors from Hull, thoroughly inspected the whole of the engines, boilers, pumps, and all pipes and their connexions, and have to report that the whole appears to be efficient for the service intended, and that as soon as the vessel is completed we will again go on board to complete such survey, and also to test the rate of speed and proper working of the engines; with respect to the bulkheads, you will note the remarks made by the shipwright surveyors, in which we perfectly agree, as we jointly inspected them most minutely.

1 June 1860.—Hull Shipwright Surveyor, *William Burroughs*; Hull Engineer Surveyor, *James Grier*.

WE have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that we have, in accordance with the telegram received by us on the 29th May, surveyed the mail steamer "Connaught" at South Shields, in company with the surveyors at Newcastle. In reference to the hull, we beg to state that we find the same in good condition, and in every respect suitable for the service intended, at the same time giving our most particular attention to those parts which must necessarily be closed immediately.

We beg to state further, that we find the vessel properly divided by watertight partitions, and strictly in accordance with our instructions, with the exception that, in the after Parliamentary bulkhead, there are two small sliding doors, fitted as shown in the accompanying sketch at DD, for the purpose of passing coals from the wing bunker to the after compartment, as also to supply a current of air to the main bunker. We beg to submit, that as the doors alluded to are so very essential in this case, we may receive your Lordships' authority to pass the same.

In reference to the equipments, an examination could not be made until a future period, in consequence of the same being not complete.

The boilers and machinery were in a very forward state, but all the details were not complete; it is our opinion, as well as the opinion of the Newcastle surveyors, that the testing of the boiler should have been witnessed by a surveyor, especially as it is intended to work the boilers at a pressure of 25 lbs. on the square inch; and further, that at least one of the boilers should now be tested to at least 40 lbs. on the square inch. An actual trial of the machinery and boilers, with full power applied, is absolutely necessary to test the stability of the engines and sufficiency of the boilers, &c.

REPORT of Survey and Trial of the "CONNAUGHT" Steam Vessel, by Mr. *William Burroughs.*

When taken—6 June 1860.

Where taken—Tynemouth to Coquet Light.

	ft.	*in.*
Length from foreside of stem to aftside of post, at the height of the upper deck - - - - - - - - - - - Keel for tonnage - - - - - - - - - - -	360	5
Breadth, extreme (including wales) - - - - - - - - - for tonnage - - - - - - - - - - - moulded - - - - - - - - - - -	40	4
Depth in hold (deck to floor) - - - - - - - - -	29	25
Tonnage, old rule (builder's) - - - - - - - - - new rule, Custom's measurement - - - - - - - -	2,963	17

displacement (if it can be procured) at 16 ft. draught, about 3,860 tons.

Built, when launched, where - - } Jarrow, 21 April 1860.

by whose draught?—Messrs. Palmer, Brothers.

for what service?—Royal Mail.

Draught of water when launched - -	Forward - - - - - Aft - - - - - -	13	0
Launched with engines, boilers, masts, and rigging - - - - - -	Forward - - - - - Aft - - - - - -	11	8
load, complete, with stores for sea - - - - - -	Forward - - - - - Aft - - - - - -	not complete.	

Whose engines fitted with, and of what power?—Messrs. Palmer, Brothers; 800 horse-power.

Description of boilers?—Tubular.

Diameter of cylinder?—80 in.

Length of stroke?—7 ft.

Diameter of wheel, and of what description?—34 ft., and feathering float.

Number of revolutions per minute { when light? / when deep? } Average 18.

Paddle boards—length, 12 ft.; breadth, 4 ft. 8 in.; area, 56 ft.

Dip or immersion of paddle { when light?—5 ft. 6 in. / when deep?—Not known. }

What is the rate of speed under various circumstances; also the result of trials, which are to be stated?—About 13 knots.

What quantity of coals the engines require per hour?—About 12 tons.

What quantity of coals she will stow in her boxes? - - -	1,200 tons.
Ditto - - - - - in other parts? - - -	20 „
Quantity of coals on board at load draught of water - - -	1,220 Total.

Total complement of officers, 6; men, 67; engineers, 6; stokers, 45; and one boiler-master, exclusive of master.

Cables, number and size?—Two; one 2 in., 150 fathoms; and one 2⅜ in., 150 fathoms.

Anchors,

Anchors, number and weight?—Three bower; one 45 cwt., one 44 cwt., and one 34 cwt.; one stream, 14 cwt.; one kedge, 8 cwt.

Boats, number and description?—Eight; four patent metallic life-boats, and four wood built. Total cubic contents equal to 4,648 ft.

Number of persons they will carry?—About 300.

Guns, number and description?—Two 6-pounders.

Masts and yards—dimensions to be returned on Form, No. 301.

How does she stow her crew, stores, and provisions?—Sailors and firemen, fore between decks; officers and servants, amidships; provisions, fore and after holds.

What space of hold for cargo in tons, at about 50 cubic feet per ton?—About 240 tons.

What space for troops, the probable number below, at 12 superficial feet per man?—794.

Has she a secure place for a magazine and shell-room?—No; to be fitted.

Mail-room, if any, and how fitted?—Yes, and approved by London Post Office authority, Mr. Roberts.

Is her bottom sheathed with copper?—No.

When last sheathed?—Nil.

docked?—Nil.

Scantling of the Frame, &c.

Keel	Sided	Plate, 2 ft. by 1⅛ in. thick.
Keelson	Deep	One plate, 2 ft. by ¾ in.
	Sided	¾ in. double angle iron on top, back to back.
Floors	Moulded	2 ft.
	Sided	¾ in.
	Moulded	2 ft. double angle iron top, back to back.
Frames	1st. Sided, Moulded; 2d. Sided, Moulded; 3d. Sided, Moulded	6 in. by 4½ in. double.
Stem	Sided	2¾ in.
	Moulded	14 in.
Stern post	Sided	2¾ in.
	Moulded	16 in.
Wales	Thick.	
Bottom plates	Thick	⅞ in. thick, and 3 ft. 6 in. wide.
Topsides	Thick	¾ in., ⅝ in., and ½ in.
Beams, upper deck	Sided	½ in.
	Moulded	8 in.
lower deck	Sided	⅝ in.
	Moulded	10 in.

Upper deck, flat, thick, 3½ in.

Lower deck - ditto - 4 in.

Orlop - - - ditto - 4 in.

DIMENSIONS of Masts and Yards of the Steam Ship "Connaught."

		Length.	Diam.
		Ft. Ins.	*Ins.*
Main-mast, plate iron, ⅜, with angle irons inside.	Housing, from the keel to the deck - -	16 -	25½
	From deck to lower side of trussel trees -	65 -	16½
	Head - - - - - - -	- -	12½
	Extreme length of mast - - - -	110 -	—
Topmast - - -	Whole length, head included - - -	21 -	—
	Head - - - - - - -	- -	10½
Top-gallant-mast -	From lower side of fid-hole to hounds -	—	—
	Pole - - - - - - -	8 -	9
Yard - - -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	nil.	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Topsail yard - -	Whole length, yard-arm included - -	—	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Top-gallant yard -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	—	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Royal yard - -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	—	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Fore-mast ⅜ plate, with four angle irons inside.	Housing, from keel to deck - - -	31 -	18
	From deck to lower side of trussel trees -	60 -	—
	Head - - - - - - -	—	—
	Extreme length of mast - - - -	120 -	—
Fore top-mast - -	Whole length, head included - - -	21 -	—
	Head - - - - - - -	- -	12
Fore top-gallant-mast -	From lower side of fid-hole to hounds -	—	—
	Pole - - - - - - -	8 -	5
Fore yard - - -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	78 -	19
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	3 -	9
Fore top-sail yard -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	52 -	13
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	2 6	6½
Fore top-gallant yard -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	nil.	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Fore royal yard - -	Whole length, yard-arms included - -	—	—
	Yard-arms, each - - - -	—	—
Main gaff - - -	Extreme length - - - - -	38 -	9
	Ditto fly - - - - - -	—	—
Fore gaff - - -	Extreme length - - - - -	35 -	8
	Ditto fly - - - - - -	—	—
Fore trysail mast -	Whole length - - - - - -	—	—
Main ditto - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	—	—
Mizen gaff - -	- - - - - - - - -	—	—
Pole from stop - -	- - - - - - - - -	—	—

To state if the beams and framing are properly disposed of for enabling the vessel to be armed as a war steamer, with the size guns (pounders), number of each, and where can be mounted as pivot or broadside guns.

Not suitable for war purposes, other than carrying troops.

To state how the vessel is fastened, if with treenails or bolt nails, and butt bolts; if iron, copper, or mixed metal; and to report generally on the fastenings of the vessel.

With best rivet iron, 1 in. diam.

Also a detailed report of the general state and equipment of the vessel for the services required.

No portable fire engine; magazine to be fitted; coal shoots and port shutters to ditto very defective; and a greater number of life buoys to be supplied.

7 June 1860.—Hull Engineer Surveyor, *James Grier*; Newcastle Engineer Surveyor, *Jonathan Robson.*

We have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords' Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that, according to instructions, we proceeded on board the new mail steam ship "Connaught," lying off the mouth of the River Tyne, for the purpose of again surveying the machinery, and to ascertain the speed of the vessel. Steam was got up, and after some delay the vessel was got under weigh, and proceeded as far as the Coquet Light and back, and according to our notes taken, as well as by the patent log, the speed of the vessel was about 13 knots, the average revolutions of the engines was 16·6, the average pressure of steam in the boilers was 22½ lbs. on the square inch, the vacuum in the condensers was 24½ lbs.

The machinery and boilers appear in every respect good and substantial, but the method of stopping and reversing the engines is, in our opinion, too slow.

7 June 1860.—Hull Shipwright Surveyor, *William Burroughs*; Newcastle Shipwright Surveyor, *Richard Hopper.*

We have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords' Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that we have now made a further survey of the equipments of the Royal mail steamer "Connaught," and find the following deficiencies:—

Viz., no portable fire engine, as specified in extract of contract. A suitable place to be fitted for a magazine, there being at present only two copper canisters; we are of opinion this should be about four or five feet square, and secured entirely with copper fastenings, and fitted under the after end of lower deck, this place being exceedingly dry and away from all risk of fire.

We beg to state also, that we find the coal shoots as now fitted in the vessel's side to be very defective, inasmuch that the same standing so prominent are very likely to be carried away, and cannot be closed without great difficulty and loss of time. We consider that if the port shutters were fitted with hinges from the upper instead of lower side of port, and properly secured within, would make them much more efficient.

We also consider that this vessel should be supplied with a greater number of life buoys (as in the case of the Cunard line of packets), there being at present only four on board.

With the exception of the foregoing deficiencies, we consider the vessel is well supplied with all the necessaries for the service for which she is intended.

N. B.—Usual certificate granted.

"Connaught" (Second Survey).

18 June 1860.—The Board of Trade received a letter from the Post Office stating that the "Connaught" would be ready for inspection on the 20th instant, and requesting that the Board of Trade surveyors might be present. (For terms of this letter, see page 9).

The Surveyor General and the surveyors were instructed to attend at the time named.

21 June 1860.—Captain *Robertson*, R.N., Surveyor General.

I beg to report that at the trial trip of the "Connaught" yesterday, June 21st, the following result as to speed was obtained. Mean of the first two runs, at the measured mile, was as follows, viz: 14·761 knots; second, 14·596 knots; third, 14·590 knots; revolutions, 21; steam, 23; mean, 25; depth of float, 4 ft. 9 in. Draught of water, aft, 16 ft. 9 in.; forward, 15 ft. 10 in.; 600 tons of coal on board, and all the ship's stores; consumption of coal, about 100 tons per diem.

Builder's tonnage, 3,012; register, 1,522; horse-power, nominal, 800; indicated, not ascertained; the vessel at the trial at the mean load line; the time occupied

occupied in stopping the engines was 1½ minutes, and a minute in going ahead from the time of the orders being given. When the surveyor's reports are sent in, I will state further my opinion as to this vessel's sufficiency.

21 June 1860.—Southampton.—Shipwright Surveyor, *G. P. Rubie.*

In accordance with instructions received from the Board of Trade, dated 18th June 1860, I have attended the trial of steamer "Connaught," of London, Captain Robertson being present.

The mean average result obtained in six runs in Stokes Bay was 14·649 knots.

On surveying her, I find, owing to the weight of the life-boats supplied, it will be desirable that the life-boat davits should have additional support, or otherwise strengthened.

The 35 cwt. anchor appears to require a chain of suitable size, as usually supplied to steamers of this class, of about 150 fathoms.

Also, additional means of pumping out the several compartments, independent of the engine.

In other respects, I consider the "Connaught" fit for the service she is intended for.

REPORT of Survey on the "Connaught" Steam Vessel, by Mr. *G. P. Rubie.*

When taken - - - - - - - 20 June 1860.
Where taken - - - - - - Southampton.

Length from foreside of stem to aftside of post, at the height of the upper deck - - - - - - - - - - - 360 ft. 5 in.
Breadth, extreme, including wales - - - - - - - - 40 ft. 6 in.
Breadth, for tonnage - - - - - - - - - - 40 ft. 4 in.
Breadth, moulded - - - - - - - - - - 40 ft. 0 in.
Depth in hold (deck to floor) - - - - - - - - - 21 ft. 5 in.
Depth to upper deck - - - - - - - - - - 29 ft. 2 in.

Built:—When launched - - - - - - 21 April 1860.
Where - - - - - - - Jarrow on Tyne.
By whose draught - - - - - Messrs. Palmer.
For what service - - Atlantic Royal Mail Company.

Draught of water when launched:
Forward, 11 feet 8 in.
Aft, 13 feet 4 in.

With engines, boilers, masts and rigging:
Forward, 15 feet 10 in.
Aft, 16 feet 9 in.

Whose engines fitted with, and of what power - - - }
Description of boilers - - - - - - - - }
Diameter of cylinder - - - - - - - - }
Length of stroke - - - - - - - - } *See* Engineer Sur-
Diameter of wheel, and of what description - - - } veyor's Report.
Number of revolutions per minute - - - - - }
Paddle boards - - - - - - - - }
Dip or immersion of paddle - - - - - - }

What is the rate of speed under various circumstances, also the result of trials, which are to be stated?—Mean average of six runs, at measured mile, in Stokes Bay, 14·649 knots.

What quantity of coals the engines require per hour - - }
What quantity of coals she will stow in her boxes - - } *See* Engineer Sur-
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - in other parts - - } veyor's Report.
Quantity of coals on board at load draught of water - - }

Cables, number and size:
150 fathoms, 2 ⅜ in.
150 fathoms, 2 in.

Anchors, number and weight:

1	45 cwt.	Porter's.
1	44 „	ditto.
1	35 „	ditto.
1	15 „	ditto.
1	8 „	ditto.

Boats,

Boats, number and description:

4 Francis' patent metallic life-boats	28 ft. each.
2 Cutters	24 ft. „
1 Mail-boat	26 ft. „
1 Gig	25 ft. „

Guns, number and description?—Two six-pound signal guns.

What space of hold for cargo, in tons, at about 50 cubic feet per ton?—About 250 tons.

What space for troops, the probable number below, at 12 superficial feet per man?—About 860.

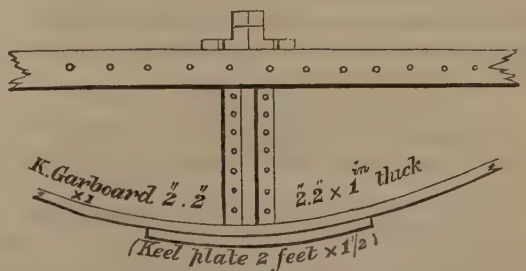
Has she a secure place abaft for a magazine and shell-room?—Magazine aft.

Mail-room, if any, and how fitted?—Lined with galvanized iron.

Lightning conductors?—Yes.

	LENGTH.		DIAMETER.
	Feet.	*in.*	*Inches.*
Iron main-mast:			
Housing, from heel to deck	16	6	26
From deck to lower side of trussel-trees	63	0	20
Head	10	3	9
Extreme length of mast, including top-mast	90	1	—
Top-mast, in one with mast:			
Whole length, head included	27	0	9
Yard:			
Whole length, yardarms included	73	6	—
Yardarms, each	2	6	—
Topsail-yard:			
Whole length, yardarms included	53	0	—
Yardarms, each	2	0	—
Iron fore-mast:			
Housing, from heel to the deck	31	0	26
From deck to lower side of trussel-trees	58	4	20
Head	7	2	9
Extreme length of mast, including topmast	85	0	—
Yard:			
Whole length, yardarms included	78	0	19
Yardarms, each	2	6	—
Topsail-yard:			
Whole length, yardarms included	53	0	14
Yardarms, each	2	0	—
Fore gaff	38	0	11
Main gaff	36	0	11
Fore boom	54	0	13
Main boom	60	0	14

SCANTLING of the Frame, &c.



Keel - - sided. *See* sketch.
deep. *See* sketch.

Keelson - sided, ¾.
moulded, 2 ft.

Floors - sided, ¾.

Futtocks - - - - 1st, sided, 6 × 4½ × ⅝; double to main deck.
moulded.
2d, sided, 6 × 4½ × ⅝.
moulded.
3d, sided, 6 × 4½ × ⅝.
And top timbers - - moulded.

Stem - - - - - sided, 2¾.
moulded, 14.

Stern post - - -	sided, 2 ¾. moulded, 14.
Wales - - - - -	thick, ¾.
Bottom plank - -	thick, ¾.
Topsides - - - -	thick, ½ and 1 in.
Beam, upper deck -	sided, 10 × ½ bulb iron, with two angle irons. moulded on upper edge.
Lower deck - - -	sided, 10 × ½ bulb iron, with two angle irons. moulded on upper edge.
Upper deck - - -	flat, thick, 3 ½.
Lower deck - - -	flat, thick, 4.

To state if the beams and framing are properly disposed of for enabling the vessel to be armed as a war steamer, with the size, guns (pounders), number of each, and where can be mounted as pivot or broadside guns - - - - - - Not at present fitted for a war steamer.

To state how the vessel is fastened, if with trenails or bolt-nails, and but-bolts; if iron, copper, or mixed metal; and to report generally on the fastenings of the vessel - - - Double riveted through.

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21 June 1860.—Southampton.—Engineer Surveyor, *Robert Murray*.

In accordance with instructions received from the Board of Trade, I have surveyed the machinery of the new iron paddle-wheel steam ship "Connaught," with reference to its fitness for being employed in conveying Her Majesty's Ocean Mails; I beg to report that the engines are of the nominal power of 800 horses, and that, during the trial in Stokes Bay yesterday, their performance was satisfactory.

The engines areconstructed on the oscillating principle, having their cylinders ranged directly under the paddle shaft. The air pumps are worked by a separate auxiliary engine (also on the oscillating principle), which runs at a considerably higher speed than the main engines. The boilers are eight in number, and of the tubular construction, with superheating apparatus.

The arrangement adopted for stopping and starting the main engines seems objectionable from the length of time required for these operations. It was found on trial, that one minute 35 seconds elapsed from the time the order was given, before the engines could be stopped and reversed, and that one minute elapsed before they could be started from a state of rest.

The excessive noise in the engine-room from the working of the auxiliary engine is also objectionable, notwithstanding that a telegraphic dial is fitted, communicating with the bridge.

In all other respects the engines and boilers appear to be perfectly efficient, and in every respect fit for service at sea. It is regretted that the indicated horse power could not be attained on account of the indicator on board having been broken.

The consumption of coals, as tested during the trial, was at the rate of 96 tons per day of 24 hours, full steaming.

The coal boxes are calculated to contain 1,200 tons of coal at 44 cubic feet to the ton.

The draught of water during the trial was 15 ft. 10 in. forward, and 16 ft. 9 in. aft, with 600 tons of coal on board. This is rather under her mean load draught, which may be taken at 17 feet mean. She lightens one inch at her load line, by a consumption of 30 tons of coal.

The average mean speed of six runs at the measured mile in Stokes Bay (at the above draught), was at the rate of 14·649 knots per hour.

Further particulars of the machinery are annexed, as per printed form.

Draught

Draught of water with engines, boilers, masts, and rigging—

Forward, 11 ft. 8 in.
Aft, 13 ft. 4 in.

Ditto, load with 600 tons of coals—

Forward, 15 ft. 10 in.
Aft, 16 ft. 9 in.

Average load draught about 17 feet. Displacement at this line 30 tons to the inch.

Engines, manufacturer, J. B. Palmer.
„ when new, 1860.
„ horse-power (according to Admiralty rule), 800.
„ description (whether direct, beam, oscillating, vertical, horizontal, &c.); oscillating.
„ number of cylinders, three.
„ diameter of cylinders, 80 inches.
„ length of stroke, 7 feet.
„ kind of piston, metallic.

The air-pumps in this vessel are driven by a separate auxiliary engine, with one oscillating cylinder, 44 inches in diam. × 5 feet stroke × 40 revolutions.

Total weight, with all fittings and water in boilers, 800 tons.

Number of revolutions per minute—

When tried, mean load, draught of water, fore, 15 ft. 10 in.; aft, 16 ft. 9 in. Number of revolutions, 21.

Boilers:

Description of boilers	Tubular.
Iron or copper	Iron.
By whom made	J. B. Palmer.
When new	1860.
Number of separate parts	Eight.
Tubes:	
Length	6 ft. 10 in.
Diameter	3 ¼ in.
Thickness	1-8th.
Iron or Brass	Iron.
Whether with ferules or not	Not.
Tube-plates:	
Thickness	5-8ths.
Distance between tubes	1 ¼.
Iron or brass	Iron.
Number of furnaces	40.
Length of ditto	6 ft. 2 in.
Breadth of ditto	2 ft. 10 in.
Pressure on safety valve	25 lbs.
Number of stoke holes	Two.
Means of ventilation	Hatches.
Number of funnels	Two.
Diameter of ditto	7′ 6″.
Length of ditto	28 feet above spar deck.
If made to strike, in what manner	Not.
Number of masts	Two.
Cubic contents of boxes	52,800 cubic feet.
Quantity of coals that can be stowed in boxes, and of what description	1,200 tons Welch coal, at 44 cubic feet to the ton.
What number of pipes are fitted in boxes to ascertain the temperature	Two.

Paddle Wheels:

Description of paddle wheels	Feathering.
Diameter to the inner edge of outer rim	33 feet to outsides of wards.
How much reefed	Not.
Total number of paddles in each wheel	14.
Breadth of each	12 feet long × 4 ft. 9 in. deep.

Dip or immersion of paddle - - - - - - - -	When tried at mean load 6 in. over top of vertical board.
Extreme breadth over paddle boxes at the spring beams,	72 feet.
Whether fitted with paddle-box boats - - - - -	Not.
Description of distilling apparatus - - - - -	Tubular.
Description of means for turning round the engines when cold - - - - - - - - - - - -	Yes, rack on paddle wheel.
What is the rate of speed, both when at light draught and when deep, ascertained by measured distance, and where tried - - - - - - - - - -	When tried at mean load draught, knots 14·649.

Mean speed of six runs at Stokes Bay, on 20th June 1860.—No indicator cards could be taken on the trial trip, on account of the instrument on board being out of order.

(signed) *Robert Murray.*

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22 June 1860.—Captain *Robertson*, R.N., Surveyor General.

THERE are some defects in this vessel, viz.: the time occupied in stopping the engines, and in again starting them; as regards Mr. Rubie's remarks on the life-boat davits, I think they may be considered sufficient, although it would have been better had they been stronger; as regards the pumps, they are sufficient to meet our instructions. I therefore think she may be accepted as fit for the mail service under the contract. The time occupied in stopping or starting the engines, will make it necessary for the officer in command to exercise greater caution.

N.B.—Certificates had already been granted on the occasion of the "Connaught" survey at Newcastle. The Southampton survey was made to ascertain her speed, which was considered satisfactory, and she was accordingly accepted by the Post Office.

24 July 1860.—Dublin Engineer Surveyor, *Frederick Barrington.*

On referring to my book of instructions, I find I should have informed you that I was called upon by the agent of the "Connaught," to examine her engines after the repairs had been completed, consequent on the accident to her cylinder, and that I endorsed the certificate accordingly. I have at foot my account of expenses, &c.

N.B.—The certificate of the "Connaught" was withdrawn when the accident was reported, and was returned indorsed by the surveyor when the necessary repairs were completed.

"HIBERNIA."

4 March 1861.—Newcastle-on-Tyne Surveyors, *Richard Hopper* and *John Toward.*

WE beg to inform their Lordships that we have this day given to Messrs. T. Palmer, Brothers, iron shipbuilders of Jarrow, declarations for the mail steam ship "Hibernia."

This steamer has left this port for Southampton, and we have given them declarations subject to having additional pumps placed on board the vessel. We have thought it necessary to write to their Lordships, as the Messrs. Palmers think they have fulfilled the necessary requirements of the Board of Trade.

There are two of Downton's pumps on board this ship, one forward and one aft, with a suction pipe to each compartment, and one on each pump to the sea, in case of fire.

On

On the 26th February we had these pumps tried, and found them to work unsatisfactorily. We gave Messrs. Palmer notice to have them put in good order, and that we would attend again on the 28th instant, to see them again tried. We did so, but were not satisfied with them, for the following reasons:—

The pumps are too small, and do not lift a sufficient quantity of water. The suction pipes are of great length, and easily get out of order, from drawing air. Having only one pump applicable to several compartments, there is not the pumping power required by the Act; as, with a pump in each compartment, several might be at work at once, and thus more effectually remove the water. We have therefore recommended to Messrs. Palmer that six additional pumps, each of eight inches diameter, should be placed on board the ship; two in the engine or boiler space, and two in each coal bunker. We recommend that the delivery pipe from hand pumps should deliver below the second deck.

We have further to report, that there are two openings on each side of the aft Parliamentary bulkhead, for ventilation; they are fitted with sliding doors, working in a groove.

6 March 1861.—Southampton Engineer Surveyor, *Robert Murray*; Shipwright Surveyor, *G. P. Rubie.*

In accordance with Minute Paper, dated 4th March 1861, received by us to-day, having reference to steam ship "Hibernia," we have proceeded on board and examined her pumps, but were unable to have them tried, she being at the present time in the dry dock, from which she will be removed to-morrow, when we purpose to see them worked.

We are of opinion that the present pumps are insufficient for the size of the ship, and would recommend that an additional pump be placed in each water-tight compartment (independent of the two Downton pumps at present supplied). The present arrangement of having one pump to do so much work, we consider unsatisfactory, some of the pipes being difficult to get at in case of accident.

It is the usual practice of the Royal Mail Company's Transatlantic steamers using this port to be fitted as we now recommend.

8 March 1861.—Board of Trade to Southampton Surveyors.

The surveyors are requested to call upon the owners of the "Hibernia," to fit a sufficient number of pumps in accordance with the Board of Trade instructions; this must be done at once, the surveyors reporting the result to this department. The surveyors' attention is called to the note at the bottom of this Minute.

N. B.—Additional pumps fitted accordingly.

2 April 1861.—Liverpool Shipwright Surveyors, *James Martyr* and *W. Campbell.*

We beg to report that the paddle steamer "Hibernia" has arrived at this port and been placed in dry dock. We have examined her, and she appears to show great symptoms of weakness, and will require to be considerably strengthened.

We therefore submit that her certificate be cancelled.

3 April 1861.—Board of Trade to Liverpool Surveyors.

The surveyors will withdraw and forward to this Board the certificate of the "Hibernia," and inform the owners that it has been cancelled.

N. B.—Certificate cancelled accordingly.

"COLUMBIA."

12 March 1861.—Southampton Shipwright Surveyor, *G. P. Rubie*; Engineer Surveyor, *R. Murray*.

HAVING proceeded on board the "Columbia" (steamer for the Galway Station), which came into dock to day, in order to ascertain how she is provided with pumps, we have to acquaint you, that she is fitted in the same manner as the "Hibernia," and would suggest for your consideration that she be fitted with additional pumps as required by our instructions, and recommended in our report on the last-named vessel, dated 6th March 1861.

13 March 1861.—Board of Trade to Southampton Surveyors.

THE owners of the "Columbia" should be called upon to fit a sufficient number of pumps in accordance with the instructions from this Board.

18 March 1861.—Manager of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company to the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Sir, Southampton, 18 March 1861.

I HAVE been called upon by Mr. Rubie and Mr. Murray, Board of Trade surveyors at Southampton, to put a pump in each compartment of the steam ship "Columbia," viz., six 8-inch pumps in addition to those already on board.

The directors of this Company, I am sure, are most anxious to carry out the views of the Board of Trade, and I am making preparations to put the pumps in the ship.

I shall feel obliged if you will be so good as to inform me how it has occurred that a certificate has been granted to the builders, and that a few days afterwards we are called upon to supply additional pumps to the "Columbia."

The builders are bound by their contract to give us the ship completed for sea, and with a Board of Trade certificate. The order in respect to the pumps places us in an awkward position with the builders.

(signed) *A. M. Weir*, G. M.

20 March 1861.—Board of Trade to Southampton Surveyors.

FOR their report. The former papers on the subject should be returned.

21 March 1861.—Southampton Shipwright Surveyor, *G. P. Rubie*; Engineer Surveyor, *R. Murray*.

With reference to pumps of "Columbia," we beg to enclose the copy of letter sent by us to Mr. Weir in accordance with instructions, dated 31st March 1861 (to which we have received no further reply), but are informed that the pumps for this steamer are in progress, as appears also in Mr. Weir's letter to the Board of Trade, expressing the great anxiety of the directors to carry out the views of the Board of Trade.

We cannot say what arrangements had been made between the builders and owners in their contract, beyond what we are informed in the letter last referred to, or the reason the pumps were not completed at Hull according to the Board of Trade instructions (for the guidance of their surveyors) during the time of construction.

23 March 1861.—Board of Trade to Hull Surveyors.

To report why the "Columbia" was not fitted with pumps in accordance with the regulations. See letter from the Southampton surveyors of the 12th March 1861.

25 March

25 March 1861.—Hull Engineer Surveyor, *James Grier*; Shipwright Surveyor, *William Burroughs.*

We have the honour to report that the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Ship "Columbia" is divided by three Parliamentary bulkheads; viz., 205, 139, and 62 (as per tracing), dividing the ship as near as possible in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Trade.

The space between the bulkheads, 139 and 62, is occupied by the engine and boilers, and therefore requires no hand pump.

The compartments forward are pumped by Downton's pump, which leads into three compartments.

The bulkhead 215 is fitted with a valve, in order to allow any water to pass through to the pump in the next compartment. This compartment, on account of its size and sharpness of the vessel at this part, would not require a hand pump.

The compartments aft (two in number) are pumped in the same manner by one of Downton's pumps.

The whole of the compartments (independent of the engine and boiler space), can be pumped out by Downton's pumps.

These pumps are capable of throwing nearly as much water as two of the common hand pumps, and this is the only reason why they were passed, they being one and the same thing as required by the regulations of the Board of Trade.

We have, &c.
(signed) *W. Burroughs,*
Shipwright Surveyor.
James Grier,
Engineer Surveyor.

26 March 1861.—Board of Trade to Hull Surveyors.

Are referred to Paragraph 59 of the Instructions, which requires a pump to be fitted to each compartment. In this vessel there appears to be none to the engine room, and besides it appears that only two compartments can be pumped out at once by the Downton pumps. In all doubtful cases reference should be made to Board of Trade.

27 March 1861.—Hull Shipwright Surveyor, *William Burroughs*; Engineer Surveyor, *James Grier.*

We have the honour further to report in reference to the pumps fitted on board the Royal Mail Steamer "Columbia," that the following pumps are fitted in the engine room independent of the pumps and bilge injections attached to the engines for pumping out the bilge water in that compartment, there is a pump which can either be worked by hand or by the engines, a donkey engine which can be worked from the main engine boilers, or from a separate boiler placed in the engine room.

We beg respectfully to be informed if it is imperative that an additional hand-pump should be fitted in this compartment, to be worked from the deck, or should the present hand-pump be worked from the deck.

21 April 1861.—Board of Trade to Hull Surveyors.

Are informed that a pump which can be worked on deck independently of the engine is to be fitted in each watertight compartment. The instructions are very clear on this point. Pumps have been obliged to be fitted both in the "Columbia" and "Hibernia," which should have been done at first.

"Adriatic."

30 March 1861.—Southampton Engineer Surveyor, *Robert Murray.*

The "Adriatic" was tried at Stokes Bay, on the 27th instant, when the mean average speed of four runs was found to be 15·904 knots per hour. The pressure of steam was 24½ lbs., the vacuum in the condensers 25 in., and the number of revolutions per minute 17½.

The draught of water at the trial was 17 ft. 2 in. forward, and 18 ft. 10 in. aft. The coals on board were 130 tons only, the vessel being very light.

The engines of the "Adriatic" are of 1,200 nominal horse-power, and consist of two oscillating cylinders, working on opposite sides of the crank-shaft, being connected by a "drag-link," in place of an intermediate shaft, which is thus wholly dispensed with. They are fitted with surface condensers, formed of small copper tubes, air-pumps, bilge and feed pumps, &c., worked from the main engines.

The engines worked very well indeed the during trial, which took place only two days after the arrival of the vessel from America.

The arrangements adopted for working the valves, air-pumps, and other accessories of the engine are generally of a very complicated and unusual description; the great multiplicity of parts in motion seeming to render it more liable to derangement than if it were constructed on a more simple plan.

The paddle-shafts require re-levelling, having sunk a little at the outer ends, which causes lateral motion in the bearings.

The starting apparatus has been carefully examined and readjusted.

The boilers are constructed with upright tubes, on the usual American principle, and appear to be sufficiently strong. I shall take another opportunity, however, of minutely examining them. An additional safety-valve for each boiler (eight in number) is in course of construction; and some alterations are suggested to improve the ventilation round the funnels, &c., which I shall see properly carried out before granting a declaration of efficiency.

The consumption of fuel of the "Adriatic" is stated to me to be about 120 tons per day of 24 hours, and the quantity of coal she is capable of carrying to be 1,600 tons.

5 April 1861.—Southampton Engineer Surveyor, *Robert Murray.*

Hull, built of wood at New York, in the year 1857, by George Steers.

Propelled by paddle-wheels.

Engines are oscillating, consisting of two cylinders, each 100¾ in. diameter, and 12 ft. stroke. They were built at New York in the year 1857, by the Novelty Iron Works Company. They are fitted with surface condensers, on the principle of those known as "Hall's Condensers." The nominal power of the engines is 1,300 horse power, and the indicated power about 5,000 indicated horse power. Revolutions per minute, 15 to 17.

Paddle wheels are on the common construction (not feathering), 40 ft. in diameter to the extremity of the floats. The floats are 12 ft. long by 2 ft. wide.

Boilers are eight in number, on the upright tube principle, the tubes being of iron, and 2 in. inside diameter. They are strongly stayed with one-inch round iron from 10 in. to 12 in. apart, attached to angle-irons. Each boiler has a distinct stop valve and safety valve; and eight additional safety valves, each of nine-inch diameter, are now being fitted to satisfy the Board of Trade requirements; the load on the safety valves is 25 lbs. per square inch.

Coals carried in the coal bunkers are 1,400 tons, and 100 tons additional are carried in bags at starting.

Displacement of the ship (according to a scale of displacement on board) is about 5,250 tons at a draught of 20 ft., the displacement per inch at the load line being 30 tons to the inch.

"Columbia." (Second Survey.)

30 March 1861.—Southampton Engineer Surveyor, *Robert Murray.*

This vessel was tried at Stokes Bay, on the 28th instant, when she made 14·05 knots per hour, as the average of six runs. The number of revolutions during the trial was 20 per minute, the pressure of steam 22 lbs., and the vacuum in the condensers about 19 inches.

The engines, oscillating cylinders with an auxiliary engine to drive the air-pumps, are strong, and simple in their construction, although I think that the employment of a separate engine to work the air-pumps is not to be recommended in the case of a paddle steamer, as tending to augment the risk of accident. The engines worked well and steadily during the trial, but did not develope a high power, owing, probably, to the defective state of the vacuum in the condensers, and the rather scanty supply of steam.

The defective vacuum was probably due to two causes: firstly, the air-pumps being placed horizontally do not act so well as they generally do when placed vertically; and secondly, from the supply of injection water being insufficient, as shown by the high temperature of the water on leaving the condensers, which ranged from 125° to 130° Fahrenheit.

The deficiency of steam (although now, as I am informed, not nearly so serious as before), is probably still due to the obstruction of the draught by the super-heating apparatus, as well as to the loss of a considerable quantity of steam thrown into the chimneys through a blast pipe, to cause an artificial draught. Since the arrival of this vessel from Hull, the take-ups have been enlarged, and an additional height of seven feet added to the chimneys to improve the draught.

The starting apparatus of the "Columbia" has been strengthened and improved, and is now perfectly efficient.

It is expected that when some suggested alterations in the engines and boilers are carried out, the speed of the vessel will be materially improved, the machinery being in the main thoroughly good and substantial, and the form of the ship well calculated for speed.

The draught of water on the occasion of the trial-trip was 16 ft. 3 in. forward, and 17 ft. 2 in. aft; the coals on board being 520 tons.

P. S.—The additional pumps required by the "Columbia" to fulfil the Board of Trade regulations are being proceeded with.

3 April 1861.—Southampton Shipwright Surveyor, *G. P. Rubie.*

I beg to inform you that five additional pumps in accordance with the Board of Trade instructions have been already fitted on board the "Columbia" (which sailed yesterday afternoon), and that the sixth pump will be fitted as soon as the coal is sufficiently clear in the after bunker to admit of it, she being previously provided with two efficient Downton pumps in addition to those recommended.

I beg to add, had I surveyed this vessel during construction with a view to giving a "declaration," I should have considered it my duty to have called the attention of the Board to the keelson being cut to admit a fly wheel to some of the machinery, to obviate which would involve the removal of some of the machinery, or a radical alteration, to effect which would require the delay of the vessel for several weeks.

4 April 1861.—Board of Trade to Hull Surveyors.

For their information, and to report on that part which relates to the keelson.

6 April 1861.—Hull Shipwright Surveyor, *William Burroughs*; Engineer Surveyor, *James Grier.*

We have the honour to report in reference to the box keelson referred to in the annexed letter, that, it being cut did not escape our notice, but from the

 construction

construction of the engine bearers and fastenings thereto, together with the additional compensation put in by the builders (and at our request), we are decidedly of opinion that this part where the box keelson is cut is quite as strong as any other part of the vessel, and therefore did not consider it necessary to call the attention of the Board.

We beg to add, had Mr. Rubie seen the vessel before the machinery was put in, we think he would be quite of our opinion.

23 May 1861.—Liverpool Surveyors to Board of Trade.

We beg to report that the Atlantic mail steamer "Columbia" has arrived at this port, and has been placed in dry dock. On examining her we found her bottom, &c. very much damaged, and she shows great symptoms of weakness, and will require to be considerably strengthened.

We therefore recommend that the certificates be cancelled.

24 May 1861.—Board of Trade to Liverpool Surveyors.

Are requested to procure the certificates of this vessel and forward them to this Board.

The owners should be informed that the certificates are cancelled.

24 May 1861.—Hull Shipwright Surveyor to Board of Trade.

I have the honour to call attention to the case of the Royal mail steamer "Columbia," which vessel was built at this port, and declarations granted until the 5th day of May last. Since this certificate was granted, the vessel has made one voyage to Halifax and back, and is now in dry dock at Liverpool; also to the royal mail steamer "Anglia," which vessel was built at this port precisely in the same manner and strength; but in order to ascertain whether there are any defects (in the strength) of the "Columbia," (and before declarations are granted for the "Anglia,") I am of opinion that the "Columbia" should be examined in dry dock by myself, together with the Liverpool surveyors, and the expenses charged on the declarations for the "Anglia," (if granted.)

In order to prevent delay, I beg to submit that my Lords will telegraph their directions in the above case, as early as possible.

25 May 1861.—Telegram from the Board of Trade to Hull Surveyors.

My Lords approve that both surveyors shall proceed to Liverpool, and jointly with all the surveyors there, inspect and report on the state and condition of the "Columbia."

25 May 1861.—Board of Trade to Liverpool Surveyors.

Copy of a telegram this day sent to the Hull surveyors is enclosed, for the information and guidance of the Liverpool surveyors.

29 May 1861.—Liverpool and Hull Surveyors.

In accordance with instructions contained in the annexed Minute, we yesterday examined the steam ship "Columbia," lying in graving dock at Birkenhead, as far as practicable, and have to report the result, viz.:

We found many butts of keel (which is a plate about $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches thick) were defective and leaking; about 25 plates on flat of the bottom and in the bows are damaged, but about 10 of these are seriously damaged from the vessel falling over in dock.

The butts and rivets in bottom part of sides and sheerstrakes, and upper deck stringer (especially in engine and boiler compartments, comprising about 115 feet in length), show very great symptoms of weakness.

On

On deck we found the scarphs of waterway butts of deck, seams at comings and hatches show that the vessel has been working.

The paddle-wheels have been damaged by the ice.

(signed) *James Martyr.* *H. D. Grey.*
W. Campbell. *W. C. Taylor.*
Wm. Burroughs. *James Grier.*
(Shipwright Surveyors.) (Engineer Surveyors.)

The Secretary,
Marine Department, Board of Trade,
Whitehall.

30 May 1861.—Board of Trade to Liverpool Surveyors.

The Liverpool surveyors are requested to report when the repairs of the "Columbia" are likely to be completed, to enable the vessel to proceed to sea.

2 June 1861.—Liverpool Surveyors to Board of Trade.

As the extent of repairs necessary to be performed to this vessel have not yet been decided on, we cannot form an opinion.

"ANGLIA."

30 May 1861.—Hull Surveyors to Board of Trade.

WE have the honour to call your attention to the report of the 29th instant, given by the Hull and Liverpool surveyors in reference to the state and condition of the paddle-steamer "Columbia."

We beg to request, that my Lords will give us directions whether, in the case of the "Anglia," declarations are to be refused altogether, or granted for a short period only.

The builders are now pressing for declarations, and we shall be glad of an early reply.

31 May 1861.—Board of Trade to Hull Surveyors.

The duties of the surveyors are clearly defined in their instructions, to which they should refer, more especially to paragraph 25. They should also refer to the 309th section of the Merchant Shipping Act.

It is for them to judge whether declarations should be given.

4 June 1861.—Hull Surveyors to Board of Trade.

We are aware of the duties of the surveyors, as defined in the instructions, but as we consider this to be a special case, we thought it desirable to use due caution in the matter.

We see no objection why the "Anglia" should not have declarations for one voyage, after which we consider it will be necessary to have her examined again before fresh declarations are granted.

The declarations will therefore be granted for one voyage only.

Board of Trade,
10 June 1861.

EDGAR A. BOWRING,
Registrar.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS (GALWAY AND AMERICA).

COPY of Correspondence between the Post Office Department and the Board of Admiralty and Board of Trade with reference to the Galway Postal Contract; and, of Correspondence with, and Instructions given to, the Surveying Officers in reference to the Ships of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company; &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 216, of the present Session).

(*Mr. Gregory.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *June* 1861.

[*Price* 7 *d.*]

337.

Under 8 *oz.*

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 May 1861;—*for*,

COPIES "of a TREASURY MINUTE, dated the 15th day of March 1861, on the subject of the proposed Arrangements between the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT and the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the CONVEYANCE of the MAILS between *Point de Galle* and *Australia*:"

"And, of the CONTRACT entered into for the above-named purpose, dated the 16th day of April 1861."

Treasury Chambers, 23 May 1861. F. PEEL.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 15 March 1861.

MY Lords have under their consideration a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft contract prepared by the Solicitor of the Post Office, and agreed to by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the performance of the Australian Mail Service.

My Lords refer to the former correspondence on this subject, from which it appears that a tender for the conveyance of the mails between this country and Sydney, New South Wales, *viâ* Mauritius, was made by this Company in the month of October 1858, and accepted on behalf of Her Majesty's Government; the cost of the service being at the rate of 180,000*l.* per annum.

The Company continued to perform the service thus agreed upon till the 30th of June last; but on the 30th of April last, they addressed a letter to this Board, stating that they would be compelled to abandon the further execution of the said service, in consequence of the serious loss to the Company which it had been found to entail.

The Company, however, at the same time stated their willingness to maintain a monthly service between Melbourne and Point de Galle, for a reduced subsidy of 120,000*l.*, or between Sydney and Point de Galle, for the sum of 134,672*l.*, running their vessels in concert with the lines of India and China mail steamers, and transferring the Australian mails to and from these vessels at Point de Galle.

My Lords having in view the extreme inconvenience which would have resulted from the sudden stoppage of the quick postal service, and the impossibility of supplying the place of the Company except after great delay, and at an increased cost; and having reason to think that the conveyance of the mails by the route of Point de Galle would be, on the whole, as advantageous as the route of Mauritius, did not hesitate to avail themselves of the alternative, and to accept provisionally the offer of the Company.

This service has been now in operation during a period of eight months, and has been performed with great punctuality, and to the satisfaction both of the Postmaster General and of the Australian Colonies; and my Lords are of opinion that it is not desirable to delay any longer the completion of a formal contract with the Company.

My Lords approve of the draft now before them, but they desire that, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons of last Session on Packet and Telegraph Contracts, a clause may be inserted,

providing that the contract shall not be binding until it has lain upon the table of the House of Commons for one month without disapproval, unless previously approved by a resolution of the House.

Write to the Postmaster General accordingly, and request he will cause a copy of the contract to be transmitted to my Lords when executed, for the purpose of being laid before the House.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT, made the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, of the one part, and the Right Honourable *Edward John* Lord *Stanley* of Alderley, Her Majesty's Postmaster General for the time being, of the other part.

Reciting tender for the supply of steam vessels for the mail service between Great Britain and Australia.

WHEREAS the said Company, in the month of October 1858, sent to the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland a tender in writing, dated the 5th day of that month, for the supply of steam vessels for performing the mail service between Great Britain and Australia: And whereas the terms or conditions of such tender were subsequently in some respects altered, and in others modified, with the mutual consent of the said Company and the said Commissioners: And whereas such tender (with such alterations and modifications as hereinbefore referred to), was approved by Mr. Arthur Anderson, on the part of the said Company on the 9th day of the same month of October, and was, as approved by the said Company, accepted by the said Commissioners on the 13th day of the same month, and the draft of a contract was subsequently prepared by the Solicitor of the Admiralty on the footing of such tender when so altered or modified as aforesaid, and although no contract, in writing, has at present been executed in respect of such services, yet the same, as thereby agreed to be performed, have been performed by the said Company from the 12th day of February 1859 up to the 30th of June last past: And whereas the said Company having discovered that the services so agreed to be performed, and so performed by them as aforesaid, were not only not remunerative, but attended with great loss, did address, on the 30th day of April 1860, a letter to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, stating, in reply to inquiries contained in a letter from the said Lords Commissioners, dated the 27th day of the same month of April, that the Company would be compelled to abandon the further execution of the said service, but that as an alternative to the total relinquishment of the service, and in order to avoid the inconvenience of a suspension of mail communication with Australia, they were willing to continue it under the modified arrangements, and for the reduced subsidy hereinafter stated, which alternative proposal the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury were pleased to accept, and to authorise the said Postmaster General, to whom all securities entered into with the Commissioners of the Admiralty in relation to the packet service had been transferred, under or by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the last Session of Parliament, to take the necessary steps in conjunction with the said Company, for preparing a contract on the footing of such alternative proposal.

Reciting the acceptance of the tender, and the performance of the services by the Company.

Reciting that the services agreed to be performed were attended with great loss; but the Company were willing to continue the same under the modified arrangements, and for a reduced subsidy.

The Company agree to convey the Mails between Point de Galle and Australia.

Now these presents witness that the said Company, in consideration of the payments hereinafter agreed to be made to them, do hereby for themselves, their successors and assigns, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Postmaster General, his successors and assigns, that they the said Company shall and will, at their own costs and charges, at all times until this Agreement shall be determined to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General for the time being, convey Her Majesty's mails (which term mails shall, for the purposes of this Agreement, be considered to mean and include all letters, newspapers, books, and printed papers, and also all bags, boxes, and packets of letters, newspapers, books, and printed papers, sent by the post), which shall, during the continuance of this contract by the Postmaster General, or any of his officers or agents, be required to be conveyed between Point de Galle in Ceylon, *viâ* Melbourne to Sydney, in Australia, according to the Table in that behalf hereunto annexed, by means of a sufficient number of full power steam vessels (not less than three), supplied with first-rate appropriate steam engines.

Vessels to be fur-

That all the vessels to be employed in the services hereby agreed to be performed

formed shall be supplied and furnished with all necessary and proper machinery, engines, apparel, furniture, stores, tackle, boats, fuel, oil, tallow, provisions, anchors, cables, fire-pumps, and other proper means for extinguishing fire, lightning conductors on Sir Snow Harris's or other approved principle, charts, chronometers, proper nautical instruments, medicines, medicaments, and whatsoever else may be requisite and necessary for equipping the said vessels, and rendering them constantly efficient for the service hereby agreed to be performed, and also manned and provided with competent officers, with appropriate certificates granted pursuant to the Act 17th & 18th Vict. c. 104, or to any other Act or Acts of Parliament in force for the time being relative to the granting certificates to officers in the merchant service, and also a medical officer to be approved by the said Postmaster General, and who shall give medical attendance, medicines, and medicaments gratis to all persons conveyed under or by virtue of this Agreement, or whose passage money may be paid for either in whole or in part by the public, and with a sufficient number of efficient engineers, and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men, to be in all respects subject to the approval of the said Postmaster General, or of such other person or persons as he shall at any time or times, or from time to time, authorise to inspect and examine the same, and the said Company shall (if required) submit the designs, plans, and sections of each vessel to be employed in the performance of this Agreement to the said Postmaster General: Provided, however, that all vessels belonging to the said Company, and which at the date of this Agreement shall be employed in the performance of any Post Office services, shall be considered as having been approved by the said Postmaster General.

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That one of such vessels so approved, equipped, and manned as aforesaid shall, during the continuance of this Agreement, on such days and at such hours as are respectively mentioned in the said Table hereunto annexed (until and unless any other days or hours shall, under the proviso herein in that behalf contained, be substituted instead thereof), and immediately after Her Majesty's mails are embarked, put to sea from, touch, and arrive at the several ports or places respectively mentioned in such Table, and all the said vessels to be employed in the services hereby agreed to be performed shall, during the continuance of this Agreement, convey the said mails as mentioned in such Table, and all the stipulations, matters, and things therein mentioned and contained shall form part of this Agreement, and be observed, kept, and performed by the said Company accordingly. And the said Company shall convey in the vessels to be employed under this Agreement to and from, and cause to be delivered and received at such of the ports or places mentioned in the said Table from or at which the said vessels are to start, touch, and arrive in performance of this Agreement, all such of Her Majesty's mails as shall or may be tendered to, delivered, or received by the said Company, or any of their agents, officers or servants by or from the said Postmaster General, or any of his officers or agents.

Departure of
vessels.

That should it be deemed by the said Postmaster General, his officers, or agents, requisite for the public service that any vessel to be employed under this Agreement should at any time or times delay the departure from Point de Galle or Sydney beyond the period appointed for its departure, the said Postmaster General, his officers or agents, shall have power to order such delay, not however exceeding twenty-four hours, by letter addressed by him, or other his officers or agents to the master of any such vessel, or person acting as such, and which shall be deemed a sufficient authority for such detention, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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or his officers.

That the said Company shall convey the said mails from Point de Galle *viâ* Melbourne to Sydney in twenty-two days, and from Sydney *viâ* Melbourne to Point de Galle in twenty-four days: And it is hereby agreed that if the said Company shall fail to deliver the said mails at Sydney *viâ* Melbourne from Point de Galle in twenty-two days, or at Point de Galle *viâ* Melbourne from Sydney in twenty-four days, then or in either of such cases, and so often as the same shall happen, the said Company shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, the sum of Two hundred pounds per day for every twenty-four hours consumed on the respective voyages beyond the periods as hereinbefore respectively agreed and specified: Provided always, that the full amount of such sums on any one voyage shall never exceed the sum of Five thousand six hundred and eleven pounds six shillings and eightpence; and provided further, that the payment of any such sum shall not be enforced against the said Company, if it

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Penalty for del

be shown by them to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster General, that the delay has arisen from causes over which they, the said Company, had not and could not have had any control: Provided, however, and it is hereby further agreed and declared, that in the voyage from Sydney *viâ* Melbourne to Point de Galle, and from Point de Galle *viâ* Melbourne to Sydney, the space of twenty-four hours shall be allowed over and above the time hereinbefore above stipulated and appointed for making such respective voyages for detention at Melbourne for the purpose of the delivery and reception of mails.

The Postmaster General to pay the Company a premium of 50*l.* for delivering the mails in a less number of days.

And the said Postmaster General doth hereby covenant and agree to pay to the said Company a premium of Fifty pounds for each and every twenty-four hours within which the said mails shall be delivered, less the number of days hereby covenanted for delivery of the same respectively at Sydney and Point de Galle.

The Postmaster General may modify the services on giving notice to the Company.

And it is hereby agreed, that if at any time or times during the continuance of this Agreement the said Postmaster General shall desire to modify the services hereby contracted to be performed (as, for example, to alter the particular days, times, or hours of departure from and arrival at any of the ports or places to or from which Her Majesty's mails are to be conveyed under or by virtue of this Agreement, or to increase or decrease the frequency of such conveyance), he shall be at liberty so to do on giving reasonable notice in writing of such his desire to the said Company, at their offices in London, and on paying to them for such modified or altered services such further or other consideration, and in the event of the services hereby agreed to be performed being decreased, on his paying to them such reduced consideration as may be mutually agreed upon between the said Company and the Postmaster General for the time being, and failing such mutual agreement, by arbitration in the manner hereinafter in that behalf provided: And it is hereby further agreed and declared, that the particular days, times, and hours of departure from and arrival at any of such ports or places, or other, if any, services which may be appointed by any such modification or alteration in force for the time being as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be the days, times, and hours of departure and arrival of Her Majesty's mails under this Agreement, and shall be observed and kept by the Company accordingly.

Penalties for not providing efficient vessels.

And the said Company do hereby agree with the said Postmaster General, that if they, the said Company, should fail to provide an efficient vessel at Point de Galle and Sydney, in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, ready to put to sea on the appointed day and at the appointed hour mentioned and specified in the said Table hereunto annexed, then and in such case, and so often as the same shall happen, the said Company shall forfeit and pay unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, the sum of Five hundred pounds, and also the further sum of One hundred pounds for every successive twenty-four hours which shall elapse until such vessel shall actually proceed to sea, on her voyage in the performance of this Agreement: Provided further, that the payment of any such sums shall not be enforced against the said Company, if it be shown by them to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster General that the delay has arisen from causes over which they, the said Company, had not and could not have had any control.

Company always to have three vessels ready for the service, and in case of being disabled to replace the same.

That the said Company shall at all times, during the continuance of this Agreement, have in constant readiness, for the due execution of the service hereby agreed to be performed, not less than three full-power steam vessels, and shall, in every case of any or either of such vessels becoming disabled, with all possible speed, at their own costs and charges, replace the same by good and efficient vessels of similar steam power and efficiency obtained by hire or otherwise.

An officer in the navy to remain on board the vessels, and to take charge of mails.

That the said Company shall receive and allow to remain on board each of the said vessels so to be and while employed in the performance of this Agreement, and also while remaining at each or either of the ports or places for return mails, and with or without mails in charge, an officer in Her Majesty's Navy to be appointed by the said Postmaster General to take charge of the said mails, and also an assistant or servant of the said officer (if required), and that every such officer shall be recognised and considered by the said Company, their officers, agents, and seamen, as the agent of the said Postmaster General in charge of Her Majesty's mails, and as having full authority in all cases to require a due and strict performance of this Agreement on the part of the said Company, their officers, servants, and agents, and to determine every question, whenever arising, relative to proceeding to sea, or putting into harbour, or to the necessity of stopping to assist

assist any vessel in distress, or to save human life, and that the decision of such officer as aforesaid shall in each and every such case be final and binding on the said Company, unless the said Postmaster General on appeal by the said Company shall think proper to decide otherwise: Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed that the words "to determine every question" shall not confer upon such officer the power of compulsion in such cases.

The Postmaster General may substitute a civil officer in the place of a naval officer.

That if the said Postmaster General at any time or times think fit, he shall be at liberty in any case or cases to substitute for the said naval officer and his assistant or servant a civil officer in the service of the Postmaster General, to have charge of the said mails, and in such case or cases any such last-mentioned officer, and also an assistant of the said officer (if required), shall be received and be allowed to remain on board each of the said vessels as hereinbefore provided with respect to any such naval officer and his assistant or servant, but when any civil officer in the service of the Post Office shall be in charge of the said mails, his duties shall be confined to the Post Office business.

A first-class cabin with bed and bedding, to be provided for such naval or civil officer; also a proper place for the deposit of the mails.

The officer to be victualled by the Company as a chief cabin passenger.

That a suitable first-class cabin, with appropriate bed, bedding, and furniture, shall, at the cost of the said Company, be provided and appropriated by them for and to the exclusive use and for the sole accommodation of every such naval officer or civil officer, and also a proper and convenient place of deposit on board, with secure lock and key, for Her Majesty's mails, and that each and every of the said officers shall be victualled by the said Company as a chief cabin passenger without any charge being made either for his passage or victualling, and that, should any of such officers require an assistant or servant, such assistant or servant shall also be provided with a proper and suitable berth, and be duly victualled by and at the cost of the said Company as a second cabin passenger, without any charge being made for the same.

The Company to provide suitable accommodation for sorting and making up the mails.

That the said Company shall and will provide, on board each of the vessels to be employed under this agreement, all necessary and suitable accommodation, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of sorting and making up the mails thereby conveyed, and also shall and will receive, victual, and convey and allow to remain on board each of the said vessels, such civil officer, if any there should be, of the Post Office and his assistant, without any extra charge whatsoever, which said civil officer shall be treated as a first-class passenger, and be provided for, and accommodated, and victualled in the same manner as if he were the naval officer in charge of the mails, and the said assistant or servant shall be provided for, accommodated, and victualled in the same manner as the assistant or servant of the said naval officer as hereinbefore provided.

To convey the officer in charge the mails on shor

That at each port or place where the said mails are to be delivered and received, the officer having charge of Her Majesty's mails shall, whenever and as often as by him shall be deemed practicable or necessary, be conveyed on shore, and also from the shore to the vessel employed for the time being in the performance of this Agreement, together, with or (if such officer shall consider it requisite for the purposes of this Agreement, so to do) without Her Majesty's mails, in a suitable and seaworthy boat of not less than four oars, to be furnished with effectual covering for the mails, and properly provided, manned, and equipped by the said Company; and that the directions of such officer shall in all cases be obeyed as to the mode, time, and place of receiving and delivering such mails.

The Postmaster General may entrust the master the vessel with th custody of the mails.

That if the said Postmaster General shall, during the continuance of this Agreement, think fit to entrust the charge and custody of the mails to the master of the vessels to be employed for the time being in the performance of this Agreement, and in all cases when the officer or other person appointed to have charge of Her Majesty's mails shall be absent, the master of such vessel shall, without any charge (other than that herein provided to be paid to the said Company) take due care of, and the said Company shall be responsible for the receipt, safe custody, and delivery of the said mails; and each of such masters shall make the usual oath or declaration, or declarations, required, or which may hereafter be required, by the Postmaster General, in such and similar cases, and furnish such journals, returns, and information to, and perform such services as the said Postmaster General or any of his agents may require; and every such master or officer, duly authorised by him, having the charge of such mails, shall, himself, immediately on the arrival at any of the said ports, or places, of any vessel so conveying the same, deliver all her Majesty's mails, for such port or place,

The master to deliver the mails to Postmaster of the

port or place where they are to be delivered.

place, into the hands of the postmaster of the port or place where such mails are to be delivered, or into the hands of such other person as the said Postmaster General shall direct and authorise to receive the same, receiving in like manner all the return or other mails to be forwarded in due course.

The Company not to receive on board any letters for conveyance other than those in charge of the naval officer, &c.

That the said Company shall not, nor shall any of the masters of any of the vessels employed or to be employed under this Agreement, receive or permit to be received, on board any of the vessels employed under this Agreement, any letters for conveyance other than those duly in charge of the said naval officer, or other person authorised to have charge of the said mails, or which are, or may be, privileged by law; and the said naval officer, or other person, shall report to the said Postmaster General any default in this respect; and in case of any such default, the said Company shall be liable to be proceeded against for a breach of this Agreement.

Power for the naval officer to survey the vessels, machinery, and crew, and to give notice of defects to the master, &c.

And the said Company do hereby further agree with the said Postmaster General, that every naval officer authorised to have the charge of the said mails, shall either alone, or with such other persons as he may consider necessary, have full power and authority, as often as he may deem it requisite, to examine and survey in such manner, and with the assistance of such persons as he may think proper, any of the vessels employed, or to be employed, in the performance of this Agreement, and the hulls, machinery, equipments, and crew thereof, on his giving reasonable notice in writing to the master, for the time being, of the vessel about to be examined, or to the person acting as such, of such his intention; and if any defect or deficiency be ascertained, and notice thereof in writing be given to such master or other persons, such master or other person shall and will immediately, or as soon as possible thereupon, remedy, replace, or effectually repair or make good every such defect or deficiency; and that the said Postmaster General shall also have full power, whenever and as often as he may deem it requisite, to survey, by any of his officers or agents, all or any of the vessels employed, and to be employed, in the performance of this Agreement, and the hulls thereof, and the engines, machinery, furniture, tackle, apparel, stores, equipments, and the officers, engineers, and crew of every such vessel; and that for the purposes aforesaid the said vessels shall (if necessary) be opened in their hulls whenever the said officers may require; and if any such vessels, or any part thereof, or any engines machinery, furniture, tackle, apparel, boats, stores, or equipments, shall on any such survey be declared by any of such officers or agents unseaworthy, or not adapted to the service hereby agreed to be performed, every vessel which shall be disapproved of, or in which such deficiency or defect shall appear, shall be deemed inefficient for any service hereby agreed to be performed, and shall not be employed again in the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails until such defect or deficiency shall have been repaired or supplied to the satisfaction of the said Postmaster General.

Power for the Postmaster General or his officers to survey the vessels, &c.

The Company, &c. to attend to the orders of the Postmaster General, or his officers as to delivering and receiving the mails.

That the said Company, and all commanding and other officers of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this Agreement, and all agents, seamen, and servants of the said Company, shall, at all times during the continuance of this Agreement, punctually attend to the orders and directions of the said Postmaster General, or of any of his officers or agents, as to the landing, delivering, and receiving Her Majesty's mails.

The Postmaster General may require the Company to convey on board the vessel a limited number of naval, military, or civil officers with their wives, &c; also warrant officers, seamen, marines, soldiers, &c.

That the said Company shall and will, when and as often as in writing they or the masters of their respective vessels shall be required so to do by the said Postmaster General, or by such naval or other officers or agents, acting under his authority (such writing to specify the rank or description of the person or persons to be conveyed, and the accommodation to be provided for him or them), receive, provide for, victual and convey to and from and between the places to which any of the vessels are to proceed in the performance of this Agreement, on board each and every or any of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this Agreement (in addition to the naval or other officer authorized to have charge of the said mails), any number of naval, military, or civil officers in the service of Her Majesty (not exceeding four in any one ship), with or without their wives and children, as chief cabin passengers, and any number of non-commissioned or warrant officers, or civilians in Her Majesty's service (not exceeding two) in any one ship, with or without their wives and children as fore-cabin passengers, together with the servants of both chief and fore-cabin passengers, and any number of seamen, marines, soldiers, or artificers in Her Majesty's service (not exceeding ten) in any one ship, with or without their wives

wives or children, as deck passengers, to be effectually protected from rain, sun, and bad weather (a fortnight's notice being given, if practicable, to the said Company, or to their agent at the port of embarkation, of all such passengers as may be required to be received, provided for, victualled, and conveyed as aforesaid), and that the said Company shall and will convey any soldiers (not exceeding ten) as deck passengers (other than those hereinbefore specially provided for), and that the said Company shall and will provide them with adequate protection from rain, sun, and bad weather, and that such soldiers as last aforesaid shall not be exposed on deck without such competent shelter, and that all such passengers as aforesaid shall be permitted to ship the quantity of baggage allowed by the said Company to ordinary passengers of similar rank free of all charge for the conveyance thereof.

Commissione officers to be for as chief passengers, &

That commissioned officers, their wives and children, shall be considered and paid for as chief-cabin passengers; non-commissioned and warrant officers, their wives and children, as and paid for as fore-cabin passengers, and seamen, marines, private soldiers, artificers, and their wives and children, as and paid for as deck passengers, and the said servants (in respect of accommodation) as and paid for as the servants of chief-cabin passengers.

As to the vic ling of comm sioned officer non-commiss officers, sean &c.

That the victualling of commissioned officers, their wives and children, conveyed as chief-cabin passengers, shall be similar to that usually allowed by the said Company to chief-cabin passengers, their wives and children; the victualling of non-commissioned officers, their wives and children, conveyed as fore-cabin passengers, shall be similar to that usually allowed to the boatswain and carpenter of the said Company's steam ships, and the victualling of seamen, marines, soldiers, and artificers, their wives and children, conveyed as deck passengers shall be similar to that usually allowed to the seamen of the said Company's steam ships, and the victualling of the servants of officers (whether chief or fore-cabin passengers) shall be similar to that usually allowed to the servants of other chief or fore-cabin passengers.

The passage money to be in full of all for mess, inc allowances o &c.

That the passage money shall be paid in full of all charge for mess, including a pint of port or good foreign white wine, and one bottle of malt liquor per day for each officer conveyed as a chief cabin passenger, and half a gill of spirits per day, or an equivalent (if not issued) for each warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, seaman, marine, soldier, artificer, and servant conveyed as a fore-cabin or a deck passenger, at and after the fares or rates charged by the said Company for ordinary passengers of a similar description, the said Company carrying children under three years of age free, and charging for male servants not more than one-half, and for female servants not more than two-thirds of the rates charged for their employers.

Certificate fo sage money.

That the payment for the passage ordered at the expense of the public of any person shall only be made on the production of the order for the passage, and of a certificate from the person in the following form; namely,—

"I hereby certify, that on the I embarked at as a passenger on board the mail steam packet for a passage to , and landed at , on the ."

To which certificate the following addition is to be made in any case of a male cabin passenger, namely:—

"I further certify, that the first dinner meal taken on board was on the , and the last dinner meal on the .

"Dated this day of ."

And the correctness of the dates shall be corroborated by the master of the packet adding underneath the passenger's signature

"The dates inserted in this certificate are correct."

"(Signature.)
"Master of the Packet."

The passage mo officers and fam be the ordinary children under t years to be free.

That the passage money for the families and wives of officers shall be paid to the said Company by the officers themselves, at the rates charged to ordinary passengers of a similar description, their children under three years of age being conveyed free of charge.

The passenge be exclusive men sent hon under the Ac & 18 Vict. c.

That the passengers hereinbefore mentioned or referred to are to be exclusive of any men to be sent home under the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, the rate of passage for whom is to be and to be paid for in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

Small packages to be received on board and delivered at the places where the mails are delivered as often as the Postmaster General, or the officer in command at the port, may require, free from all charge.

That the said Company shall and will receive on board each and every of the vessels to be employed in the performance of this agreement any number of small packages not exceeding twenty cubic feet in measurement, containing astronomical instruments, charts, wearing apparel, medicines, or other articles (which small packages shall not contain liquids or chemicals, oil, grease, or other articles of a dangerous or damaging character), and convey and deliver the same to, from and between the said ports or places to or from which the said mails are to be conveyed in the performance of this agreement, when and as often as directed by the said Postmaster General, or by the British naval officer in command of the station, or at any port where the vessel may touch, free from all costs and charges, and also shall and will receive on board each and every of the said vessels, and convey and deliver to, from, and between all or any of the said ports or places, any naval or other stores (which stores shall not consist of liquids, chemicals, oil, grease, or any other article of a dangerous or damaging character), not exceeding ten tons in weight at any one time in any one vessel, at the rate of freight charged by the said Company for private goods, on receiving from the said Postmaster General, his officers or agents, two days' previous notice of his intention to have such stores so conveyed, and that the said Company shall in all cases be strictly responsible for the due custody and safe delivery of the said packages, articles, and stores.

Naval stores not exceeding 10 tons, to be conveyed at the same rate as private goods.

The sums payable by the Company to be considered as stipulated damages.

And it is hereby further agreed, that all and every the sums of money hereby stipulated to be paid by the said Company unto Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, shall be considered as stipulated or ascertained damages, whether any damages or loss have or hath, or have not or hath not, been sustained, and shall and may be deducted and retained by the said Postmaster General out of any monies payable, or which may thereafter be payable to the said Company, or the payment may be enforced as a debt due to Her Majesty, with full costs of suit, at the discretion of the said Postmaster General.

Payments to the Company for services.

And in consideration of the due and faithful performance by the said Company of all the services hereby agreed to be by them performed, the said Postmaster General doth hereby covenant and agree that there shall be paid to the said Company (out of such aids or supplies as may be from time to time provided and appropriated by Parliament for the purpose), so long as they perform the whole of the said services in the manner, and with such vessels as herein respectively provided, a sum after the rate of one hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-two pounds per annum, in equal quarterly payments, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October, and with a proportionate part thereof, should this Agreement be determined on any other day than one of those hereinbefore mentioned, which said rateable sum it is hereby agreed and declared shall be paid to and received by the said Company, as full compensation for all costs and expenses which they may incur or be put unto, by reason or on account of all and singular the services hereby contracted to be performed, subject, however, to the abatement of any sums of money in respect of forfeitures which the said Company may have incurred, or to the addition of any sums in respect of premiums (as the case may be), as herein provided, and which payments shall be made on the production, by the said Company from time to time to the Secretary for the time being of the General Post Office, of certificates from the proper officers that the terms and conditions of this Agreement have been strictly and punctually performed, or so soon thereafter as the accounts sent in for the then last quarter can be checked and examined.

Disputes to be referred to arbitration.

And it is hereby further agreed and declared between and by the said parties to these presents, that if at any time during the continuance of this Agreement, or after the determination thereof, any dispute or controversy shall arise between the said parties to these presents, or their successors respectively, concerning any breach or alleged breach, by or on the part of the said Company of this present Agreement, or the sufficiency of any such breach to justify the Postmaster General in putting an end to the same, or concerning the amount of consideration to be paid to or allowed by the said Company, as the case may be, for such modified or altered services as hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, or concerning any of the covenants, matters, or things herein contained, or in anywise relating thereto, and notwithstanding the power herein contained, to determine this Agreement, and any execution or attempted execution of such power, uch dispute or controversy shall be referred to two arbitrators, one to be chosen from

from time to time by the said Postmaster General, and the other by the said Company, and if such arbitrators should at any time or times not agree in the matter or question referred to them, then such question in difference shall be referred by them to an umpire, to be chosen by such arbitrators before they proceed with the reference to them; and the joint and concurrent award of the said arbitrators, or the separate award of the said umpire, when the said arbitrators cannot agree, shall be binding and conclusive upon both parties, and this agreement of submission may be made a rule of either of Her Majesty's Courts of Record.

The postage
mails to belo
Her Majesty.

And it is hereby further agreed that the whole postage of all mails conveyed in the vessels employed under this Agreement, whether carried from or out of Her Majesty's dominions or otherwise, shall belong to Her Majesty, and shall be at the disposal of Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

Commenceme
and duration
agreement.

And it is hereby further agreed and declared that this agreement shall commence from the day of the date hereof, and shall continue in force until one of the said parties hereto shall give to the other of them six calendar months' notice of his or their desire to determine the same, and on the expiration of such notice, this agreement shall determine accordingly, without prejudice nevertheless to any right of action or other proceeding which shall then have accrued to either party for any breach thereof.

The Compan
undertake the
rangements a
quarantine.

And it is hereby distinctly agreed that the said Company shall undertake for themselves all arrangements relative to quarantine as connected with the due and regular performance of the conditions of this Agreement.

The Compan
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tract without
consent of th
Postmaster G
neral.

And it is hereby further agreed and declared that without the consent of the said Postmaster General, signified in writing under the hand of the Secretary, or one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Post Office, neither this contract, nor any part thereof, shall be given, granted, assigned, underlet, or disposed of, and that in case of the same, or any part thereof, being given, granted, assigned, underlet, or otherwise disposed of without such consent signified as aforesaid, or in case of any breach of this agreement, or any covenant, matter or thing herein contained, on the part of the said Company, their officers, agents, or servants, and whether there be or be not any penalty or sum of money hereby made payable by the said Company for any such breach, it shall be lawful for the said Postmaster General, if he shall think fit (and notwithstanding there may or may not have been any former breach of this contract), by writing under his hand, or under the hand of the secretary, or one of the assistant secretaries of the Post Office, to determine this agreement, without any previous notice to the said Company or their agents; nor shall the said Company be entitled to any compensation in respect of such determination.

The Postmas
General may
mine this agr
ment in case
any breach b
Company, wit
any previous
notice.

As to the ser
of notices.

And it is hereby also agreed, that all notices or directions which the said Postmaster General, his officers, agents, or others, are hereby authorised and empowered to give to the said Company, their officers, servants, or agents, other than any notice of termination of this contract, may, at the option of the said Postmaster General, his officers, agents, or others, be either delivered to the master of any of the said vessels, or other officer or agent of the said Company, in the charge or management of any vessel employed in the performance of this agreement, or may be left for the said Company at their office or house of business in London, Point de Galle, Melbourne, or Sydney, or at their or any of their last known places of business or abode; and any notices or directions so given or left shall be binding on the said Company: Provided always, that any notice of termination of this contract shall be served on the said Company, their officers, servants, or agents, at their office in London.

If, when the
ment termina
any vessel sh
have started
the mails, the
voyage to be
tinued as if
agreement ha
mained in for

And it is hereby further agreed, that if, on the determination of this agreement, any vessel or vessels should have started, or should start, with the mails, in conformity with this agreement, such voyage or voyages shall be continued and performed, and the mails be delivered and received during the same as if this agreement had remained in force with regard to any such vessels and services; and with respect to such vessels and services as last aforesaid, this agreement shall be considered as having terminated as and when such vessels and services shall have reached their port or place of destination, and been performed.

Penalty for th
performance
agreement.

And for the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants, conditions, provisoes, clauses, articles, and agreements hereinbefore contained, and which, on the part and behalf of the said Company, their officers, agents, or servants, are or ought to be observed, performed, fulfilled, and kept, the said

Company do hereby bind themselves and their successors unto Her Majesty the Queen, in the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, to be paid to Her, Her heirs or successors, by way of stipulated or ascertained damages, hereby agreed upon between the said Postmaster General and the said Company, in case of the failure on the part of the said Company in the due execution of this contract, or any part thereof.

The former tender to be revived and in full force on the determination of this agreement.

Provided always, and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared between and by the said parties to this agreement, that on this agreement being determined in the manner hereinbefore provided, the said hereinbefore mentioned tender and agreement thereunder made, and all and singular the conditions, agreements, powers, provisoes, clauses, and articles declared, contained, or referred to in the said tender, or in any table, letter, memorandum, or paper writing, forming or constituting the agreement hereinbefore referred to, or containing, explaining, or defining the terms and conditions thereof, for the performance of the services hereby agreed to be performed, shall be revived and become again in full force and effect, as if this agreement had not been made and entered into, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

This agreement not to be binding until it has been laid on the table of the House of Commons for one month.

Provided always, and it is hereby further expressly agreed and declared, between and by the said parties hereto, that the agreement shall not be binding until it has lain upon the table of the House of Commons for one month without disapproval, unless this said agreement is previously approved by a resolution of the said House of Commons.

In witness whereof the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have hereunto set their corporate seal, and the said Postmaster General hath hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

STANLEY (L. S.) OF ALDERLEY.

The Seal of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named Edward John, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Her Majesty's Postmaster General, in the presence of
E. B. Osborn.

Sealed with the seal of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, pursuant to an order of a Board of Directors of the said Company, dated 12th April 1861; and such seal was affixed hereto, in presence of three of the Directors and of me, the Secretary of the said Company, and in conformity with the terms of the deed of settlement.
C. W. Howell, Secretary.

P. D. Hadow,
John George,
Wm. H. Hall,
Directors.

Witness also,

E. B. Osborn,
Solicitor's Office,
General Post Office.

THE TABLE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Leave Point de Galle.	Arrive at King George's Sound.	Arrive at Melbourne.	Leave Melbourne.	Arrive at Sydney.
1861. Jan. 21	1861. Feb. 4	1861. Feb. 9	1861. Feb. 10	1861. Feb. 13
„ Feb. 21	„ Mar. 7	„ Mar. 12	„ Mar. 13	„ Mar. 16
„ Mar. 24	„ Apr. 7	„ Apr. 12	„ Apr. 13	„ Apr. 16
„ Apr. 21	„ May 5	„ May 10	„ May 11	„ May 14
„ May 22	„ June 5	„ June 10	„ June 11	„ June 14
„ June 22	„ July 6	„ July 11	„ July 12	„ July 15
„ July 22	„ Aug. 5	„ Aug. 10	„ Aug 11	„ Aug. 14
„ Aug. 21	„ Sept. 4	„ Sept. 9	„ Sept. 10	„ Sept. 13
„ Sept. 21	„ Oct. 5	„ Oct. 10	„ Oct. 11	„ Oct. 14
„ Oct. 22	„ Nov. 5	„ Nov. 10	„ Nov. 11	„ Nov. 14
„ Nov. 21	„ Dec. 5	„ Dec. 10	„ Dec. 11	„ Dec. 14
„ Dec. 22	1862. Jan. 5	1862. Jan. 10	1862. Jan. 11	1862. Jan. 14

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Leave Sydney.	Arrive at Melbourne.	Leave Melbourne.	Arrive at King George's Sound.	Arrive at Point de Galle.
1861. Jan. 22	1861. Jan. 25	1861. Jan. 26	1861. Jan. 31	1861. Feb. 16
„ Feb. 20	„ Feb. 23	„ Feb. 24	„ Mar. 1	„ Mar. 17
„ Mar. 22	„ Mar. 25	„ Mar. 26	„ „ 31	„ Apr. 16
„ Apr. 22	„ Apr. 25	„ Apr. 26	„ May 1	„ May 17
„ May 22	„ May 25	„ May 26	„ „ 31	„ June 16
„ June 22	„ June 25	„ June 26	„ July 1	„ July 17
„ July 22	„ July 25	„ July 26	„ „ 31	„ Aug. 16
„ Aug. 22	„ Aug. 25	„ Aug. 26	„ Aug. 31	„ Sept. 16
„ Sept. 22	„ Sept. 25	„ Sept. 26	„ Oct. 1	„ Oct. 17
„ Oct. 22	„ Oct. 25	„ Oct. 26	„ „ 31	„ Nov. 16
„ Nov. 22	„ Nov. 25	„ Nov. 26	„ Dec. 1	„ Dec. 17
„ Dec. 22	„ Dec. 25	„ Dec. 26	„ „ 31	1862. Jan. 16

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

COPY of a TREASURY MINUTE, dated 15 March 1861, on the subject of the Proposed Arrangements between the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, and the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the Conveyance of the MAILS between *Point de Galle* and *Australia*; also, Copy of the CONTRACT entered into for the above-named purpose, dated 16 April 1861.

(*Mr. Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *May* 1861.

285.

Under 2 *oz.*

MAIL STEAMERS (NORTH AMERICA).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 31 May 1861;—*for*,

A "RETURN for 1860 of all STEAMERS carrying MAILS between the United Kingdom and *North America*, with their Ports of Departure, Call, and Arrival, and Duration of Passage; showing the Despatch and Arrival of the Mails by each Steamer from and at *London* and *New York* respectively, with the Time occupied in Transmission; distinguishing between the BRITISH and UNITED STATES' PACKETS, and showing to which Companies they belonged, and whether Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage."

General Post Office, 26 June 1861.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

(*Mr. Baxter.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 2 *July* 1861.

RETURN, for 1860, of all STEAMERS carrying MAILS between the United Kingdom and *North America*, with Mails by each Steamer from and at *London* and *New York* respectively, with the Time occupied in Transmission; belonged, and whether Subsidized or carrying Mails for Postage.

Note.—This Return relates only to such Steamers as were Mail Packets. The Post Office possesses no means of furnishing th

OUTWARD MAILS.

1. Despatch of Packet. Day.	Hour.	2. NAME of PACKET.	3. To what Company Packet belonged.	4. Whether British or United States.	5. Port of Departure.	6. Ports of Call.	7. Port of Arrival.
1860:							
Jan. 4	2 30 p.m.	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool		Portland
„ 7	7 30 „	Circassian	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	Galway		St. John's, Newfoundland.
„ 7	9 50 a.m.	Africa	Cunard	ditto	Liverpool		New York
„ 11	2 0 p.m.	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton		ditto
„ 11	2 0 „	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Queenstown	Portland
„ 14	11 14 a.m.	America	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 18	4 0 p.m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	Portland
„ 21	10 17 a.m.	Asia	Cunard	ditto	ditto		New York
„ 25	1 15 p.m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	Portland
„ 28	11 0 a.m.	Canada	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
Feb. 1	2 0 p.m.	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton		New York
„ 1	2 35 „	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Queenstown	Portland
„ 4	7 0 „	Prince Albert	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	Galway		St. John's
„ 4	5 30 „	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	Liverpool		New York
„ 8	0 10 „	Vigo	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto		ditto
„ 8	11 30 a.m.	Hungarian	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Queenstown	Wrecked off C
„ 11	11 0 „	Europa	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 15	1 45 p.m.	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto		New York
„ 15	2 15 „	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Queenstown	Portland
„ 18	9 36 a.m.	Africa	Cunard	ditto	ditto		New York
„ 23	2 0 p.m.	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	Southampton		ditto
„ 25	10 50 a.m.	America	Cunard	British	Liverpool	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 29	2 30 p.m.	City of Baltimore	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto		New York
„ 29	0 10 „	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Queenstown	Portland
March 3	4 45 „	Asia	Cunard	ditto	ditto		New York
„ 5	5 0 „	Circassian	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	Galway		St. John's
„ 7	2 0 „	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton		New York
„ 7	Noon	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Queenstown	Portland
„ 10	0 19 p.m.	Canada	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 14	1 0 „	City of Washington	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto		New York
„ 14	0 45 „	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Queenstown	Portland
„ 17	4 25 „	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	ditto		New York
„ 21	11 45 a.m.	Kangaroo	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto		ditto
„ 21	11 43 „	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Queenstown	Portland
„ 24	10 55 „	Niagara	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 28	0 40 p.m.	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 28	Noon	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	ditto	Portland
„ 31	6 0 p.m.	Prince Albert	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	Galway		St. John's
„ 31	2 25 „	Persia	Cunard	ditto	Liverpool	Queenstown	New York
April 4	2 0 „	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton		ditto
„ 4	10 0 a.m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Queenstown	Portland
„ 7	11 0 „	America	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 11	1 30 p.m.	City of Baltimore	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 11	0 45 „	Australasian	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	ditto	Portland
„ 14	3 30 „	Africa	Cunard	ditto	ditto	ditto	New York
„ 18	2 0 „	Vanderbilt	C. Vanderbilt	United States	Southampton		ditto
„ 18	10 0 a.m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Queenstown and Rivière du Loup.	Quebec
„ 21	11 34 „	Canada	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 25	1 20 p.m.	City of Washington	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 25	1 30 „	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Queenstown and Rivière du Loup.	Quebec
„ 28	6 0 „	Brazil	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	Galway		St. John's
„ 28	0 50 „	Asia	Cunard	ditto	Liverpool	Queenstown	New York
May 1	2 0 „	Illinois	C. Vanderbilt	United States	Southampton		ditto
„ 2	2 0 „	Fulton	New York and Havre	ditto	ditto		ditto
„ 2	9 15 a.m.	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Queenstown	Quebec
„ 5	10 15 „	Europa	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 9	2 0 p.m.	Adriatic	North Atlantic Steam Navigation.	United States	Southampton		New York
„ 9	1 45 „	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Queenstown	Quebec
„ 12	2 5 „	Persia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	ditto	New York
„ 16	4 0 „	Palestine	Montreal Ocean	ditto	ditto	ditto	Quebec

ir Ports of Departure, Call and Arrival, and Duration of Passage; showing the Despatch and Arrival of the inguishing between the BRITISH and UNITED STATES' PACKETS, and showing to which Companies they

mation called for in respect to any Steamer which sailed during the period of the Return, but was not a Mail Packet.

OUTWARD MAILS.

8. te of Arrival of Packet.		9. Duration of Passage.	10. Mails despatched from London.		11. Mails arrived at New York.		12. Time occupied in Transmission of Mails.		13. Whether Packet Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage.
Day.	Hour.	D. H.	Day.	Hour.	Day.	Hour.	Days.	Hours.	
860:			1860:		1860:				
- Not known - -		- - -	Jan. - 3	8 0 p.m. -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 20	7 30 a.m. -	12 12	„ - 6	8 0 „ -					- ditto.
- 23	1 0 „ -	15 5½	„ - 6	8 0 p.m. -	Jan. - 23	1 0 a.m. -	16	17	- ditto.
- 28	Not known -	- - -	„ - 11	9 45 a.m. -					For postage.
- 28	11 15 a.m. -	16 21¼	„ - 11	8 0 p.m. -					Subsidized.
- 4	6 52 „ -	20 19¾	„ - 14	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
- 4	9 30 „ -	16 17½	„ - 18	8 0 „ -					- ditto.
- 5	3 10 p.m. -	15 5	„ - 20	8 0 „ -	Feb. - 5	3 10 p.m. -	15	19¼	- ditto.
- 8	9 0 „ -	14 7¾	„ - 25	8 0 „ -					- ditto.
- 12	0 19 „ -	15 1¼	„ - 28	8 0 „ -					- ditto.
- 15	Not known -	- - -	Feb. - 1	9 45 a.m. -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	For postage.
- 14	11 50 a.m. -	12 21¼	„ - 1	8 0 p.m. -					Subsidized.
- 15	11 0 p.m. -	11 4	„ - 3	8 0 „ -					- ditto.
- 18	7 40 a.m. -	13 14¼	„ - 3	8 0 „ -	Feb. - 18	7 40 a.m. -	14	11¾	- ditto.
- 24	Not known -	- - -	„ - 7	8 0 „ -					For postage.
- -	- - -	- - -	„ - 8	8 0 „ -					Subsidized.
- 24	7 30 a.m. -	12 20½	„ - 11	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
- 1	Not known -	- - -	„ - 14	8 0 „ -					For postage.
- 1	2 45 p.m. -	14 23½	„ - 15	8 0 „ -					Subsidized.
- 4	9 53 a.m. -	15 0¼	„ - 17	8 0 „ -	Mar. - 4	9 35 a.m. -	15	13½	- ditto.
- 11	Not known -	- - -	„ - 22	9 45 a.m. -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	For postage.
- 13	6 0 p.m. -	17 7¼	„ - 25	8 0 p.m. -					Subsidized.
- 14	11 15 a.m. -	13 20¾	„ - 28	8 0 „ -	Mar. - 14	11 15 a.m. -	14	15¼	For postage.
- 13	5 10 p.m. -	13 5	„ - 29	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 16	8 0 a.m. -	12 15½	Mar. - 2	8 0 „ -	Mar. - 16	8 0 a.m. -	13	12	- ditto.
- 15	11 0 „ -	9 18	„ - 2	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
- 20	8 30 „ -	12 18½	„ - 7	9 45 a.m. -	Mar. - 20	8 30 a.m. -	12	22¾	For postage.
- 21	11 50 „ -	13 23¾	„ - 7	8 0 p.m. -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 25	7 30 „ -	14 19¼	„ - 10	8 0 „ -					
- 28	10 0 „ -	13 21	„ - 13	8 0 „ -	Mar. - 28	10 0 a.m. -	14	14	For postage.
- 27	9 0 „ -	12 20¼	„ - 14	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 30	8 18 „ -	12 16	„ - 16	8 0 „ -	Mar. - 30	8 18 a.m. -	13	12¼	- ditto.
ril - 6	11 10 „ -	15 23½	„ - 20	8 0 „ -	April - 6	11 10 „ -	16	15¼	For postage.
, - 6	11 30 p.m. -	16 11¾	„ - 21	8 0 „ -					Subsidized.
- 9	0 30 „ -	16 1½	„ - 24	8 0 „ -					- ditto.
- 12	Not known -	- - -	„ - 28	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	For postage.
- 10	10 45 p.m. -	13 10¾	„ - 28	8 0 „ -					Subsidized.
- 9	11 30 a.m. -	8 17½	„ - 30	8 0 „ -					- ditto.
- 12	3 55 „ -	11 13	„ - 31	8 0 „ -	April - 12	3 55 a.m. -	11	8	- ditto.
- 18	Not known -	- - -	April - 4	9 45 a.m. -					For postage.
- 19	9 30 p.m. -	15 11½	„ - 4	8 0 p.m. -					Subsidized.
- 23	1 14 a.m. -	15 14½	„ - 7	8 0 „ -					- ditto.
- 24	Not known -	- - -	„ - 11	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	For postage
- Not known - -		- - -	„ - 11	8 0 „ -					Subsidized.
ril - 27	4 20 a.m. -	12 12¾	„ - 14	8 0 „ -	April - 27	4 20 a.m. -	12	8¼	- ditto.
, - 28	9 15 „ -	9 19¼	„ - 18	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 28	9 15 „ -	9	23½	For postage.
y - 1	4 0 „ -	12 18	„ - 18	8 0 p.m. -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 4	6 0 „ -	12 18½	„ - 21	8 0 „ -					- ditto.
- 7	8 45 „ -	11 19½	„ - 21	8 0 „ -	May - 7	8 45 a.m. -	15	12¾	For postage.
- 7	5 30 „ -	11 16	„ - 25	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 6	2 0 p.m. -	7 20	- - -	- - -					- ditto.
- 11	3 0 a.m. -	12 14¼	„ - 28	8 0 „ -	May - 11	3 0 a.m. -	12	7	- ditto.
- 13	Not known -	- - -	May - 1	9 45 a.m. -					For postage.
- No return -		- - -	„ - 2	0 45 „ -					- ditto.
- ditto - -		- - -	„ - 2	8 0 p.m. -					Subsidized.
y - 17	10 21 a.m. -	12 0	„ - 5	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
- 19	Not known -	- - -	„ - 9	9 45 a.m. -					For postage.
- No return -		- - -	„ - 9	8 0 p.m. -					Subsidized.
y - 23	3 3 p.m. -	11 1	„ - 12	8 0 „ -	May - 23	3 3 p.m. -	10	19	- ditto.
- 28	4 0 „ -	12 0	„ - 16	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.

OUTWARD MAILS—*continued.* - - - - - - - -

1. Despatch of Packet. Day.	Hour.	2. NAME of PACKET.	3. To what Company Packet belonged.	4. Whether British or United States.	5. Port of Departure.	6. Ports of Call.	7. Port of Arrival.
1860:							
May 16	3 45 p. m.	Glasgow - -	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	United States -	Liverpool -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 19	9 45 a. m.	Arabia - -	Cunard - - -	British - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston -
„ 23	2 0 p. m.	Vanderbilt -	C. Vanderbilt - -	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	New York
„ 23	1 0 „	Nova Scotia -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Queenstown and Rivière du Loup.	Quebec -
„ 26	6 0 „	Prince Albert -	Atlantic Royal Mail -	ditto - -	Galway - -	- - - - - -	St. John's
„ 26	11 40 a. m.	Africa - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	Liverpool -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 30	2 0 p. m.	Arago - -	New York and Havre	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	- ditto -
„ 30	4 0 „	North Briton -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
June 2	9 50 a. m.	Niagara - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston -
„ 6	2 0 p. m.	Illinois - -	C. Vanderbilt - -	United States -	Southampton -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 6	1 10 „	Bohemian -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
„ 9	11 55 a. m.	Asia - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 13	2 0 p. m.	New York -	North German Lloyd	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	- ditto -
„ 13	3 30 „	Melita - -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
„ 16	9 20 a. m.	Europa - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston -
„ 20	2 0 p. m.	Adriatic - -	North Atlantic Steam Navigation.	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	New York
„ 20	1 0 „	Anglo-Saxon -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
„ 23	Not known	Golden Fleece -	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto - -	Galway - -	- - - - - -	St. John's, Newfoundland.
„ 23	11 10 a. m.	Persia - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	Liverpool -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 27	4 15 p. m.	Parana - -	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto - -	Galway - -	St. John's, Newfoundland	- ditto -
„ 27	2 0 „	Fulton - -	New York and Havre	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	- ditto -
„ 27	3 45 „	Palestine - -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry and Rivière du Loup.	Quebec -
„ 30	5 10 „	Arabia - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston -
July 4	2 0 „	Vanderbilt -	C. Vanderbilt - -	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	New York
„ 4	11 0 a. m.	Nova Scotian -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
„ 7	10 40 „	Africa - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 11	2 30 p. m.	Connaught -	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto - -	Galway - -	St. John's, Newfoundland	Boston -
„ 11	1 40 „	Vigo - -	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	United States -	Liverpool -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 11	3 0 „	North Briton -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	- ditto - -	Galway and St. John's, Newfoundland.	Quebec -
„ 14	4 0 „	Canada - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston -
„ 18	2 0 „	Illinois - -	C. Vanderbilt - -	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	New York
„ 18	11 0 a. m.	Bohemian -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry and Rivière du Loup.	Quebec -
„ 21	11 6 „	Asia - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 24	2 30 p. m.	Prince Albert -	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto - -	Galway - -	St. John's, Newfoundland	- ditto -
„ 25	2 0 „	Arago - -	New York and Havre	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	- ditto -
„ 26	5 30 „	Canadian - -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
„ 28	4 8 „	Europa - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston -
August 1	2 0 „	Adriatic - -	North Atlantic Steam Navigation.	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	New York
„ 2	Noon -	Anglo-Saxon -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry and Rivière du Loup.	Quebec -
„ 4	10 30 a. m.	Persia - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 7	3 0 p. m.	Parana - -	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto - -	Galway - -	St. John's, Newfoundland	Boston -
„ 8	2 0 „	New York -	North German Lloyd	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	New York
„ 9	4 0 „	North American	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
„ 11	1 55 „	Arabia - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston -
„ 15	2 0 „	Vanderbilt -	C. Vanderbilt - -	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	New York
„ 16	11 25 „	Nova Scotian -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
„ 18	10 55 a. m.	Africa - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 22	2 0 p. m.	Fulton - -	New York and Havre	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	- ditto -
„ 23	3 40 „	Palestine -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry and Rivière du Loup.	Quebec -
„ 25	2 0 „	America - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston -
„ 28	3 0 „	Prince Albert -	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto - -	Galway - -	St. John's - - -	New York
„ 29	2 0 „	Illinois - -	C. Vanderbilt - -	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	- ditto -
„ 30	11 45 a. m.	Bohemian -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
Sept. 1	11 0 „	Asia - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 5	2 0 p. m.	Bremen - -	North German Lloyd	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	- ditto -
„ 6	2 0 „	Jura - -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry and Rivière du Loup.	Quebec -
„ 8	1 19 „	Europa - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston -
„ 12	2 0 „	Adriatic - -	North Atlantic -	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	New York
„ 13	10 0 a. m.	Anglo-Saxon -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
„ 15	9 40 „	Persia - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto -	Queenstown - -	New York
„ 19	2 0 p. m.	Arago - -	New York and Havre	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	- ditto -
„ 20	3 0 „	North American	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
„ 22	0 45 „	Canada - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston -
„ 25	2 45 „	Connaught -	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto - -	Galway - -	Vessel lost on outward voyage	-
„ 26	2 0 „	Vanderbilt -	C. Vanderbilt - -	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	New York
„ 27	10 0 a. m.	North Briton -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
„ 29	9 32 „	Africa - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown - -	New York
Oct. 3	2 0 p. m.	New York -	North German Lloyd	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	- ditto -
„ 4	1 0 „	Nova Scotian -	Montreal Ocean -	British - -	Liverpool -	Londonderry - -	Quebec -
„ 6	10 50 a. m.	Arabia - -	Cunard - - -	ditto - -	- ditto - -	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston -
„ 10	2 0 p. m.	Illinois - -	C. Vanderbilt - -	United States -	Southampton -	- - - - - -	New York

OUTWARD MAILS—*continued.*

8. Date of Arrival of Packet.		9. Duration of Passage.	10. Mails despatched from London.		11. Mails arrived at New York.		12. Time occupied in Transmission of Mails.		13. Whether Packet Subsidized or carrying Mails for Postage.
Day.	Hour.		Day.	Hour.	Day.	Hour.	Days.	Hours.	
1860:		D. H.	1860:		1860:				
May - 30	11 0 a.m. -	13 19¼	May - 16	8 0 p.m. -	May - 30	11 0 a.m. -	13	15	For postage.
„ - 29	7 10 p.m. -	10 9½	„ - 19	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
June - 3	7 0 a.m. -	10 17	„ - 23	9 45 a.m. -	June - 3	7 0 a.m. -	10	21¼	For postage.
„ - 4	8 30 p.m. -	12 7½	„ - 23	8 0 p.m. }	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 5	6 0 a.m. -	9 12	„ - 25	8 0 „ }					- ditto.
„ - 8	7 0 „ -	12 19¼	„ - 26	8 0 „ -	June - 8	7 0 a.m. -	12	11	- ditto.
„ - 11	9 50 p.m. -	12 7¾	„ - 30	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 11	9 50 p.m. -	12	12	For postage.
„ - 11	10 0 a.m. -	11 18	„ - 30	8 0 p.m. }	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 15	7 55 a.m. -	12 21¾	June - 2	8 0 „ }					- ditto.
- - No return - -		- - -	„ - 6	9 45 a.m.					For postage.
June - 18	7 25 a.m. -	11 18¼	„ - 6	8 0 p.m. -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 21	7 30 „ -	11 19½	„ - 9	8 0 „ -	June - 21	7 30 a.m. -	11	11½	- ditto.
„ - 25	5 40 p.m. -	12 3¾	„ - 13	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 25	5 40 p.m. -	12	8	For postage.
- - No return - -		- - -	„ - 13	8 0 p.m. }	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
June - 28	8 0 a.m. -	11 22¾	„ - 16	8 0 „ }					- ditto.
„ - 30	4 40 p.m. -	10 2¾	„ - 20	9 45 a.m. -	June - 30	4 40 p.m. -	10	7	For postage.
July - 1	2 22 a.m. -	10 13¼	„ - 20	8 0 p.m. }	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
- - No return - -		- - -	„ - 22	8 0 „ }					- ditto.
July - 5	0 37 a.m. -	11 13½	„ - 23	8 0 „ -	July - 5	0 37 a.m. -	11	4½	- ditto.
„ - 9	10 0 a.m. -	11 17¾	„ - 25	8 0 „ -	„ - 9	10 0 „ -	13	14	- ditto.
„ - 9	3 40 „ -	11 13¾	„ - 27	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 9	3 40 „ -	11	18	For postage.
„ - 8	8 0 p.m. -	11 4¼	„ - 27	8 0 p.m. }	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 12	4 45 a.m. -	11 11½	„ - 30	8 0 „ }					- ditto.
„ - 15	3 20 „ -	10 13¼	July - 4	9 45 a.m. -	July - 15	3 20 a.m. -	10	17½	For postage.
„ - 16	10 0 „ -	11 23	„ - 4	8 0 p.m. -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 20	10 45 „ -	13 0	„ - 7	8 0 „ -	July - 20	10 45 a.m. -	12	14¾	- ditto.
„ - 24	5 0 p.m. -	12 14½	„ - 10	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
„ - 27	9 45 a.m. -	15 20	„ - 11	8 0 „ -	July - 27	9 45 a.m. -	15	13¾	For postage.
„ - 26	1 30 p.m. -	14 22½	„ - 12	8 0 „ }					Subsidized.
„ - 27	5 35 a.m. -	12 13½	„ - 14	8 0 „ }	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
August 1	6 0 p.m. -	14 4	„ - 18	9 45 a.m. -	August 1	6 0 p.m. -	14	8¼	For postage.
July - 30	4 30 a.m. -	11 17½	„ - 18	8 0 p.m. -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
August 2	3 30 p.m. -	12 4½	„ - 21	8 0 „ -	August 2	3 30 p.m. -	11	19½	- ditto.
„ - 4	Noon - -	10 21½	„ - 23	8 0 „ -	„ - 4	Noon - -	11	16	- ditto.
„ - 7	0 40 a.m. -	12 10¾	„ - 25	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 7	0 40 a.m. -	12	15	For postage.
„ - 8	9 30 p.m. -	13 4	„ - 26	8 0 p.m. -	„ - 9	11 0 „ -	13	15	Subsidized.
„ - 9	5 30 „ -	12 1¼	„ - 28	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
„ - 11	8 0 a.m. -	9 18	August 1	9 45 a.m. -	August 11	8 0 a.m. -	9	22¼	For postage.
„ - 15	10 30 a.m. -	12 22½	„ - 2	8 0 p.m. -	„ - 16	10 45 p.m. -	14	2¾	Subsidized.
„ - 15	6 52 „ -	10 20¼	„ - 4	8 0 „ -	„ - 15	6 52 a.m. -	10	10¾	- ditto.
„ - 18	3 5 „ -	12 12	„ - 6	8 0 „ -	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
„ - 21	0 45 „ -	12 10¾	„ - 8	9 45 a.m. -	August 21	0 45 a.m. -	12	15	For postage.
„ - 20	7 0 p.m. -	11 3	„ - 9	8 0 p.m. -	„ - 22	10 40 „ -	12	14¾	Subsidized.
„ - 22	2 35 „ -	11 0¾	„ - 11	8 0 „ -	„ - 23	6 10 „ -	11	10¼	- ditto.
„ - 26	3 7 „ -	11 1	„ - 15	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 26	3 7 p.m. -	11	5¼	For postage.
„ - 28	16 35 a.m. -	11 19¼	„ - 16	8 0 p.m. -	„ - 29	10 45 a.m. -	12	14¾	Subsidized.
„ - 31	2 35 „ -	12 15¾	„ - 18	8 0 „ -	„ - 31	2 35 „ -	12	6½	- ditto.
Sept. - 4	7 50 „ -	12 17¾	„ - 22	9 45 a.m. -	Sept. - 4	7 50 „ -	12	22	For postage.
„ - 4	8 0 p.m. -	12 4¼	„ - 23	8 0 p.m. -	„ - 4	10 45 „ -	11	14¾	Subsidized.
„ - 8	11 50 a.m. -	13 21¾	„ - 25	8 0 „ -	„ - 8	11 45 p.m. -	14	3¾	- ditto.
„ - 9	5 0 p.m. -	12 2	„ - 27	8 0 „ -	„ - 9	5 0 „ -	12	21	- ditto.
„ - 12	6 40 „ -	14 4¾	„ - 29	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 12	6 40 „ -	14	9	For postage.
„ - 10	1 30 „ -	11 1¾	„ - 30	8 0 p.m. -	„ - 13	3 0 „ -	13	19	Subsidized.
„ - 13	0 45 „ -	12 1¾	Sept. - 1	8 0 „ -	„ - 13	0 45 „ -	11	16¾	- ditto.
„ - 19	1 0 „ -	13 23	„ - 5	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 19	1 0 „ -	14	3¼	For postage.
„ - 16	Midnight -	10 10	„ - 6	8 0 p.m. -	„ - 18	10 50 a.m. -	11	14¾	Subsidized.
„ - 21	9 50 a.m. -	12 20½	„ - 8	8 0 „ -	„ - 21	11 55 p.m. -	13	4	- ditto.
„ - 24	1 5 „ -	11 11	„ - 12	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 24	1 5 a.m. -	11	15¼	For postage.
„ - 26	7 30 „ -	12 21½	„ - 13	8 0 p.m. -	„ - 27	10 45 „ -	13	14¾	Subsidized.
„ - 27	0 50 „ -	11 15¼	„ - 15	8 0 „ -	„ - 27	0 50 „ -	11	4¼	- ditto.
October 3	9 40 „ -	13 19¾	„ - 19	9 45 a.m. -	October 3	9 40 „ -	14	- -	For postage.
„ - 2	6 0 p.m. -	12 3	„ - 20	8 0 p.m. -	„ - 4	10 50 „ -	13	14¾	Subsidized.
„ - 5	7 15 a.m. -	12 18½	„ - 22	8 0 „ -	„ - 5	5 35 p.m. -	12	21½	- ditto.
- - - -	- - - -	- - -	„ - 24	8 0 „ -	- - - -	- - - -	- -	- -	- ditto.
October 7	0 15 a.m. -	10 10¼	„ - 26	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 7	0 15 a.m. -	10	14½	For postage.
„ - 12	5 30 „ -	14 19½	„ - 27	8 0 p.m. -	„ - 13	10 40 „ -	15	14¾	Subsidized.
„ - 12	2 0 p.m. -	13 4¾	„ - 29	8 0 „ -	„ - 12	2 0 p.m. -	12	18	- ditto.
„ - 17	7 15 a.m. -	13 17¼	October 3	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 17	7 15 a.m. -	13	21½	For postage.
„ - 19	11 0 „ -	14 22	„ - 4	8 0 p.m. -	„ - 20	9 45 p.m.	16	1¾	Subsidized.
„ - 17	1 50 p.m. -	11 3	„ - 6	8 0 „ -	„ - 18	0 10 a.m. -	11	4¼	- ditto.
„ - 30	7 0 „ -	20 5	„ - 10	9 45 a.m. -	„ - 30	7 0 p.m. -	20	9¼	For postage.

Outward Mails—*continued.*

1. Despatch of Packet. Day.	Hour.	2. NAME of PACKET.	3. To what Company Packet belonged.	4. Whether British or United States.	5. Port of Departure.	6. Ports of Call.	7. Port of Arrival.
1860:							
Oct. 11	4 0 p.m.	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Quebec
„ 13	10 0 a.m.	Asia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 17	2 0 p.m.	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton	- - - - -	ditto
„ 18	1 0 „	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Quebec
„ 20	1 29 „	Europa	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 23	1 10 „	Prince Albert	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	Galway	St. John's	New York
„ 25	4 0 „	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	ditto	Liverpool	Londonderry	Quebec
„ 26	2 0 „	Adriatic	North Atlantic	United States	Southampton	- - - - -	New York
„ 27	9 40 a.m.	Persia	Cunard	British	Liverpool	Queenstown	ditto
„ 31	2 0 p.m.	Bremen	North German Lloyd	United States	Southampton	- - - - -	ditto
Nov. 1	0 45 „	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Quebec
„ 3	10 36 a.m.	Canada	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 7	2 0 p.m.	Vanderbilt	C. Vanderbilt	United States	Southampton	- - - - -	New York
„ 8	2 25 „	Palestine	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
„ 10	8 40 a.m.	Africa	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 14	2 0 p.m.	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton	- - - - -	ditto
„ 15	1 0 „	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
„ 17	11 0 a.m.	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 21	2 0 p.m.	Saxonia	Hamburgh American Company.	United States	Southampton	- - - - -	New York
„ 22	2 30 „	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
„ 24	8 45 a.m.	Asia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 28	2 0 p.m.	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	Southampton	- - - - -	ditto
„ 29	Noon	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
Dec. 1	11 20 a.m.	Europa	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 5	2 0 p.m.	Atlantic	North Atlantic	United States	Southampton	- - - - -	New York
„ 6	2 0 „	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
„ 8	4 26 „	Persia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 12	2 0 „	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton	- - - - -	ditto
„ 13	11 45 a.m.	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
„ 15	10 40 „	Canada	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 19	1 10 p.m.	Kangaroo	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 20	1 45 „	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Portland
„ 22	2 40 „	Australasian	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 27	11 10 a.m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	ditto	ditto	Londonderry	Portland
„ 29	10 35 „	America	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 31	2 0 p.m.	Bremen	North German Lloyd	United States	Southampton	- - - - -	New York

In the case of all Mail Packets proceeding to New York, the time given in column 11 is the time at which the packet arrived at New York. In all other

HOMEWARD MAILS.

1. Despatch of Packet. Day.	Hour.	2. NAME of PACKET.	3. To what Company Packet belonged.	4. Whether British or United States.	5. Port of Departure.	6. Ports of Call.	7. Port of Arrival.
1860:							
Jan. 5	6 0 a.m.	Asia	Cunard	British	New York	- - - - -	Liverpool
„ 7	Noon	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	ditto	- - - - -	Southampton
„ 7	Not known	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 10	2 0 p.m.	Prince Albert	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	St. John's, Newfoundland.	- - - - -	Galway
„ 11	1 20 „	Canada	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 14	Noon	Kangaroo	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	New York	- - - - -	ditto
„ 14	Not known	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	ditto
„ 18	1 10 p.m.	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	New York	- - - - -	ditto
„ 21	Noon	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto	- - - - -	Southampton
„ 21	Not known	Hungarian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 25	0 5 p.m.	Europa	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 28	Noon	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	New York	- - - - -	ditto
„ 28	3 30 p.m.	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	ditto
Feb. 1	1 35 „	Africa	Cunard	ditto	New York	- - - - -	ditto
„ 4	Noon	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	ditto	- - - - -	Southampton
„ 4	10 15 p.m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 8	1 30 „	America	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 9	9 0 a.m.	Circassian	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	St. John's	- - - - -	Galway
„ 11	Noon	City of Baltimore.	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	New York	- - - - -	Liverpool
„ 11	5 30 p.m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	ditto
„ 15	0 30 „	Asia	Cunard	ditto	New York	ditto	ditto
„ 18	Noon	City of Washington.	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	- - - - -	ditto

OUTWARD MAILS—*continued.*

8. Date of Arrival of Packet.		9. Duration of Passage.	10. Mails despatched from London.		11. Mails arrived at New York.		12. Time occupied in Transmission of Mails.		13. Whether Packet Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage.
Day.	Hour.		Day.	Hour.	Day.	Hour.	Days.	Hours.	
1860:		D. H.	1860:		1860:				
October 26	9 0 p.m.	15 5	October 11	8 0 p.m.	October 30	8 15 a.m.	18	12¼	Subsidized.
„ - 28	3 35 „	15 5½	„ - 13	8 0 „	„ - 28	3 35 p.m.	14	19½	- ditto.
„ - 31	5 50 „	14 3¾	„ - 17	9 45 a.m.	„ - 31	5 50 „	14	8	For postage.
Nov. - 2	1 0 „	15 0	„ - 18	8 0 p.m.	Nov. - 4	10 45 a.m.	16	14¾	Subsidized.
„ - 4	1 30 „	15 0	„ - 20	8 0 „	„ - 5	5 30 „	15	9¾	- ditto.
„ - 7	5 10 „	15 4	„ - 22	8 0 „	„ - 7	5 10 p.m.	15	21¼	- ditto.
„ - 6	3 0 „	11 23	„ - 25	8 0 „	„ - 8	10 50 a.m.	13	14¾	- ditto.
„ - 5	10 0 a.m.	9 20	„ - 26	9 45 a.m.	„ - 5	10 0 „	10	0¼	For postage.
„ - 6	11 15 p.m.	10 13¾	„ - 27	8 0 p.m.	„ - 6	11 15 p.m.	10	3¼	Subsidized.
„ - 12	2 25 a.m.	11 12¼	„ - 31	9 45 a.m.	„ - 12	2 25 a.m.	11	16¾	For postage.
„ - 11	8 0 p.m.	10 7¼	Nov. - 1	8 0 p.m.	„ - 13	7 0 „	11	11	Subsidized.
„ - 15	1 5 a.m.	11 14½	„ - 3	8 0 „	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
„ - 18	1 40 p.m.	10 23¾	„ - 7	9 45 a.m.	Nov. - 18	1 40 p.m.	11	4	For postage.
„ - 21	2 0 „	12 23½	„ - 8	8 0 p.m.	„ - 22	11 55 „	14	4	Subsidized.
„ - 23	1 30 „	13 4¾	„ - 10	8 0 „	„ - 23	1 30 „	12	17½	- ditto.
„ - 28	6 10 a.m.	13 16¼	„ - 14	9 45 a.m.	„ - 28	6 10 a.m.	13	20½	For postage.
„ - 28	4 0 „	12 15	„ - 15	8 0 p.m.	„ - 29	1 10 „	13	5¼	Subsidized.
„ - 29	8 40 „	11 21¾	„ - 17	8 0 „	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
- No return - -		- -	„ - 21	9 45 a.m.					For postage.
Dec. - 5	4 30 p.m.	13 2	„ - 22	8 0 p.m.	Dec. - 7	0 10 a.m.	14	4¼	Subsidized.
„ - 7	5 30 „	13 8¾	„ - 24	8 0 „	„ - 7	5 30 p.m.	12	21½	- ditto.
„ - 14	1 0 a.m.	15 11	„ - 28	9 45 a.m.	„ - 14	1 0 a.m.	15	15½	For postage.
„ - 12	9 0 p.m.	13 9	„ - 29	8 0 p.m.	„ - 14	0 40 „	14	4¾	Subsidized.
„ - 15	10 8 a.m.	13 22¾	Dec. - 1	8 0 „	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
„ - 19	9 25 „	13 19½	„ - 5	9 45 a.m.	Dec. - 19	9 25 a.m.	13	23¾	For postage.
„ - 19	7 0 p.m.	13 5	„ - 6	8 0 p.m.	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 20	1 40 „	11 21¼	„ - 8	8 0 „	Dec. - 20	1 40 p.m.	11	17¾	- ditto.
„ - 22	1 0 „	9 23	„ - 12	9 45 a.m.	„ - 22	1 0 „	10	3¼	For postage.
„ - 25	10 0 a.m.	11 22¼	„ - 13	8 0 p.m.	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 26	7 45 p.m.	11 9	„ - 15	8 0 „					- ditto.
„ - 31	10 50 a.m.	11 21¾	„ - 19	8 0 „	Dec. - 31	10 50 a.m.	11	14¾	For postage.
„ - 31	11 0 a.m.	10 21¼	„ - 20	8 0 „	- - No return - -		- -	- -	Subsidized.
1861:					1861:				
January 3	2 10 „	11 11½	„ - 22	8 0 „	January 3	2 10 a.m.	11	6¼	- ditto.
„ - 9	11 0 p.m.	13 11¾	„ - 27	8 0 „	- - No return - -		- -	- -	- ditto.
„ - 13	Noon - -	15 1½	„ - 29	8 0 „					- ditto.
„ - 15	4 35 p.m.	15 2½	„ - 31	9 45 a.m.	January 15	4 35 p.m.	15	6¾	For postage.

ases the time given in this column is that at which the mails reached the New York Post Office, including the time occupied in the transit overland.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

8. Date of Arrival of Packet.		9. Duration of Passage.	10. Mails despatched from New York.		11. Mails arrived in London.		12. Time occupied in Transmission of Mails.		13. Whether Packet Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage.
Day.	Hour.		Day.	Hour.	Day.	Hour.	Days.	Hours.	
1860:		D. H.	1860:		1860:				
January 16	3 55 a.m.	10 22	January 5	6 0 a.m.	January 16	3 10 p.m.	11	9¼	Subsidized.
„ - 20	2 0 p.m.	13 2	„ - 7	Noon - -	„ - 20	6 41 „	13	6¾	For postage.
„ - 18	8 20 a.m.	- - -	- - No return - -		„ - 18	11 25 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 16	11 0 „	5 21			„ - 18	5 5 „	- -	- -	- ditto.
„ - 23	10 15 „	11 21	January 10	- - -	„ - 23	10 14 p.m.	- -	- -	- ditto.
„ - 26	9 30 „	11 21½	„ - 14	Noon - -	„ - 26	10 5 „	12	10	For postage.
„ - 25	1 0 p.m.	- - -	- - No return - -		„ - 25	10 15 „	- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 29	7 30 „	11 6¼	January 18	1 10 p.m.	„ - 30	5 10 a.m.	11	16	- ditto.
February 2	6 30 „	12 6½	„ - 21	Noon - -	February 2	5 20 „	11	17¼	For postage.
„ - 2	6 0 a.m.	- - -	- - No return - -		„ - 2	5 15 „	- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 5	8 0 „	10 20	January 24	- - -	„ - 5	6 45 p.m.	- -	- -	- ditto.
„ - 10	0 25 „	12 12½	„ - 28	Noon - -	„ - 10	11 30 a.m.	12	23½	For postage.
„ - 8	3 0 p.m.	10 23½	- - No return - -		„ - 8	11 20 p.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 13	9 25 a.m.	11 19¾	February 1	1 35 p.m.	„ - 13	9 55 „	12	8¼	- ditto.
„ - 17	10 15 „	12 22¼	„ - 4	Noon - -	„ - 17	3 45 „	13	3¾	For postage.
„ - 16	10 15 p.m.	12 0	- - No return - -		„ - 17	5 56 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 21	1 30 „	13 0	February 7	- - -	„ - 21	11 40 p.m.	- -	- -	- ditto.
„ - 16	10 0 „	7 13	- - No return - -		„ - 18	5 40 a.m.	- -	- -	- ditto.
„ - 23	7 25 a.m.	11 19½	February 11	Noon - -	„ - 23	3 5 p.m.	12	3	For postage.
„ - 23	4 30 „	11 11	- - No return - -		„ - 23	5 20 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
„ - 27	2 5 „	11 13½	February 15	0 30 p.m.	„ - 27	3 20 p.m.	12	2¾	- ditto.
March - 1	1 45 p.m.	12 1¾	„ - 18	Noon - -	March - 1	9 55 „	11	10	For postage.

HOMEWARD MAILS—*continued.*

1. Despatch of Packet. Day.	1. Despatch of Packet. Hour.	2. NAME of PACKET.	3. To what Company Packet belonged.	4. Whether British or United States.	5. Port of Departure.	6. Ports of Call.	7. Port of Arrival.
1860:							
Feb. 18	4 45 p. m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 22	0 10 „	Canada	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 25	Noon	Kangaroo	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	United States	New York		ditto
„ 25	2 30 p. m.	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	ditto
March 1	Midnight	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	New York		ditto
„ 3	Noon	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 4	9 0 p. m.	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 6	7 0 „	Prince Albert	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	St. John's		Galway
„ 7	0 5 „	Europa	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 10	Noon	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	United States	New York		ditto
„ 14	0 10 p. m.	Africa	Cunard	British	ditto		ditto
„ 17	Noon	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 17	4 55 p. m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 21	10 10 a. m.	America	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 24	Noon	Vanderbilt	C. Vanderbilt	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 24	3 45 p. m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 28	0 15 „	Asia	Cunard	ditto	New York		ditto
„ 31	4 0 „	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	ditto	Portland	Queenstown	ditto
„ 31	Noon	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	New York		Southampton
April 4	10 8 a. m.	Canada	Cunard	British	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 4	6 0 „	Circassian	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	St. John's		Galway
„ 7	Noon	Illinois	C. Vanderbilt	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 7	4 15 p. m.	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 11	11 15 a. m.	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	New York		ditto
„ 14	Noon	Adriatic	North Atlantic	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 14	5 0 p. m.	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 18	9 45 a. m.	Niagara	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 21	Noon	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	New York		ditto
„ 21	4 30 p. m.	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	ditto
„ 25	10 50 a. m.	Persia	Cunard	ditto	New York	ditto	ditto
„ 28	Noon	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 28	4 0 p. m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	Liverpool
May 1	4 0 a. m.	Prince Albert	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	St. John's		Galway
„ 2	10 0 „	America	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 5	3 0 p. m.	Vanderbilt	C. Vanderbilt	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 5	5 0 „	Australasian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 9	10 35 a. m.	Africa	Cunard	ditto	New York	ditto	ditto
„ 12	Noon	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 12	10 0 a. m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 16	9 12 „	Canada	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 19	2 0 p. m.	Illinois	C. Vanderbilt	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 19	10 0 a. m.	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 23	10 0 „	Asia	Cunard	ditto	New York	ditto	ditto
„ 26	Noon	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 26	10 0 a. m.	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 30	9 10 „	Europa	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
June 1	11 0 a. m.	Brazil	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	St. John's		Galway
„ 2	10 10 „	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	ditto	Quebec	Rivière du Loup and Queenstown.	Liverpool
„ 2	2 0 p. m.	Adriatic	North Atlantic Steam Navigation.	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 6	9 45 a. m.	Persia	Cunard	British	ditto	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 9	Noon	Glasgow	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto		ditto
„ 9	10 30 a. m.	Palestine	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Queenstown	ditto
„ 13	10 55 „	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 16	2 0 p. m.	Vanderbilt	C. Vanderbilt	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 16	10 0 a. m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 20	9 8 „	Africa	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 23	Noon	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		ditto
„ 23	10 0 a. m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	ditto
„ 26	5 0 „	Prince Albert	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	St. John's		Galway
„ 27	1 38 p. m.	Niagara	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 30	Noon	Illinois	C. Vanderbilt	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 30	10 0 a. m.	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
July 4	9 0 a. m.	Asia	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 7	Noon	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 7	10 0 a. m.	Melita	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 11	0 45 p. m.	Europa	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 14	0 30 „	Adriatic	North Atlantic	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 14	10 30 a. m.	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Rivière du Loup and Londonderry.	Liverpool
„ 17	4 0 p. m.	Parana	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	New York	St. John's	Galway
„ 18	4 23 „	Persia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 21	Noon	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 21	10 0 a. m.	Palestine	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 25	Not known	Golden Fleece	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	St. John's		Galway
„ 25	1 0 p. m.	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 28	Noon	Vanderbilt	C. Vanderbilt	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 28	10 0 a. m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool

Homeward Mails—*continued.*

8. Date of Arrival of Packet.		9. Duration of Passage.	10. Mails despatched from New York.		11. Mails arrived in London.		12. Time occupied in Transmission of Mails.		13. Whether Packet Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage.
Day.	Hour.		Day.	Hour.	Day.	Hour.	Days.	Hours.	
1860:		D. H.	1860:		1860:				
29	1 55 p.m.	10 21¼	- - No return - -		Feb. - 29	10 45 p.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
h 4	9 10 „	11 9	Feb. - 21	- - -	March - 5	5 15 „	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 8	11 40 a.m.	11 23¾	„ - 25	Noon -	„ - 8	10 5 „	11	10	For postage.
- 7	9 5 p.m.	11 6½	- - No return - -		„ - 8	5 30 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 12	6 25 „	10 18½	March - 1	Midnight -	„ - 13	5 20 „	11	5¼	- ditto.
- 16	7 10 „	13 7¼	„ - 3	Noon -	„ - 16	10 0 p.m.	13	10	For postage.
- 16	5 50 a.m.	11 8¾	- - No return - -		„ - 16	11 35 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 13	7 0 „	6 12			„ - 14	0 30 p.m.	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 19	7 0 p.m.	12 7	March - 6	- - -	„ - 20	5 50 a.m.	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 22	10 52 a.m.	11 23	„ - 10	Noon -	„ - 22	8 45 p.m.	12	8¾	For postage.
- 26	3 10 „	11 15	„ - 14	0 10 p.m.	„ - 26	3 15 „	12	3	Subsidized.
- 30	6 0 p.m.	13 6	„ - 17	Noon -	„ - 30	10 15 „	13	10¼	For postage.
- 29	9 30 a.m.	11 16½	- - - - -		„ - 29	11 30 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
2	8 40 „	11 22½	March - 20	- - -	April - 2	5 25 p.m.	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 4	8 50 „	10 20¾	„ - 24	Noon -	„ - 4	Noon -	11	- -	For postage,
- 5	10 35 p.m.	12 6¾	- - No return - -		„ - 6	5 53 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 8	0 40 „	11 0½	March - 28	0 15 p.m.	„ - 9	5 15 „	11	17	- ditto.
- 11	8 15 „	11 4¼	- - No return - -		„ - 12	5 23 „	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 11	3 30 „	11 3½	March - 31	Noon -	„ - 11	8 20 p.m.	11	8¼	For postage.
- 15	5 0 „	11 6¾	April - 3	- - -	„ - 16	5 20 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 13	7 0 „	9 13	- - No return - -		„ - 15	5 0 „	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 23	11 30 a.m.	15 23½	April - 7	Noon -	„ - 23	3 30 p.m.	16	3½	For postage.
- 19	8 0 p.m.	12 3¾	- - No return - -		„ - 20	5 15 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 22	9 40 „	11 10½	April - 11	11 15 a.m.	„ - 23	5 10 „	11	18	- ditto.
- 25	2 0 a.m.	10 14	„ - 14	Noon -	„ - 25	10 25 „	10	22½	For postage.
- 27	1 20 p.m.	12 20	- - No return - -		„ - 27	11 30 „	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 30	6 30 a.m.	11 20¾	April - 17	- - -	„ - 30	11 35 „	- -	- -	- ditto.
6	2 5 a.m.	15 14	„ - 21	Noon -	May - 6	6 40 p.m.	15	6¾	For postage.
- 3	7 15 „	11 14¾	- - No return - -		„ - 3	5 0 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 5	11 0 „	10 0¼	April - 25	10 50 a.m.	„ - 6	5 0 „	10	18¼	- ditto.
- 12	2 0 „	13 14	„ - 28	Noon -	„ - 12	6 10 „	13	18¼	For postage.
- 10	4 15 p.m.	12 0½	- - No return - -		„ - 11	5 11 „	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 8	2 30 „	7 10½			„ - 10	5 0 „	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 15	0 55 „	13 3	May - 1	- - -	„ - 16	5 5 „	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 16	1 45 a.m.	10 10¾	„ - 5	3 0 p.m.	„ - 16	4 0 p.m.	11	1	For postage.
- 17	8 0 „	11 15	- - No return - -		„ - 17	11 30 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 20	8 45 „	10 22¼	May - 9	10 35 a.m.	„ - 21	5 6 „	11	18½	- ditto.
- 25	6 0 p.m.	13 6	„ - 12	Noon -	„ - 25	10 55 p.m.	13	11	For postage.
- 24	11 30 „	12 13½	- - No return - -		„ - 25	5 16 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 28	3 30 „	12 6¼	May - 15	- - -	„ - 29	5 13 „	- -	- -	- ditto.
1	1 30 „	12 23¾	„ - 19	2 0 p.m.	June - 1	5 15 p.m.	12	3¼	For postage.
- 1	7 30 a.m.	12 21½	- - No return - -		„ - 1	11 25 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 3	2 45 p.m.	11 4¾	May - 23	10 0 a.m.	„ - 4	5 15 „	11	19¼	- ditto.
- 7	2 30 a.m.	11 14½	„ - 26	Noon -	„ - 7	6 7 „	11	18	For postage.
- 12	4 45 p.m.	17 6¾	- - No return - -		„ - 12	5 10 „	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 10	4 45 „	11 7½	May - 29	- - -	„ - 11	5 12 „	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 12	3 30 a.m.	10 16½	- - No return - -		- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 14	6 30 „	11 20¼			„ - 14	11 20 a.m.	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 12	0 20 p.m.	9 22¼	June - 2	2 0 p.m.	„ - 12	4 10 p.m.	10	2¼	For postage.
- 16	6 25 a.m.	9 20¾	„ - 6	9 45 a.m.	„ - 16	11 30 a.m.	10	1¾	Subsidized.
- 22	3 47 p.m.	13 3¾	„ - 9	Noon -	„ - 22	11 30 „	12	23½	For postage.
- 22	11 0 a.m.	13 0½	- - No return - -		„ - 22	11 25 „	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 23	3 25 p.m.	10 4½	June - 12	- - -	„ - 24	5 40 „	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 26	6 30 „	10 4½	„ - 16	2 0 p.m.	„ - 26	10 45 p.m.	10	8¾	For postage.
- 27	7 0 „	11 9	- - No return - -		„ - 28	5 15 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
2	7 30 a.m.	11 22½	June - 20	9 8 a.m.	July - 2	11 30 „	12	2¼	- ditto.
- 6	8 30 p.m.	13 8½	„ - 23	Noon -	„ - 6	11 35 p.m.	13	11½	For postage.
- 4	3 22 a.m.	10 17¾	- - No return - -		„ - 4	11 20 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 2	4 0 „	5 23			„ - 3	- - -	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 8	11 40 p.m.	11 10	June - 27	- - -	„ - 9	5 5 a.m.	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 13	3 0 „	13 3	„ - 30	Noon -	„ - 13	6 25 p.m.	13	6½	For postage.
- 10	8 0 „	10 10	- - No return - -		„ - 11	5 16 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 15	5 30 „	11 8½	July - 4	9 0 a.m.	„ - 16	5 10 „	11	20¼	- ditto.
- 19	7 30 a.m.	11 19½	„ - 7	Noon -	„ - 19	11 35 „	11	23½	For postage.
- 19	11 7 „	12 1	- - No return - -		„ - 20	5 20 „	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 22	4 15 „	10 15½	July - 10	- - -	„ - 22	5 33 „	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 24	11 30 „	9 23	„ - 14	0 30 p.m.	„ - 24	3 15 p.m.	10	2¾	For postage.
- 24	2 20 p.m.	10 3¾	- - No return - -		„ - 25	5 10 a.m.	- -	- -	Subsidized.
- 28	2 5 „	10 21	July - 17	4 0 p.m.	„ - 30	5 0 „	12	13	- ditto.
- 28	5 30 a.m.	9 13	„ - 18	4 23 „	„ - 29	5 0 „	10	12½	- ditto.
ust 2	2 0 „	11 14	„ - 21	Noon -	August 2	5 45 „	11	17¾	For postage.
31	10 0 p.m.	10 12	- - No return - -		„ - 1	5 7 „	- -	- -	Subsidized.
ust 2	9 0 a.m.	- - -			„ - 3	Noon -	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 4	11 15 „	9 22¼	July - 24	- - -	„ - 5	5 15 a.m.	- -	- -	- ditto.
- 7	8 50 „	9 20¾	„ - 28	Noon -	„ - 7	0 10 „	9	12¼	For postage.
- 7	6 0 p.m.	10 8	- - No return - -		„ - 8	5 15 „	- -	- -	Subsidized.

HOMEWARD MAILS—*continued.*

1. Despatch of Packet. Day.	1. Despatch of Packet. Hour.	2. NAME of PACKET.	3. To what Company Packet belonged.	4. Whether British or United States.	5. Port of Departure.	6. Ports of Call.	7. Port of Arrival.
1860:							
August 1	3 30 p.m.	Africa	Cunard	British	New York	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 4	Noon	Bremen	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 4	9 45 a.m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 7	0 20 p.m.	Connaught	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	Boston	St. John's	Galway
„ 8	11 4 a.m.	Canada	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Halifax and Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 11	Noon	Illinois	C. Vanderbilt	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 11	10 0 a.m.	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 14	1 0 p.m.	Prince Albert	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	New York	St. John's	Galway
„ 15	1 30 „	Asia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 18	Noon	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 18	10 0 a.m.	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 22	11 20 „	Europa	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 25	Noon	Adriatic	North Atlantic	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 25	10 30 a.m.	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 28	9 30 „	Parana	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	Boston	St. John's	Galway
„ 29	3 44 p.m.	Persia	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	Liverpool
Sept. 1	Noon	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 1	10 0 a.m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 5	11 20 „	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 8	Noon	Vanderbilt	C. Vanderbilt	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 8	10 0 a.m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 11	3 0 p.m.	Prince Albert	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	New York	St. John's	Galway
„ 12	1 40 „	Africa	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 15	Noon	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 15	11 30 a.m.	Palestine	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 19	10 40 „	America	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 22	2 0 p.m.	Illinois	C. Vanderbilt	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 22	2 0 „	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 26	1 15 „	Asia	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 29	3 0 „	Bremen	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 29	10 30 a.m.	Jura	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
Oct. 3	11 10 „	Europa	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 6	10 0 a.m.	Adriatic	North Atlantic	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 6	10 0 „	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 10	1 31 p.m.	Persia	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 13	Noon	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 13	9 50 a.m.	North America	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 17	11 4 „	Canada	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 20	Noon	Vanderbilt	C. Vanderbilt	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 20	10 10 a.m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 24	1 0 p.m.	Africa	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 27	Noon	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 27	10 0 a.m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 31	11 0 „	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
Nov. 3	Noon	Borussia	Hamburg American Company.	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 4	7 0 a.m.	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	ditto
„ 7	0 10 p.m.	Asia	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 10	Noon	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 10	10 30 a.m.	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 14	11 10 „	Europa	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 17	Noon	Atlantic	North Atlantic	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 17	10 0 a.m.	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 20	0 15 p.m.	Prince Albert	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	New York	St. John's	Galway
„ 21	1 0 „	Persia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 24	Noon	Bremen	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 24	10 0 a.m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 28	10 33 „	Canada	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
Dec. 1	1 0 p.m.	City of Baltimore	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	New York		ditto
„ 1	4 0 „	Palestine	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	ditto
„ 5	0 10 „	Africa	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 8	Noon	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 8	5 45 p.m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 12	11 0 a.m.	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 15	Noon	City of Washington.	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	New York		ditto
„ 15	4 0 p.m.	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	ditto
„ 19	Noon	Asia	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 22	Noon	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 22	5 0 p.m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 26	10 23 a.m.	Europa	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 29	Noon	Etna	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	New York		ditto
„ 29	4 0 p.m.	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	ditto

In the case of all Mail Packets sailing from New York, the day and hour given in column 10 are those on which the

HOMEWARD MAILS—*continued.*

8. Date of Arrival of Packet.		9. Duration of Passage.	10. Mails despatched from New York.		11. Mails arrived in London.		12. Time occupied in Transmission of Mails.		13. Whether Packet Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage.
Day.	Hour.		Day.	Hour.	Day.	Hour.	Days.	Hours.	
1860:		D. H.	1860:		1860:				
August 12	6 0 p.m.	11 2½	August 1	3 30 p.m.	August 13	5 50 a.m.	11	14½	Subsidized.
„ 17	7 0 a.m.	12 19	„ 4	Noon	„ 17	11 45 „	12	23¾	For postage.
„ 15	8 0 „	10 22¼	No return		„ 15	11 25 „			Subsidized.
„ 20	5 20 „	12 17	August 7		„ 21	5 20 „			ditto.
„ 21	11 30 „	13 0½	„ 7		„ 22	5 20 „			ditto.
„ 24	10 0 „	12 22	„ 11	Noon	„ 24	1 45 p.m.	13	1¾	For postage.
„ 21	10 30 p.m.	10 12½	No return		„ 22	5 20 a.m.			Subsidized.
„ 24	5 0 „	10 4	August 14	1 0 p.m.	„ 26	5 0 „	11	16	ditto.
„ 26	3 30 „	11 2	„ 15	1 30 „	„ 27	5 8 „	11	15¾	ditto.
„ 30	11 30 „	12 11½	„ 18	Noon	„ 31	3 15 „	12	15½	For postage.
„ 28	8 0 „	10 10	No return		„ 29	5 20 „			Subsidized.
Sept. 2	2 34 „	11 3½	August 21		Sept. 3	5 20 „			ditto.
„ 4	11 30 „	10 11½	„ 25	Noon	„ 4	3 15 p.m.	10	3½	For postage.
„ 5	5 0 a.m.	10 18½	No return		„ 6	5 20 a.m.			Subsidized.
„ 7	6 45 „	9 21¼	August 28		„ 8	11 25 „			ditto.
„ 8	4 26 „	9 12¾	„ 29	3 44 p.m.	„ 8	11 25 „	9	19¾	ditto.
„ 14	10 15 „	12 22½	Sept. 1	Noon	„ 14	1 5 p.m.	13	1	For postage.
„ 11	Noon	10 2	No return		„ 12	5 25 a.m.			Subsidized.
„ 15	9 40 p.m.	10 10½	Sept. 4		„ 16	5 0 „			ditto.
„ 19	7 30 a.m.	10 19½	„ 8	Noon	„ 19	11 45 „	10	23¾	For postage.
„ 20	3 0 „	11 17	No return		„ 19	0 2 „			Subsidized.
„ 21	4 30 p.m.	10 1½	Sept. 11	3 0 p.m.	„ 23	5 0 „	11	14	ditto.
„ 23	2 0 „	11 0¼	„ 12	1 40 „	„ 24	5 16 „	11	15½	ditto.
„ 26	4 0 „	11 4	„ 15	Noon	„ 26	8 20 p.m.	11	8¼	For postage.
„ 26	11 30 „	11 12	No return		„ 26	5 25 a.m.			Subsidized.
„ 30	11 57 a.m.	11 1¼	Sept. 18		October 1	5 15 „			ditto.
October 6	10 30 „	13 20½	„ 22	2 0 p.m.	„ 6	0 40 p.m.	13	22¾	For postage.
„ 2	11 0 p.m.	10 9	No return		„ 3	7 40 a.m.			Subsidized.
„ 7	6 18 a.m.	10 17	Sept. 26	1 15 p.m.	„ 7	7 14 „	10	18	ditto.
„ 11	5 30 p.m.	12 2½	„ 29	3 0 „	„ 11	10 40 p.m.	12	7¾	For postage.
„ 9	6 0 a.m.	9 19½	No return		„ 9	6 50 „			Subsidized.
„ 14	9 16 p.m.	11 10	October 2		„ 15	5 15 a.m.			ditto.
„ 16	3 0 „	10 5	„ 6	10 0 a.m.	„ 16	6 30 p.m.	10	8½	For postage.
„ 16	11 0 „	10 13	No return		„ 17	7 35 a.m.			Subsidized.
„ 20	1 0 „	9 23½	October 10	1 31 p.m.	„ 20	6 47 p.m.	10	5¼	ditto.
„ 26	10 30 a.m.	12 22½	„ 13	Noon	„ 26	1 0 „	13	1	For postage.
„ 23	7 50 p.m.	9 10	No return		„ 23	6 50 „			Subsidized.
„ 28	7 40 „	11 8½	October 16		„ 29	5 25 a.m.			ditto.
Nov. 1	4 0 „	12 4	„ 20	Noon	Nov. 1	8 15 p.m.	12	8¼	For postage.
„ 1	11 50 „	12 13¾	No return		October 31	10 30 a.m.			Subsidized.
„ 5	1 0 „	12 0	October 24	1 0 p.m.	Nov. 5	6 50 p.m.	12	5¾	ditto.
Landed mails at Plymouth 12 November.	11 0 a.m.		„ 27	Noon	„ 13	5 10 a.m.	16	17¼	For postage.
Nov. 8	6 0 p.m.	12 8	No return		Nov. 8	6 47 p.m.			Subsidized.
„ 12	8 10 a.m.	11 21¼	October 30		„ 12	7 20 a.m.			ditto.
„ 18	6 0 „	14 18	Nov. 3	Noon	„ 18	1 15 p.m.	15	1¼	For postage.
„ 15	10 0 „	11 3	No return		„ 15	6 55 „			Subsidized.
„ 19	3 11 p.m.	12 3	Nov. 7	0 10 p.m.	„ 19	6 45 „	12	6¼	ditto.
„ 23	1 30 a.m.	12 13½	„ 10	Noon	„ 23	5 1 a.m.	12	17	For postage.
„ 24	7 0 p.m.	14 8½	No return		„ 25	7 40 „			Subsidized.
„ 26	9 18 „	12 10¼	Nov. 13		„ 26	7 53 p.m.			ditto.
„ 30	1 30 a.m.	12 13½	„ 17	Noon	„ 30	5 0 a.m.	12	17	For postage.
„ 29	11 0 p.m.	12 13	No return		„ 29	6 48 p.m.			Subsidized.
Dec. 5	3 40 a.m.	14 15½	Nov. 20	0 15 p.m.	Dec. 6	6 40 a.m.	15	18½	ditto.
„ 2	1 15 p.m.	11 0¾	„ 21	1 0 „	„ 3	5 20 „	11	16¼	ditto.
„ 6	0 25 „	12 0½	„ 24	Noon	„ 6	3 10 p.m.	12	3¾	For postage.
„ 7	4 30 a.m.	12 18½	No return		„ 7	7 20 a.m.			Subsidized.
„ 9	9 30 p.m.	11 11½	Nov. 27		„ 10	7 30 „			ditto.
„ 12	8 55 „	11 8	Dec. 1	1 0 p.m.	„ 13	5 20 „	11	16¼	For postage.
„ 14	10 0 a.m.	12 18	No return		„ 14	7 30 „			Subsidized.
„ 18	1 0 „	12 12¾	Dec. 5	0 10 p.m.	„ 17	6 25 p.m.	12	6¼	ditto.
„ 21	4 15 p.m.	13 4¼	„ 8	Noon	„ 21	8 15 „	13	8¼	For postage.
„ 20	9 0 a.m.	11 15¾	No return		„ 20	8 0 „			Subsidized.
„ 23	Noon	11 1	Dec. 11		„ 24	9 30 a.m.			ditto.
„ 30	2 35 p.m.	15 2½	„ 15	Noon	„ 31	5 45 „	15	17¾	For postage.
„ 29	10 0 a.m.	13 18	No return		„ 29	7 10 p.m.			Subsidized.
1861:					1861:				
January 2	6 6 a.m.	13 18	Dec. 19	Noon	January 2	8 18 a.m.	13	20¼	ditto.
„ 6	10 15 p.m.	15 10¼	„ 22	Noon	„ 7	1 15 „	15	13¼	For postage.
„ 7	6 0 a.m.	15 13	No return		„ 7	7 30 „			Subsidized.
„ 7	1 0 p.m.	12 2½	Dec. 25		„ 7	7 4 p.m.			ditto.
„ 10	9 15 a.m.	11 21¼	„ 29	Noon	„ 10	9 15 „	12	9¼	For postage.
„ 10	9 0 „	11 17	No return		„ 10	8 30 a.m.			Subsidized.

packet sailed from New York. In no other case can the hour at which the mails were despatched from New York be given.

William James Page,
Principal Clerk for Foreign and Colonial Business.

MAIL STEAMERS (NORTH AMERICA).

RETURN, for 1860, of all Steamers carrying Mails between the United Kingdom and *North America*, with their Ports of Departure, Call, and Arrival, and Duration of Passage; showing the Despatch and Arrival of the Mails by each Steamer from and at *London* and *New York* respectively, with the Time occupied in Transmission; distinguishing between the British and United States' Packets, and showing to which Companies they belonged, and whether Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage.

(*Mr. Baxter.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *July* 1861.

MAIL STEAMERS (NORTH AMERICA).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 June 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "of all STEAMERS carrying MAILS between the United Kingdom and *North America*, with their Ports of Departure, Call, and Arrival, and Duration of Passage; showing the Despatch and Arrival of the Mails by each Steamer from and at *London* and *New York* respectively, with the Time occupied in Transmission; distinguishing between the BRITISH and UNITED STATES' PACKETS, and showing to which Companies they belonged, and whether Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of May 1861 (in continuation of the Return ordered on the 31st day of May)."

General Post Office,
1 August 1861.

J. TILLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

(*Sir Edward Grogan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
6 *August* 1861.

RETURN of all STEAMERS carrying MAILS between the United Kingdom and *North America*, with their by each Steamer from and at *London* and *New York* respectively, with the Time occupied in Transmission; belonged, and whether Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day

Note.—This Return relates only to such Steamers as were Mail Packets. The Post Office possesses no means of furnishing the

OUTWARD MAILS.

1. Despatch of Packet. Day.	1. Despatch of Packet. Hour.	2. NAME of PACKET.	3. To what Company Packet belonged.	4. Whether British or United States.	5. Port of Departure.	6. Ports of Call.	7. Port of Arrival.
1861:							
Jan. 2	1 30 p.m.	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	Liverpool	Queenstown	New York
„ 3	4 0 „	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Portland
„ 5	1 30 „	Asia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 9	2 0 „	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton	—	ditto
„ 10	11 0 a.m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
„ 12	11 38 „	Niagara	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 16	1 20 p.m.	Etna	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 17	3 0 „	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Portland
„ 19	11 55 a.m.	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 23	5 0 p.m.	Vigo	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	ditto	ditto
„ 24	4 15 „	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Portland
„ 26	10 45 a.m.	Canada	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 29	2 0 p.m.	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	Southampton	—	New York
„ 30	1 15 „	City of Baltimore	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	ditto	Liverpool	Queenstown	ditto
„ 31	1 30 „	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Portland
Feb. 2	11 40 a.m.	Africa	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 6	2 0 p.m.	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton	—	ditto
„ 7	10 10 a.m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
„ 9	10 35 „	America	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 13	0 50 p.m.	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 14	2 30 „	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Portland
„ 16	11 50 a.m.	Australasian	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	Broke down, and returned to Queenstown.
„ 20	2 0 p.m.	Bremen	North German Lloyd	United States	Southampton	—	New York
„ 21	6 15 „	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
„ 23	10 21 a.m.	Niagara	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 27	0 35 p.m.	Etna	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 28	1 0 „	Palestine	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Portland
March 2	11 45 a.m.	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 6	2 0 p.m.	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton	—	ditto
„ 8	8 40 a.m.	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
„ 9	9 40 „	Canada	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 13	0 50 p.m.	City of Baltimore	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 14	11 30 a.m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Portland
„ 16	10 30 „	Africa	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 20	2 0 p.m.	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	Southampton	—	ditto
„ 21	3 0 „	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
„ 23	8 25 a.m.	America	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 27	11 30 „	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 28	Noon	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Portland
„ 30	Noon	Persia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
April 3	2 0 p.m.	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton	—	ditto
„ 4	3 50 „	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Portland
„ 6	9 7 a.m.	Niagara	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 9	1 10 p.m.	Columbia	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	Galway	St. John's	ditto
„ 10	0 5 „	City of Washington	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	Liverpool	Queenstown	New York
„ 11	2 0 „	Jura	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Quebec
„ 13	10 50 a.m.	Asia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 17	2 0 p.m.	Bremen	North German Lloyd	United States	Southampton	—	ditto
„ 18	1 15 „	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Quebec
„ 20	3 30 „	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Halifax and Queenstown	Boston
„ 23	1 15 „	Adriatic	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	Galway	St. John's	New York
„ 24	10 55 „	City of Baltimore	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	Liverpool	Queenstown	ditto
„ 25	11 0 a.m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Quebec
„ 27	10 42 „	Africa	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York

Ports of Departure, Call and Arrival, and Duration of Passage; showing the Despatch and Arrival of the Mails distinguishing between the BRITISH and UNITED STATES' PACKETS, and showing to which Companies they of May 1861.

information called for in respect to any Steamer which sailed during the period of the Return, but was not a Mail Packet.

OUTWARD MAILS.

8. Date of Arrival of Packet.		9. Duration of Passage.	10. Mails despatched from London.		11. Mails arrived at New York.		12. Time occupied in Transmission of Mails.	13. Whether Packet Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage.
Day.	Hour.		Day.	Hour.	Day.	Hour.		
1861:		D. H.	1861:		1861:		D. H.	
Jan. - 17	10 25 p.m.	15 9	Jan. - 2	8 0 p.m.	Jan. - 17	10 25 p.m.	15 2½	For postage.
„ - 17	4 0 „	14 0	„ - 3	8 0 „	„ - 18	11 55 „	15 4	Subsidized.
„ - 19	8 0 a.m.	13 18½	„ - 5	8 0 „	„ - 19	8 0 a.m.	13 12	- ditto.
„ - 23	9 0 „	13 19	„ - 9	9 45 a.m.	„ - 23	9 0 „	13 23½	For postage.
„ - 23	4 30 p.m.	13 5½	„ - 10	8 0 p.m.	„ - 25	1 15 p.m.	14 17¼	Subsidized.
„ - 20	5 20 a.m.	13 17¾	„ - 12	8 0 „	- - No return - -		- - -	- ditto.
„ - 28	5 30 p.m.	12 4¼	„ - 16	8 0 „	Jan. - 28	5 30 p.m.	11 21½	For postage.
„ - 30	10 0 a.m.	12 19	„ - 17	8 0 „	„ - 31	7 35 „	13 23½	Subsidized.
Feb. - 1	8 40 p.m.	13 8¾	„ - 19	8 0 „	Feb. - 1	8 40 „	13 0¾	- ditto.
„ - 8	5 25 „	16 0½	„ - 23	8 0 „	„ - 8	5 25 „	15 21½	For postage.
„ - 6	10 0 „	13 5¾	„ - 24	8 0 „	„ - 8	0 50 a.m.	14 4¾	Subsidized.
„ - 10	0 28 „	15 1¾	„ - 26	8 0 „	- - No return - -		- - -	- ditto.
„ - 14	8 40 a.m.	15 18¾	„ - 28	8 0 „	„ - 14	8 40 a.m.	16 12¾	For postage.
„ - 16	2 10 „	16 6¼	„ - 30	8 0 „	„ - 16	2 10 „	16 6¼	- ditto.
„ - 17	1 0 „	16 11½	„ - 31	8 0 „	„ - 19	0 10 „	18 4¼	Subsidized.
„ - 17	8 45 „	14 21	Feb. - 2	8 0 p.m.	„ - 17	8 45 „	14 12¾	- ditto.
„ - 19	5 40 p.m.	13 3¾	„ - 6	9 45 a.m.	„ - 19	5 40 p.m.	13 8	For postage.
„ - 20	Midnight	13 13¾	„ - 7	8 0 p.m.	„ - 22	0 20 „	14 16¼	Subsidized.
„ - 24	8 45 a.m.	14 22¼	„ - 9	8 0 „	„ - 25	5 0 a.m.	15 9	- ditto.
Mar. - 1	7 55 p.m.	16 7	„ - 13	8 0 „	Mar. - 1	7 55 p.m.	16 0	For postage.
Feb. - 28	7 0 a.m.	13 16½	„ - 14	8 0 „	„ - 1	0 5 a.m.	14 4	Subsidized.
- - -	Mails transferred to Arabia.	- - -	„ - 16	8 0 „	- - -	- - -	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 7	10 0 p.m.	15 8	„ - 20	9 45 a.m.	Mar. - 7	10 0 p.m.	15 12¼	For postage.
„ - 7	5 0 „	13 22¾	„ - 21	8 0 p.m.	„ - 9	11 50 „	16 3¾	Subsidized.
„ - 13	5 38 „	16 7¼	„ - 23	8 0 „	„ - 12	6 10 a.m.	16 10¼	- ditto.
„ - 14	8 20 a.m.	14 19¾	„ - 27	8 0 „	„ - 14	8 20 „	14 12¼	For postage.
„ - 17	8 0 „	16 19	„ - 28	8 0 „	„ - 18	11 50 p.m.	18 3¾	Subsidized.
„ - 16	8 0 p.m.	14 8¼	Mar. - 2	8 0 „	„ - 16	8 0 „	14 0	- ditto.
„ - 22	0 40 „	15 22¾	„ - 6	9 45 a.m.	„ - 22	0 40 p.m.	16 3	For postage.
„ - 24	11 30 „	16 14¾	„ - 7	8 0 p.m.	„ - 25	11 50 „	18 3¾	Subsidized.
„ - 25	0 30 a.m.	15 14¾	„ - 9	8 0 „	„ - 25	5 50 „	15 21¾	- ditto.
„ - 28	8 30 „	14 19¾	„ - 13	8 0 „	„ - 28	8 30 a.m.	14 12½	For postage.
April - 1	4 0 „	17 16½	„ - 14	8 0 „	April - 1	Midnight	18 4	Subsidized.
Mar. - 31	5 45 „	14 19¼	„ - 16	8 0 „	Mar. - 31	5 45 a.m.	14 9¾	- ditto.
April - 2	7 55 „	12 18	„ - 20	9 45 a.m.	April - 2	7 55 „	12 22¼	For postage.
„ - 3	3 0 p.m.	13 0	„ - 21	8 0 p.m.	„ - 4	Midnight	14 4	Subsidized.
„ - 5	6 20 a.m.	12 22	„ - 23	8 0 „	„ - 5	5 50 p.m.	12 21¾	- ditto.
„ - 8	4 20 p.m.	12 4¾	„ - 27	8 0 „	„ - 8	4 20 „	11 20¼	For postage.
„ - 8	6 0 a.m.	10 18	„ - 28	8 0 „	„ - 8	11 50 „	11 3¾	Subsidized.
„ - 9	8 10 „	9 20¼	„ - 30	8 0 „	„ - 9	8 10 a.m.	9 12¼	- ditto.
„ - 15	4 16 „	11 14¼	April - 3	9 45 a.m.	„ - 15	4 16 „	11 18½	For postage.
„ - 16	2 0 „	11 10¾	„ - 4	8 0 p.m.	„ - 16	11 55 p.m.	12 4	Subsidized.
„ - 20	8 58 p.m.	14 11¾	„ - 6	8 0 „	„ - 22	5 25 a.m.	15 9½	- ditto.
„ - 27	7 30 a.m.	17 18¼	„ - 8	8 0 „	- - No return - -		- - -	- ditto.
„ - 23	10 40 p.m.	13 10½	„ - 10	8 0 „	April - 23	10 40 p.m.	13 2¾	For postage.
„ - 24	9 0 a.m.	12 19	„ - 11	8 0 „	„ - 26	8 30 „	15 0½	Subsidized.
„ - 25	8 0 „	11 21¼	„ - 13	8 0 „	„ - 25	8 0 a.m.	11 12	- ditto.
„ - 29	4 55 p.m.	12 3	„ - 17	9 45 a.m.	„ - 29	4 55 p.m.	12 7¼	For postage.
May - 1	10 0 p.m.	13 8¾	„ - 18	8 0 p.m.	May - 4	11 10 a.m.	15 15¼	Subsidized.
„ - 1	4 45 a.m.	10 13¼	„ - 20	8 0 „	„ - 1	5 15 p.m.	10 21¼	- ditto.
„ - 2	10 0 p.m.	9 8¾	„ - 22	8 0 „	„ - 2	10 0 „	10 2	- ditto.
„ - 6	6 0 a.m.	11 7	„ - 24	8 0 „	„ - 6	6 0 a.m.	11 10	For postage.
„ - 8	10 0 p.m.	13 11	„ - 25	8 0 „	„ - 11	9 30 „	15 13½	Subsidized.
„ - 9	1 46 „	12 3	„ - 27	8 0 „	„ - 9	1 46 p.m.	11 17¾	- ditto.

Outward Mails—*continued.*

1. Despatch of Packet. Day.	Hour.	2. NAME of PACKET.	3. To what Company Packet belonged.	4. Whether British or United States.	5. Port of Departure.	6. Ports of Call.	7. Port of Arrival.
1861:							
May 1	2 0 p.m.	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton		New York
„ 2	1 30 „	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Quebec
„ 4	3 30 „	Europa	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 8	11 10 a.m.	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 9	11 0 „	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Quebec
„ 11	10 52 „	Persia	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 15	2 0 p.m.	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	Southampton		ditto
„ 18	4 15 „	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Quebec
„ 18	1 34 „	America	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown and Halifax	Boston
„ 22	2 0 „	Borussia	Hamburgh American Company.	United States	Southampton		New York
„ 22	5 5 „	City of Washington.	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	ditto	Liverpool	Queenstown	ditto
„ 23	6 15 „	Hibernian	Montreal Ocean	British	ditto	Londonderry	Quebec
„ 25	10 42 a.m.	Australasian	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Queenstown	New York
„ 29	2 0 p.m.	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	Southampton		ditto
„ 30	4 20 „	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Liverpool	Londonderry	Quebec

In the case of all Mail Packets proceeding to New York, the time given in column 11 is the time at which the packet arrived at New York. In all

* The Mails forwarded by the "North Briton" on this occasion were made up for transmission

HOMEWARD MAILS.

1. Despatch of Packet. Day.	Hour.	2. NAME of PACKET.	3. To what Company Packet belonged.	4. Whether British or United States.	5. Port of Departure.	6. Ports of Call.	7. Port of Arrival.
1861:							
Jan. 2	11 8 a.m.	Persia	Cunard	British	New York	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 5	Noon	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 5	4 30 p.m.	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 9	10 0 a.m.	Canada	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 12	Noon	Kangaroo	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	United States	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 12	6 0 p.m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	St. John's and Londonderry.	ditto
„ 16	10 37 a.m.	Australasian	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 19	Noon	Bremen	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 20	4 0 a.m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 23	10 15 p.m.	America	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 26	Noon	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	United States	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 27	10 0 a.m.	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	ditto
„ 30	10 30 „	Asia	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
Feb. 2	Noon	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 3	4 0 a.m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 6	9 30 „	Niagara	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 9	Noon	Etna	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	United States	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 12	6 0 a.m.	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	ditto
„ 13	10 17 „	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 16	Noon	Vigo	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	United States	ditto	Queenstown	ditto
„ 17	4 0 p.m.	Anglo-Saxon	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	ditto
„ 20	10 40 a.m.	Canada	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 23	Noon	City of Baltimore	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	United States	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 24	11 0 a.m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	ditto
„ 27	10 10 „	Africa	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
March 2	Noon	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 2	4 0 p.m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 6	9 10 a.m.	America	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 9	Noon	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia.	United States	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 9	4 0 p.m.	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	ditto
„ 13	4 0 „	Adriatic	Chartered for single voyage by Cunard Company.	ditto	New York		Queenstown
„ 16	Noon	Bremen	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 16	5 0 p.m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	Liverpool

OUTWARD MAILS—*continued.*

8. Date of Arrival of Packet.		9. Duration of Passage.	10. Mails despatched from London.		11. Mails arrived at New York.		12. Time occupied in Transmission of Mails.	13. Whether Packet Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage.
Day.	Hour.		Day.	Hour.	Day.	Hour.		
1861:		D. H.	1861:		1861:		D. H.	
May - 14	6 45 p. m.	13 4¾	May - 1	9 45 a. m.	May - 14	6 45 p. m.	13 9	For postage.
„ - 15	7 20 „	13 5¾	„ - 2	8 0 p. m.	„ - 16	10 40 „	14 2¾	Subsidized.
„ - 15	11 55 „	11 8½	„ - 4	8 0 „	„ - 16	5 28 a. m.	11 9½	- ditto.
„ - 21	4 17 „	13 5	„ - 8	8 0 „	„ - 21	4 17 p. m.	12 20¼	For postage.
„ - 20	7 30 „	11 8½	„ - 9	8 0 „	„ - 21	10 50 „	12 2¾	Subsidized.
„ - 21	7 35 „	10 8¾	„ - 11	8 0 „	„ - 21	7 35 „	9 23½	- ditto.
„ - 28	6 30 a. m.	12 16½	„ - 15	9 45 a. m.	„ - 28	6 30 a. m.	12 20¾	For postage.
- - -	No return	- - -	„ - 16	8 0 p. m.	- - -	No return	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 31	9 0 p. m.	13 7½	„ - 18	8 0 „	June - 1	5 25 p. m.	13 21½	- ditto.
June - 4	3 55 „	13 2	„ - 22	10 30 a. m.	„ - 4	3 55 „	13 5½	For postage.
„ - 5	1 20 „	13 8¼	„ - 22	8 0 p. m.	„ - 5	1 20 „	13 17¼	- ditto.
„ - 5	6 0 a. m.	12 11¾	„ - 23	8 0 „	„ - 6	10 35 „	14 2½	Subsidized.
„ - 5	5 5 p. m.	11 6½	„ - 25	8 0 „	„ - 5	5 5 „	10 21	- ditto.
„ - 10	4 30 a. m.	11 14½	„ - 29	9 45 a. m.	„ - 10	4 30 a. m.	11 18¾	For postage.
„ - 13	0 20 „	13 8	„ - 30	8 0 p. m.	„ - 13	10 45 p. m.	14 2¾	Subsidized.

other cases the time given in this column is that at which the mails reached the New York Post Office, including the time occupied in the transit overland by the "Hibernian," which broke down between Liverpool and Londonderry.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

8. Date of Arrival of Packet.		9. Duration of Passage.	10. Mails despatched from New York.		11. Mails arrived in London.		12. Time occupied in Transmission of Mails.	13. Whether Packet Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage.
Day.	Hour.		Day.	Hour.	Day.	Hour.		
1861:		D. H.	1861:		1861:		D. H.	
Jan. - 13	1 5 a. m.	10 14	Jan. - 2	11 8 a. m.	Jan. - 13	8 5 a. m.	10 21	Subsidized.
„ - 18	3 0 p. m.	13 3	„ - 5	Noon	„ - 18	7 30 p. m.	13 7½	For postage.
„ - 19	3 0 a. m.	13 10½	- -	No return	„ - 19	7 55 a. m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 21	3 30 p. m.	12 5¾	Jan. - 8	- - -	„ - 21	7 23 p. m.	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 25	3 45 „	13 3¾	„ - 12	Noon	„ - 26	6 7 a. m.	13 18	For postage.
„ - 23	9 15 a. m.	10 15¼	- -	No return	„ - 24	7 40 p. m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 27	1 45 p. m.	11 3¼	Jan. - 16	10 37 a. m.	„ - 27	6 0 a. m.	10 19½	- ditto.
„ - 30	6 0 „	11 6	„ - 19	Noon	„ - 30	10 50 p. m.	11 10¾	For postage.
Feb. - 1	8 0 a. m.	12 4	- -	No return	Feb. - 1	8 5 a. m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 5	0 25 p. m.	12 14¼	Jan. - 22	- - -	„ - 5	7 30 p. m.	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 7	8 0 „	12 8	„ - 26	Noon	„ - 8	5 45 a. m.	12 17¾	For postage.
„ - 7	9 0 a. m.	10 23	- -	No return	„ - 7	7 10 p. m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 11	10 5 „	11 23½	Jan. - 30	10 30 a. m.	„ - 11	7 20 a. m.	11 20¾	- ditto.
„ - 17	4 0 „	14 16	Feb. - 2	Noon	„ - 17	1 20 „	14 13¼	For postage.
„ - 15	2 30 p. m.	12 10½	- -	No return	„ - 15	6 52 p. m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 18	8 33 a. m.	11 23	Feb. - 5	- - -	„ - 18	7 25 a. m.	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 20	9 0 „	10 21	„ - 9	Noon	„ - 20	10 10 p. m.	11 10¼	For postage.
„ - 23	2 0 p. m.	11 8	- -	No return	„ - 23	6 50 „	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 24	2 35 „	11 4¼	Feb. - 13	10 17 a. m.	„ - 25	5 15 a. m.	11 19	- ditto.
Mar. - 1	6 0 a. m.	11 18	„ - 16	Noon	Mar. - 1	3 40 p. m.	13 3¾	For postage.
Feb. - 28	Noon	10 20	- -	No return	Feb. - 28	6 55 „	- - -	Subsidized.
Mar. - 3	4 44 a. m.	10 18	Feb. - 19	- - -	Mar. - 3	7 27 a. m.	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 6	5 0 p. m.	11 5	„ - 23	Noon	„ - 7	5 10 „	11 17¼	For postage.
„ - 7	11 0 a. m.	11 0	- -	No return	„ - 7	6 54 p. m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 11	1 15 „	11 15	Feb. - 27	10 10 a. m.	„ - 11	7 13 a. m.	11 21	- ditto.
„ - 13	1 30 „	10 13½	Mar. - 2	Noon	„ - 14	5 15 „	11 17¼	For postage.
„ - 14	10 0 „	11 18	- -	No return	„ - 14	6 50 p. m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 18	0 10 „	11 15	Mar. - 5	- - -	„ - 18	7 15 a. m.	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 21	3 0 p. m.	12 3	„ - 9	Noon	„ - 21	11 25 p. m.	12 11½	For postage.
„ - 20	10 0 a. m.	10 18	- -	No return	„ - 20	7 6 „	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 23	4 45 „	9 12¾	Mar. - 13	4 0 p. m.	„ - 24	7 5 a. m.	10 15	- ditto.
„ - 28	5 0 „	11 17	„ - 16	Noon	„ - 28	10 24 „	11 22½	For postage.
„ - 28	5 0 „	11 12	- -	No return	„ - 28	3 14 p. m.	- - -	Subsidized.

HOMEWARD MAILS—*continued.*

1. Despatch of Packet. Day.	Hour.	2. NAME of PACKET.	3. To what Company Packet belonged.	4. Whether British or United States.	5. Port of Departure.	6. Ports of Call.	7. Port of Arrival.
1861:							
March 20	1 0 p.m.	Niagara	Cunard	British	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 23	Noon	Etna	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 23	7 0 p.m.	Palestine	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	ditto
„ 27	9 0 a.m.	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 30	Noon	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 31	0 30 a.m.	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	Liverpool
April 3	10 40 a.m.	Canada	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 6	Noon	City of Baltimore	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 6	8 30 p.m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	ditto
„ 10	4 30 „	Africa	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 13	Noon	New York	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 13	4 30 p.m.	Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 17	11 35 a.m.	America	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	ditto
„ 20	Noon	Edinburgh	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 20	5 30 p.m.	Canadian	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	ditto
„ 25	7 0 a.m.	Persia	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 27	Noon	Fulton	New York and Havre	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 27	5 0 p.m.	North Briton	Montreal Ocean	British	Portland	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 30	3 0 „	Columbia	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	Boston	St. John's	Galway
May 1	0 28 p.m.	Niagara	Cunard	ditto	ditto	Halifax and Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 4	Noon	Bavaria	Hamburg American Company.	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 4	Noon	City of Washington.	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	ditto	ditto		Queenstown
„ 4	11 0 a.m.	Jura	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 8	1 0 p.m.	Asia	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	ditto
„ 11	Noon	Bremen	North German Lloyd	United States	ditto		Southampton
„ 11	9 55 a.m.	Bohemian	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec	Londonderry	Liverpool
„ 14	10 0 „	Adriatic	Atlantic Royal Mail	ditto	New York	St. John's	Galway
„ 15	11 50 „	Arabia	Cunard	ditto	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 18	Noon	City of Baltimore	Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia.	United States	New York		Queenstown
„ 18	Noon	Hammonia	Hamburg American Company.	ditto	ditto		Southampton
„ 18	9 45 a.m.	North American	Montreal Ocean	British	Quebec		Broke down; landed Mails at Queenstown.
„ 22	3 35 p.m.	Africa	Cunard	ditto	New York	Queenstown	Liverpool
„ 24		Nova Scotian	Montreal Ocean	ditto	Portland	Londonderry	ditto
„ 25	Noon	Arago	New York and Havre	United States	New York		Southampton
„ 29	11 15 a.m.	Europa	Cunard	British	Boston	Halifax and Queenstown	Liverpool

In the case of all Mail Packets sailing from New York, the day and hour given in column 10 are those on which the

HOMEWARD MAILS—*continued.*

8. Date of Arrival of Packet.		9. Duration of Passage.	10. Mails despatched from New York.		11. Mails arrived in London.		12. Time occupied in Transmission of Mails.	13. Whether Packet Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage.
Day.	Hour.		Day.	Hour.	Day.	Hour.		
1861:		D. H.	1861:		1861:		D. H.	
April - 3	3 10 p.m.	14 2¼	Mar. - 19	- - -	April - 3	6 50 p.m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 4	10 30 a.m.	11 22½	„ - 23	Noon - -	„ - 4	10 15 „	12 10¼	For postage.
„ - 5	2 0 p.m.	12 19	- -	No return - -	„ - 5	6 52 „	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 8	7 30 „	12 10½	Mar. - 27	9 0 a.m. -	„ - 8	6 55 „	12 10	- ditto.
„ - 14	8 0 „	15 8	„ - 30	Noon - -	„ - 14	11 0 „	15 11	For postage.
„ - 13	10 45 a.m.	13 10¼	- -	No return - -	„ - 13	6 50 „	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 16	2 10 „	12 15½	April - 2	- - -	„ - 16	7 52 a.m.	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 18	10 0 p.m.	12 10	„ - 6	Noon - -	„ - 19	11 28 „	12 23½	For postage.
„ - 19	5 20 a.m.	12 8¾	- -	No return - -	„ - 19	7 21 „	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 22	5 45 „	11 13¼	April - 10	4 30 p.m. -	„ - 22	3 35 p.m.	11 23	- ditto.
„ - 26	1 0 „	12 13	„ - 13	Noon - -	„ - 26	5 0 a.m.	12 17	For postage.
„ - 26	11 0 „	12 18½	- -	No return - -	„ - 26	7 0 p.m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 29	11 35 p.m.	12 12	April - 16	- - -	„ - 30	7 12 a.m.	- - -	- ditto.
May - 4	4 0 a.m.	13 16	„ - 20	Noon - -	May - 4	3 20 p.m.	14 3¼	For postage.
„ - 2	4 0 „	11 10½	- -	No return - -	„ - 2	3 20 „	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 5	5 45 „	9 22¾	April - 24	- - -	„ - 5	7 30 a.m.	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 9	8 0 p.m.	12 8	„ - 27	Noon - -	„ - 9	11 10 p.m.	- - -	For postage.
„ - 9	10 30 „	12 5½	- -	No return - -	„ - 10	7 10 a.m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 14	3 30 a.m.	13 12½	April - 29	- - -	„ - 15	10 26 „	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 13	10 50 „	11 22¼	„ - 30	- - -	„ - 13	6 45 p.m.	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 17	8 40 „	12 20¾	May - 4	Noon - -	„ - 17	Noon - -	13 0	For postage.
„ - 15	11 0 p.m.	11 11	„ - 4	Noon - -	Brought Mails for Ireland only		- - -	- ditto.
„ - 14	10 0 „	10 11	- -	No return - -	May - 15	10 26 a.m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 20	10 5 „	12 9	May - 8	1 0 p.m. -	„ - 21	7 20 „	12 18¼	- ditto.
„ - 23	8 40 a.m.	11 20¾	„ - 11	Noon - -	„ - 23	11 30 „	11 23½	For postage.
„ - 23	10 45 „	12 0¾	- -	No return - -	„ - 23	6 50 p.m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 24	6 0 „	9 20	May - 14	10 0 a.m. -	„ - 25	7 22 a.m.	10 21¼	- ditto.
„ - 25	11 30 p.m.	10 11¾	„ - 14	- - -	„ - 26	7 23 „	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 28	3 30 „	10 3½	„ - 18	Noon - -	Brought Mails for Ireland only		- - -	For postage.
„ - 30	4 30 „	12 4½	„ - 18	Noon - -	May - 30	8 0 p.m.	12 8	- ditto.
June - 2	11 30 „	15 13¾	- -	No return - -	June - 3	5 25 a.m.	- - -	Subsidized.
„ - 3	5 0 a.m.	11 13½	May - 22	3 35 p.m. -	„ - 3	7 15 „	11 15¾	- ditto.
„ - 6	8 30 „	- - -	- -	No return - -	„ - 6	7 38 „	- - -	- ditto.
„ - 7	10 0 p.m.	13 10	May - 25	Noon - -	„ - 8	2 40 „	13 14¼	For postage.
„ - 9	11 40 a.m.	11 0½	„ - 28	- - -	„ - 10	5 15 „	- - -	Subsidized.

Packet sailed from New York. In no other case can the hour at which the Mails were despatched from New York be given.

William James Page,
Principal Clerk for Foreign and Colonial Business.

MAIL STEAMERS (NORTH AMERICA).

RETURN of all STEAMERS carrying MAILS between the United Kingdom and *North America*, with their Ports of Departure, Call, and Arrival, and Duration of Passage; showing the Despatch and Arrival of the Mails by each Steamer from and at *London* and *New York* respectively, with the Time occupied in Transmission; distinguishing between the British and United States' Packets, and showing to which Companies they belonged, and whether Subsidized, or carrying Mails for Postage, from 1st January to 31st May 1861 (in continuation of Parl. Paper, No. 395, of the present Session).

(*Sir Edward Grogan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *August* 1861.

POST OFFICE (CANADIAN MAILS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 4 June 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN, "Actual or Estimated, of the GROSS POSTAGE accruing to the POST OFFICE REVENUE of *Great Britain* during the Years 1859 and 1860 respectively, on LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, and other Mail Matter, conveyed by the CANADIAN MAIL LINE of STEAMERS; separating the Outward from the Inward Receipts, and distinguishing the Proportion accruing on International Letters, &c., passing between the United Kingdom on the one side, and the United States and Canada respectively on the other, from the Proportion accruing on Letters, &c., passing between Foreign Countries or British Colonies and the United States and Canada respectively, in transit through the United Kingdom."

General Post Office, 11 July 1861.

J. TILLEY, Assistant Secretary.

AN ESTIMATED STATEMENT of the Gross Postage accruing to the Post Office Revenue of *Great Britain* during the Years 1859 and 1860 respectively, on Letters, Newspapers, and other Mail Matter, conveyed by the Canadian Mail Line of Steamers; separating the Outward from the Inward Receipts, and distinguishing the Proportion accruing on International Letters, &c., passing between the United Kingdom on the one side, and the United States and Canada respectively on the other, from the Proportion accruing on Letters, &c., passing between Foreign Countries or British Colonies and the United States and Canada respectively, in transit through the United Kingdom.

	1859.			1860.		
	Outward.	Inward.	TOTAL.	Outward.	Inward.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Correspondence between the United Kingdom and the United States and Canada - -	2,514	2,606	5,120	7,301	2,821	10,122
Transit Correspondence -	257	295	552	795	129	924
	2,771	2,901	5,672	8,096	2,950	11,046

General Post Office, 2 July 1861.

Frank Ives Scudamore.

POST OFFICE (CANADIAN MAILS).

RETURN of the Estimated Gross Postage accruing to the Post Office Revenue of *Great Britain* during the Years 1859 and 1860 respectively, on Letters, Newspapers, and other Mail Matter, conveyed by the Canadian Mail Line of Steamers; &c.

(*Mr. Haliburton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *July* 1861.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 June 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "of each of the different BREACHES of CONTRACT committed by the CUNARD, PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL, and WEST INDIA COMPANIES, during the First Two Years of their CONTRACTS; the Amount of the PENALTIES to which they were liable in each of those cases; and a Statement as to whether any, and if any, which of those Penalties were enforced."

Admiralty, 2 July 1861.

C. H. PENNELL, Chief Clerk.

	£.	s.	d.
CUNARD & COMPANY.			
Contract dated 19 June 1840.			
No Penalty.			
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.			
Contract dated 26 August 1840.			
(Under Admiralty Order of 1st January 1841.)			
Amount abated from the subsidy as a penalty for four breaches of contract, in not having a vessel ready to convey the Mails between Malta and the Ionian Islands - - - - - - - - - Not repaid.	1,000	–	–
WEST INDIA COMPANY.			
Contract dated 20 March 1840, commenced 1 January 1842.			
(Under Admiralty Order, 16 May 1842.)			
Amount abated paid by Consul at Havana, for hire of a vessel to convey the Mails between that port and Honduras - - - - - - Not repaid.	521	7	1
(Under Admiralty Order, 3 June 1842.)			
Amount abated, paid by Consul at Havana, for two services similar to that last mentioned - - - - - - - - - - - - Not repaid.	832	4	10
(Under Admiralty Order, 29 June 1842.)			
Expenses incurred by Her Majesty's ships, in conveying the Mails, owing to irregularities of the contract steamers - - - - - - Not repaid.	1,362	2	5
(Under Admiralty Order, 2 January 1843.)			
Amount abated for deficiency in the number of vessels employed - - Afterwards repaid under Admiralty Order of 4th February 1843.	8,000	–	–
Also for delay in the steamer starting from Falmouth on the 5th December 1842 - - - - - - - - - - - - Not repaid.	3,500	–	–
Contract dated 1st July 1846.			
(Under Admiralty Order, 13 January 1848.)			
Amount claimed and recovered from the contractors, for expenses incurred by Her Majesty's ship "Hermes," in the conveyance of the Mails, owing to the break down of the packet "Severn" in 1847 - - Not repaid.	515	–	7

CUNARD, &c. COMPANIES.

RETURN of each of the different BREACHES of CONTRACT committed by the CUNARD, PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL, and WEST INDIA COMPANIES, during the First Two Years of their CONTRACTS; the Amount of the PENALTIES to which they were liable in each of those Cases; and a Statement as to which of those Penalties were enforced.

(*Colonel French.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *July* 1861.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 July 1861;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the GROSS ANNUAL REVENUE of the POST OFFICE in the *Isle of Man* for the last Seven Years:"

"Of the ANNUAL COST of the TRANSMISSION of MAILS to and from the *Isle of Man*:"

"And, of the POSTAL ESTABLISHMENT in that Island during the same period."

General Post Office, 23 July 1861.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

RETURNS of the GROSS ANNUAL REVENUE of the POST OFFICE in the *Isle of Man* for the last Seven Years; of the ANNUAL COST of the TRANSMISSION of MAILS to and from the *Isle of Man*; and, of the POSTAL ESTABLISHMENT in that Island during the same period.

YEAR.	Annual Revenue of the Post Office in the Isle of Man.	Annual Cost of the Transmission of Mails to and from the Isle of Man.*	Annual Cost of the Postal Establishment in the Isle of Man.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1855	2,657 15 10½	900 – –	878 16 1½
1856	2,630 12 9½	1,050 – –	1,030 8 10
1857	2,629 6 2	1,050 – –	1,071 17 3
1858	3,097 16 6	1,050 – –	1,191 19 2
1859	3,117 11 1	933 6 8	1,268 19 10
1860	3,525 5 11½	950 – –	1,419 12 7
1861	3,536 18 11	950 – –	1,482 8 4½

* Exclusive of any portion of the cost of conveying the Isle of Man letters upon the mainland.

Frank Ives Scudamore, Receiver and Accountant General.

POST OFFICE (ISLE OF MAN).

RETURNS of the Gross Annual Revenue of the Post Office in the *Isle of Man* for the last Seven Years; of the Annual Cost of the Transmission of Mails to and from the *Isle of Man*; and of the Postal Establishment in that Island during the same period.

(*Colonel Wilson Patten.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *July* 1861.

KINGSTOWN AND HOLYHEAD MAILS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 July 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the several Occasions upon which the STEAM BOATS conveying the MAILS between *Kingstown* and *Holyhead* have been Delayed, or in any way affected, by the occurrence of FOGS, either at or near *Kingstown*, or at or near *Holyhead*, within a period of Two Years preceding the 30th day of June 1861, and specifying the Amount of Delay caused by the Fog in each instance."

General Post Office, August 1861.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

RETURN of the several Occasions upon which the STEAM-BOATS conveying the MAILS between *Kingstown* and *Holyhead* have been Delayed, or in any way affected, by the occurrence of FOGS, either at or near *Kingstown*, or at or near *Holyhead*, within a period of Two Years preceding the 30th day of June 1861, and specifying the Amount of Delay caused by the Fog in each instance.

[*Note.*—Up to the 1st of October 1860, this Return is founded on journals kept by the Masters of the Contract Steamers; since that date, on the journals of the Naval Officers who travel in charge of the Mails.]

DATE.	NAME OF PACKET.	MAIL CONVEYED.	DELAY ON VOYAGE.	REMARKS.
			H. M.	
1859:				
4 July -	Prince Arthur - -	Down day -	Speed reduced during - - 2 0	
6 —	Ditto - - -	Down night -	ditto - - 1 40	
19 —	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - 0 58	
19 —	Eblana - - -	Down day -	ditto - - 0 40	
21 —	Prince Arthur - -	Down night -	ditto - - 0 20	
11 August -	Eblana - - -	Up day - -	ditto - - 0 30	
11 —	St. Columba - -	Up night - -	ditto - - 0 25	
12 —	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - 0 20	
20 —	Prince Arthur - -	Down day -	ditto - - 0 15	
20 —	Llewellyn - -	Down night -	ditto - - 1 53	
23 —	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - 4 43	
25 —	Prince Arthur - -	Up day - -	ditto - - 1 57	
26 —	Eblana - - -	Down day -	ditto - - 1 1	
24 September	Ditto - - -	ditto - -	Delayed - - 0 13	
9 October -	Llewellyn - -	Down night -	Speed reduced during - 0 10	
9 —	Prince Arthur - -	Up night - -	ditto - - 0 15	
13 —	Llewellyn - -	Down day -	ditto - - 0 7	
25 —	St. Columbia - -	ditto - -	ditto - - 0 43	
25 —	Llewellyn - -	Down night -	ditto - - 2 14	
14 November	St. Columba - -	ditto - -	ditto - - 0 29	
14 —	Llewellyn - -	Down day -	ditto - - 0 42	
22 —	Eblana - - -	Up night - -	ditto - - 0 7	
16 December	Prince Arthur -	Up day - -	ditto (time not specified.)	
17 —	Eblana - - -	Down day -	ditto - - 1 48	
19 —	Ditto - - -	Up day - -	ditto - - 0 10	
31 —	Ditto - - -	Down night -	ditto - - 0 10	
31 —	Ditto - - -	Up day - -	ditto - - 0 30	
1860:				
3 January -	Eblana - - -	ditto - -	ditto - - 0 20	
10 —	Ditto - - -	Up night - -	ditto - - 0 32	
10 —	Prince Arthur -	Down night -	ditto - - 0 23	
10 —	Ditto - - -	Up day - -	ditto - - 0 24	- - Also detained at Kingstown by fog 1 h. 26 m. before starting.

(*continued*)

Date.	Name of Packet.	Mail Conveyed.	Delay on Voyage.	H.	M.	Remarks.
1860:						
11 January	Eblana	Down day	Speed reduced during	0	30	And, as it was too thick to see anything the packet anchored in Kingstown Harbour and landed the mails by boats.
13 —	Eblana	Up day	ditto	0	8	
23 —	Ditto	Up night	ditto	0	20	
6 April	Prince Arthur	Down day	ditto (time not specified.)			
29 —	Eblana	Up day	ditto	0	15	
30 —	Prince Arthur	Down day	ditto	0	5	
30 —	Llewellyn	Down night	ditto	1	17	
1 May	Ditto	ditto	ditto	0	10	
11 —	Eblana	ditto	ditto	0	52	
11 —	Ditto	Up day	ditto (time not specified.)			
12 —	Prince Arthur	Down day	ditto	3	57	
12 —	Ditto	Up night	ditto (time not specified.)			
13 —	Ditto	ditto	ditto	0	38	
14 —	Llewellyn	Down night	ditto	0	54	
15 —	Ditto	ditto	ditto (time not specified.)			
15 —	Ditto	Up day	ditto (time not specified.)			
18 —	Prince Arthur	Down night	ditto	1	15	
20 —	Eblana	Down day	ditto	0	21	
21 —	Prince Arthur	ditto	ditto	0	25	
25 —	Eblana	Up day	ditto	1	18	
26 —	Ditto	Down night	ditto	0	30	
2 June	Llewellyn	ditto	ditto	1	43	
22 —	Eblana	Up day	ditto	1	20	
8 July	Prince Arthur	Down day	ditto (time not specified.)			
8 —	Ditto	Up night	ditto	0	33	
8 —	Llewellyn	Down night	- - -			No remark appears on the Journal other than "thick fog." The vessel arrived at Kingstown 56 m. after the time allowed by the contract, and it was afterwards ascertained that she had touched on the bank of Howth Breakwater.
12 —	Eblana	Down day	ditto	1	29	
12 —	Ditto	Up night	ditto (time not specified.)			
12 —	Prince Arthur	Down night	ditto	6	33	
12 —	Ditto	Up day	ditto	0	25	
17 —	Eblana	ditto	ditto	0	43	
14 August	Prince Arthur	Down night	ditto	0	15	
28 —	Llewellyn	Up day	ditto	0	12	
7 September	Leinster	Down night	ditto	1	0	
7 —	Eblana	Down day	ditto	0	20	
	[*Note.*—The present contract for conveying the Irish mails commenced on the 1st October 1860. The subjoined information is gathered from the journals kept by the naval officers travelling with those mails.]					
22 October	Connaught	Down night	Stopped for sounding			No time specified.
29 —	Ulster	Up night	Lost	0	5	
30 —	Leinster	Up day	ditto	0	20	
30 —	Ulster	Down night	ditto	0	8	
30 —	Ditto	Up night	ditto	3	20	
31 —	Leinster	Up day	ditto	3	25	
31 —	Ulster	Down night	ditto	3	20	
31 —	Ditto	Up night	ditto	5	40	Vessel grounded on the Clipern rocks, near Holyhead, but floated off without damage.
31 —	Leinster	Down day	ditto	1	55	
1 November	Connaught	Down night	ditto	1	20	
1 —	Ditto	Up night	ditto	0	20	
17 —	Ulster	Up day	ditto	0	30	
17 —	Munster	Down night	ditto	0	15	
29 —	Ulster	ditto	ditto	0	5	

Date.	Name of Packet.	Mail Conveyed.	Delay on Voyage.			Remarks.
				H.	M.	
1860:						
6 December	Connaught	Down day	Lost	0	21	
12 —	Ditto	Up day	ditto	0	25	
12 —	Munster	Down night	ditto	2	10	
18 —	Leinster	Down day	ditto	0	10	
23 —	Ditto	Up day	ditto	0	10	
23 —	Ulster	Down night	ditto	1	20	
30 —	Munster	Up night	ditto	0	40	
31 —	Ulster	Up day	ditto	0	40	
31 —	Munster	Down night	ditto	1	5	
1861.						
20 January	Ulster	Down day	ditto	0	30	
21 —	Munster	Down night	ditto	0	12	
24 —	Ditto	Up night	ditto	0	4	
26 —	Ditto	ditto	ditto	0	30	
15 February	Connaught	Up night	ditto	0	24	
10 March	Ulster	Down night	ditto	0	25	
22 —	Connaught	Up night	ditto	2	15	- - And also lost 1 h. 45 m. by getting on shore on the Clipern rocks, near Holyhead, owing to the thick fog.
13 April	Ditto	ditto	ditto	1	54	- - Also detained at Kingstown by fog, 4 h. 28 m. before starting.
13 —	Ulster	Down day	ditto	0	42	
13 —	Ditto	Up day	ditto	0	50	
14 —	Munster	Down night	ditto	2	9	
15 —	Ulster	Up day	ditto	1	0	- - Also detained at Kingstown by fog, 1 h. before starting.
15 —	Munster	Down night	ditto	2	54	
17 —	Ulster	Up day	ditto	0	40	
17 —	Munster	Down night	ditto	0	25	
14 May	Connaught	Up night	ditto	3	15	
15 —	Ditto	Down night	ditto	0	20	
20 —	Munster	Up day	ditto	0	25	
22 —	Ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	
23 —	Ditto	ditto	ditto	0	12	
31 —	Leinster	Down day	ditto	0	12	
12 June	Connaught	Up day	ditto	0	7	
12 —	Ditto	Down day	ditto	0	17	
18 —	Munster	Up night	ditto	0	10	
19 —	Leinster	Up day	ditto	0	30	
19 —	Munster	Down night	ditto	2	40	
20 —	Ditto	Up night	ditto	0	10	
22 —	Leinster	Up day	ditto	1	0	
22 —	Munster	Down night	ditto	1	5	
22 —	Ditto	Up night	ditto	1	50	
22 —	Leinster	Down day	ditto	2	15	
23 —	Ditto	Up day	ditto	0	15	
23 —	Munster	Down night	ditto	0	30	

Holyhead, 30 July 1861.

(signed) *Henry P. Priest*, Commander, R. N.,
Conducting the Packet Service at Holyhead.

KINGSTOWN AND HOLYHEAD MAILS.

RETURN of the several Occasions upon which the STEAM BOATS conveying the MAILS between *Kingstown* and *Holyhead* have been Delayed, or in any way affected, by the occurrence of FOGS, either at or near *Kingstown* or at or near *Holyhead*, within a period of Two Years preceding 30 June 1861, and specifying the Amount of Delay caused by the Fog in each instance.

(*Mr. Lefroy.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *August* 1861

527. *Under* 1 *oz.*

POST OFFICES (LONDONDERRY, &c.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 June 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "for the last Year, of the Names of the several HEAD POST OFFICES in the Counties of *Londonderry*, *Donegal*, *Tyrone*, and *Fermanagh*, supplied by the present Night and Day Mail Routes, commencing with *Dundalk* in the East, and closing (by the Western Routes), with the City of *Londonderry*:"

"And, an approximated RETURN of all LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, and BOOK PACKETS delivered at the same HEAD OFFICES, including their SUB OFFICES, and the Estimated GROSS POSTAGE REVENUE derived therefrom respectively."

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Estimated Number of Letters in the Year, with the Postage reckoned at 1½ *d.* each Letter.			Estimated Number of Book Packets proper in the Year, with the Postage reckoned at 2 *d.* each Book.				Estimated Number of Newspapers in the Year circulated under Book Post privileges, with the Postage reckoned at 1 *d.* each Paper.				Estimated Number of Newspapers bearing the Impressed Stamp.	Estimated Gross Revenue for each Town.			OBSERVATIONS.
			£.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*	
Aughnacloy - -	Tyrone - -	105,378	493	19	2¼	3,289	27	8	2	5,577	23	4	9	22,100	544	12	1¼	Served by night mail route above-mentioned, but by a different day mail route.
Coleraine - - -	Londonderry	280,449	1,314	12	1	6,279	52	6	6	21,099	87	18	3	66,728	1,454	16	10	Served by a continuation of the night mail route above-mentioned, but by a different day mail route.
Derry - - -	Londonderry	1,268,592½	5,946	10	6	33,709	280	18	2	128,492	535	7	8	232,557	6,762	16	4	Served by both night and day mail routes above-mentioned.
Donegal - - -	Donegal -	172,848	810	4	6	2,873	23	18	10	9,464	39	8	8	40,833	873	12	–	Served by branch from night mail route above-mentioned: no day mail.
Dungannon - -	Tyrone -	379,691	1,779	16	–½	12,584	104	17	4	16,861	70	5	1	61,321	1,954	18	5½	Served by branch from night mail route above-mentioned, but by a different day mail route.
Enniskillen - -	Fermanagh -	589,615	2,763	16	5	9,971	83	1	10	31,200	130	–	–	181,441	2,976	18	3	Served by both night and day mail routes above-mentioned.
Lisnaskea - - -	Fermanagh -	92,365	432	19	2½	2,067	17	4	6	6,500	27	1	8	19,149	477	5	4½	- - ditto - - - ditto.
Moy - - -	Tyrone - -	78,247	366	15	8	884	7	7	4	8,671	36	2	7	20,878	410	5	7	Served by branch from night mail route above-mentioned, but by a different day mail route.
Newtown Butler -	Fermanagh -	18,070	84	14	–¾	195	1	12	6	507	2	2	3	4,173	88	8	9¾	Served by both night and day mail routes above-mentioned.
Newtown Limavady -	Londonderry	81,159	380	8	8	3,237	26	19	6	4,589	19	2	5	20,761	426	10	7	Served by continuation of night mail route above-mentioned, but by a different day mail route.
Newtown Stewart -	Tyrone -	102,791	481	16	8	5,876	48	19	4	9,880	41	3	4	23,179	571	19	4	Served by both night and day mail routes above-mentioned.
Omagh - - -	Tyrone - -	332,748	1,559	15	1½	8,970	74	15	–	15,145	63	2	1	62,413	1,697	12	2½	- - ditto - - - ditto.
Strabane - - -	Tyrone - -	482,131	2,259	19	9½	12,766	106	7	8	19,357	80	13	1	197,912	2,447	–	6½	- - ditto - - - ditto.
	TOTALS - - -	3,984,084	18,675	7	11	102,700	855	16	8	277,342	1,155	11	10	953,445	20,686	16	5	

General Post Office, 16 July 1861.

G. C. Cornwall.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

POST OFFICES (LONDONDERRY, &c.)

RETURN for the last Year of the Names of the several HEAD POST OFFICES in the Counties of *Londonderry*, *Donegal*, *Tyrone*, and *Fermanagh*, supplied by the present Night and Day Mail Routes, commencing with *Dundalk* in the East, and closing (by the Western Routes) with the City of *Londonderry*; and, an approximated RETURN of all LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, and BOOK PACKETS delivered at the same HEAD OFFICES, including their SUB OFFICES, and the Estimated GROSS POSTAGE REVENUE derived therefrom respectively.

(*Mr. Dawson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *July* 1861.

POST OFFICE (MONEY ORDER OFFICES).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 March 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "of all Losses and Defalcations, if any, that have occurred in the Money Order Offices of the General Post Office in the United Kingdom, since the 1st day of January 1841."

General Post Office, 4 April 1861.

F. HILL, Assistant Secretary.

RETURN of all Losses and Defalcations that have occurred in the Money Order Offices of the General Post Office in the United Kingdom, since the 1st day of January 1841; and of the Number and Amount of Money Orders Issued and Paid by the said Offices from the 1st January 1841 to the 31st December 1860.

1.—Irrecoverable Arrears due from Postmasters and others.

Place.	Name.	Date at which the Arrears accrued.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
Aberdour	White	9 March 1841	2	18	11
Cheltenham	Wall	26 November „	49	12	–
Jersey	Le Geyt	26 January 1842	1,135	13	8
Watford	Cleasby	11 January 1843	49	17	11
Epsom	Jacquet	22 January „	40	–	–
St. Asaph	Robson	5 March „	36	13	2
Old Kent Road	Franks	29 August „	25	17	8
Castletown	O'Sullivan	25 October „	66	4	10
Gowran	Cuthbert	25 November 1844	20	–	4
Newmarket-on-Fergus	Byrne	5 February 1845	58	4	6
Claremorris	Conynghame	5 February „	8	19	1
Rathcoole	Galbraith	5 March „	38	12	4
Pershore	Forrest	18 November „	2	–	10
Colinton	Girdwood	18 November „	15	9	6
Portaskaig	MacNab	1 December „	9	10	2
Barnet	Morse	5 April 1846	2,704	5	7
Bilstone	Ingle	24 April „	234	11	9
Dromod	Fenton	5 January 1847	38	16	9
Preston	Hardman	11 August „	199	11	1
Dingle	Griffin	15 December „	92	11	–
Borris-in-Ossory	Pratt	13 January 1848	42	–	5
Great Tower Street	Garrett	14 March „	13	11	11
Killarney	Doherty	17 March „	23	10	10
Mallow	Justice	16 May „	66	9	9
Buttevant	Grimie	27 May „	18	7	2
Charleville	Graham	10 December „	17	9	11
Newton Stewart	M'Gee	16 November 1849	27	19	1
Colinton	Girwood	16 November „	41	11	2
Queenstown	Ensor	19 March 1850	43	15	10
	Total Arrear to 31 December 1850		5,124	7	2
Sheerness	Knewstub	17 September 1851	151	16	3
Newbury	Ashley	21 June 1856	115	16	7
	Total Arrear to the present Time £.		5,392	–	–
	2.—Remittances on Money Order account lost in course of transmission through the Post Office, from 1 January 1841		282	3	–
	3.—Money Orders paid to false signatures, the amounts of which have been made good under the authority of the Postmaster General, from 1 January 1841		290	17	5
	£.		*5,965	–	5

* These losses and defalcations have formed no charge upon the public revenue, but have been made good from time to time out of the proceeds of unclaimed Money Orders.

MONEY ORDERS Issued and Paid by the MONEY ORDER OFFICES in the United Kingdom from the 1st January 1841 to the 31st December 1860.

	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£.		£.
England and Wales - -	77,314,668	151,503,246	75,319,130	149,301,152
Ireland - - - -	7,190,362	12,359,194	9,100,454	13,821,343
Scotland - - - -	7,636,890	14,060,333	7,588,721	14,656,511
UNITED KINGDOM - -	92,141,920	177,922,773	92,008,305	177,779,006

F. R. Jackson, Comptroller,
Money Order Office.

Frank Ives Scudamore,
Receiver and Accountant General.

4 April 1861.

POST OFFICE (MONEY ORDER OFFICES).

RETURN of all LOSSES and DEFALCATIONS that have occurred in the MONEY ORDER OFFICES of the GENERAL POST OFFICE in the UNITED KINGDOM since 1 January 1841; and, of the Number and Amount of the MONEY ORDERS Issued and Paid by the said Offices, from 1 January 1841 to 31 December 1860.

(*Sir Henry Willoughby*).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *April* 1861.

148.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 April 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Estimated Cost of the RECEIPT and of the PAYMENT of a Single DEPOSIT, or of any certain Number or Class of DEPOSITS, and of the Remittance thereof to or from the Central Office, and of the establishment in the said Office, under the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS BILL."

General Post Office, 1 August 1861.

J. TILLEY, Assistant Secretary.

AN ESTIMATE of the Cost of One Hundred Thousand Transactions under the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK BILL, assuming that the Proportion of Deposits to Withdrawals, and of Transactions (*i. e.* Deposits and Withdrawals) to Accounts to be the same in the Post Office Savings Bank as in the existing Savings Banks, when the Post Office Savings Bank shall be in full operation.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated cost of receipts and payments by Postmasters - - -	210	–	–
Estimated cost of transmission to central office, including check on receipts and payments, and postage, &c. - - - - -	690	–	–
Estimated cost of keeping accounts with depositors, including calculation and entry of interest, periodical comparison of depositors' books, check on withdrawals, preparation of general accounts, stationery and other miscellaneous items, and general management -	1,750	–	–
	2,650	–	–
To which may be added, 10 per cent. as a margin for omissions or errors of computation - - - - - - - - - -	265	–	–
TOTAL Estimated Cost of One Hundred Thousand Transactions - £.	2,915	–	–

(signed) *Frank Ives Scudamore.*

29 July 1861.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

A RETURN of the Estimated Cost of the Receipt and of the Payment of a Single Deposit, or of any certain Number or Class of Deposits, and of the Remittance thereof to or from the Central Office, and of the Establishment in the said Office under the Post Office Savings Banks Bill.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

Ordered, *by* The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *August* 1861.

523.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY (HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 July 1861;—*for*,

RETURN "of the TOTAL COST of PRINTING and STATIONERY for the TWO HOUSES of PARLIAMENT during the Session of 1860, with a Detail ACCOUNT of the COST of PRINTING REPORTS and PAPERS presented by COMMAND (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 344, of Session 1860):"

"And, ACCOUNT of the COST of PRINTING and PAPER required for each HOUSE of PARLIAMENT, under the separate Heads of BILLS, REPORTS of SELECT COMMITTEES, and PAPERS printed by Order of each HOUSE of PARLIAMENT; and TOTAL EXPENSE of printing MINUTES of the HOUSE of LORDS, and VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, with APPENDIX, PETITIONS, &c.; and of the other Principal Items of the Balance making up the said Total Cost of Printing and Stationery."

RETURN of the COST of PRINTING and STATIONERY for the TWO HOUSES of PARLIAMENT during the Session 1860, under the several Heads of ACCOUNTS and PAPERS, BILLS, REPORTS of SELECT COMMITTEES, and of all the other Items which make up the Total Cost of Printing and Stationery for the Two Houses.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For the HOUSE of PEERS.		
1. Accounts and Papers	3,283 4 9	
2. Bills	2,356 – 6	
3. Minutes	1,570 15 11	
4. Journals	914 – 5	
5. Reports of Select Committees	1,224 19 –	
		9,349 – 7
For the HOUSE of COMMONS.		
6. Accounts and Papers	20,376 5 1	
7. Bills	5,270 19 8	
8. Votes	9,621 6 9	
9. Journals	1,073 13 9	
10. Reports of Select Committees	8,727 4 3	
		45,069 9 6
For both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.		
11. Acts of Parliament supplied under the Promulgation Order	3,488 14 6	
12. Bills for the Royal Assent	933 9 3	
13. Reports and Papers presented by Her Majesty's Command	17,586 14 3	
		22,008 18 –
	£.	76,427 8 1

Stationery Office,
18 November 1861.

J. R. M'Culloch,
Comptroller.

PRINTED PAPERS.

RETURN of the COST of PRINTING REPORTS and PAPERS presented by COMMAND of HER MAJESTY, during the Session of 1860; specifying the Number of Copies Printed, with the Name of the Public Department which authorised the same.

TITLE OF REPORT OR PAPER.	Number of Copies Printed.	Cost of Paper, Printing, and Binding each Paper.	Total Cost of Paper, Printing, and Binding.
Printed under the Authority of the Home Office.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gloucester Election—Report of the Commissioners, and Minutes of Evidence	1,625	568 10 –	
Poor Relief (Scotland)—Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Supervision	3,000	161 8 1	
Factories—Report of Inspectors for the Half-year ended 31st October 1859 (8vo.)	1,000	34 6 4	
Prisons (Great Britain), (II. Midland District)—Twenty-fourth Report of Inspectors (8vo)	1,000	79 7 –	
Carried forward		843 11 5	

TITLE OF REPORT OR PAPER.	Number of Copies Printed.	Cost of Paper, Printing, and Binding each Paper.	Total Cost of Paper, Printing, and Binding.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- -	843 11 5	
Printed under the Authority of the Home Office—*continued.*			
Public Roads (Scotland), Vol. I.—Report of Commissioners (8vo.) - -	1,000	114 19 8	
Ditto - - - - Vol. II. (8vo.) - - - - - - - - -	1,000	256 3 4	
Wakefield Election—Report of the Commissioners, and Minutes of Evidence - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,625	407 1 8	
Prisons (Scotland)—Twenty-first Report of the General Board of Directors	1,425	96 6 11	
Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland)—Fifth Annual Report of the Registrar General - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	4 - 1	
Superior Courts of Law (System of Pleading)—Third Report of the Commissioners - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	18 9 1	
Turnpike Trusts—First Report from the Secretary of State - - -	1,000	11 2 2	
Ecclesiastical Commission (England)—Twelfth General Report of the Commissioners - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,625	142 18 2	
Church Estates—Ninth General Report of Commissioners - - - -	1,625	12 18 9	
Tithe Commission—Report for the year 1859 - - - - - - -	1,000	1 16 5	
Copyhold Commission—Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners -	1,000	14 17 5	
Inclosure Commission—Fifteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners -	1,000	17 16 10	
Turnpike Trusts—Third Report - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	18 17 2	
Railway Accidents, Part VI.—Reports of Inspecting Officers for December 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	875	9 - 1	
Prisons of Great Britain (III. Northern District)—Twenty-fifth Report of Inspectors - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	16 11 8	
Charity Commissioners—Seventh Report - - - - - - - -	875	26 15 4	
Lunacy (Scotland)—Second Annual Report of Commissioners - - -	1,000	117 8 7	
Turnpike Trusts—Fourth Report - - - - - - - - - -	875	12 14 6	
Convict Establishments (Bermuda and Gibraltar)—Annual Reports of 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	875	24 18 4	
Marriages, Births and Deaths—Number of Registered in England in 1859 -	1,000	4 3 6	
Poor Law Board—Twelfth Annual Report - - - - - - -	4,000	390 6 10	
Prisons of Great Britain (Southern District)—Twenty-fifth Report of Inspectors - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	27 10 1	
Public Records—Twenty-first Annual Report - - - - - - -	1,000	138 19 1	
Turnpike Trust—General Report - - - - - - - - -	875	6 3 9	
Licensing System, &c. (Scotland)—Report of Commissioners, Vol. I. - -	1,250	303 6 7	
Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - - - Vol. II. -	1,250	377 14 11	
Reformatory Schools (Great Britain)—Third Report of Inspector - -	1,000	41 19 2	
Factories—Reports for the Half-year ended 30th April 1860 - - -	1,000	42 14 7	
Judicial Statistics (England and Wales), Parts I. and II., 1859 - - -	1,000	397 4 5	
Prisons of Great Britain (II. Midland District)—Twenty-fifth Report of Inspectors - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	87 16 2	
Emigration Commission—Twentieth Report of the Commissioners - -	1,000	105 10 9	
Chancery Evidence Commission—Report of - - - - - - - -	1,750	70 17 2	
Inclosure Commission—Special Report of Commissioners, 1860 - - -	875	2 17 5	
Convict Establishment at Bermuda—Further Paper relating to - - -	1,000	6 8 5	
Superior Courts of Law and Equity, &c. (Consolidation of)—Report of the Commissioners (with a Plan) - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	183 13 6	
Births, Deaths, and Marriages (England)—Twenty-first Annual Report of the Registrar General - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,750	332 15 6	
Convict Prisons—Reports on the Discipline and Management of - - -	1,000	196 13 3	
Railway Accidents—Reports of Inspecting Officers, May and June 1860 (Part IV.) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	875	7 16 1	
British Fisheries—Report of the Commissioners for 1859 - - - -	1,000	17 12 1	
Turnpike Trusts (Scotland)—Abstract relative to - - - - - -	1,750	32 12 -	
Public Health—Second Report of the Medical Officers of the Privy Council - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	174 5 2	
Highways—Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure for 1858 - - -	875	53 14 11	
Turnpike Trusts (Scotland)—Abstract of Accounts - - - - -	750	31 18 7	
Parliamentary Cities, &c.—Return of Male Occupiers - - - -	1,625	13 9 6	
Coal Mines—Report of the Commissioners, 1859 - - - - -	875	137 11 9	
Local Government Act—Second Annual Report - - - - - -	1,750	8 2 6	
Jersey—Report of the Commissioners respecting the Laws - - -	8,756	102 - -	
Police (Scotland)—Second Annual Report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary for Scotland - - - - - - - - - -	875	18 19 10	
Criminal Offenders (Scotland)—Tables of the year 1859 - - - -	875	236 5 -	
National Vaccine Board—Report for 1860 - - - - - - -	500	7 9 -	
Turnpike Trusts (England and Wales)—Abstract relative to - - -	875	89 16 3	
Total Cost of Reports, &c. printed under the Authority of the Home Office - - - - - - - - - -	- -		5,816 15 4
Printed under the Authority of the Admiralty.			
Defences of the United Kingdom—Report of Commissioners (with Plan) -	1,750	462 12 3	
Total Cost of Reports, &c. printed under the Authority of the Admiralty - - - - - - - - - -	- -		462 12 3

TITLE OF REPORT OR PAPER.	Number of Copies Printed.	Cost of Paper, Printing, and Binding, each Paper.	Total Cost of Paper, Printing, and Binding.
Printed under the Authority of the FOREIGN OFFICE.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
China—Correspondence with Mr. Bruce	1,750	36 5 2	
Spain and Morocco—Correspondence relating to	750	6 3 4	
Japan—Treaty between Her Majesty and the Tycoon	1,750	9 5 6	
Guatemala—Convention relative to the Boundaries of Honduras	1,750	5 3 –	
China—Further Correspondence with Mr. Bruce	1,725	5 4 –	
France—Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French	2,025	10 2 4	
France—Correspondence respecting the Negotiation of a Treaty	2,025	8 14 7	
Italy—Correspondence relating to the Affairs of	2,425	222 10 11	
French Tariff—Paper relating to	2,000	8 7 6	
France—Further Correspondence respecting the Negotiation of a Treaty	1,725	6 6 4	
Japan—Correspondence respecting the Stoppage of Trade	1,225	7 7 2	
China—Correspondence respecting Affairs in	1,225	20 8 –	
Treaties of Peace and Alliance in 1814 and 1815	1,225	19 1 6	
France—Additional Article to Treaty	1,775	4 10 1	
Savoy and Nice—Correspondence respecting the proposed Annexation of	1,075	41 2 –	
Savoy and Nice—Despatch from Earl Cowley	1,725	2 10 5	
Italy—Further Correspondence relating to the Affairs of, Part II.	2,425	64 6 3	
Ditto ditto ditto Part III.	2,425	42 16 11	
French Decree—Relaxations in the Treaty of Navigation, 1854	1,225	1 18 4	
China—Further Correspondence with Mr. Bruce	1,725	5 6 8	
Naples—Correspondence relating to the Affairs of	1,725	36 19 3	
Treaties of Commerce, &c.—Paper relating to	1,725	3 4 6	
Savoy and Nice—Map	1,725	9 2 –	
Japan—Correspondence relative to	1,725	10 19 8	
Merchant Shipping—Letter on Belligerent Rights	1,225	5 6 –	
Mémoire sur les Rapports entre la Suisse et la Savoie Neutralisée	1,725	18 12 9	
Mémoire sur les Rapports entre la Suisse et la Savoie Neutralisée—Map	1,725	14 7 –	
Italy—Further Correspondence relating to the Affairs of, Part IV.	2,425	34 19 4	
Ditto ditto ditto Part V.	2,425	8 17 3	
Consular Committee—Correspondence on the subject of Report of	1,225	15 9 9	
Greece—Report on the Financial Condition of	525	5 12 11	
Political Refugees—Correspondence respecting the reception of, on board Her Majesty's Ships of War	1,725	7 13 5	
Genoa and the Two Sicilies—Despatch relating to an Expedition	1,725	4 13 2	
Japan—Correspondence respecting Trade with	1,725	9 2 11	
Sicily—Correspondence relating to the landing of Garibaldi	1,725	7 16 11	
China—Further Correspondence with Mr. Bruce	1,725	5 10 9	
Sicily—Further Correspondence respecting the landing of Garibaldi	1,725	9 10 6	
China—Correspondence respecting Christianity in	1,725	6 11 5	
Quarantine in the Mediterranean—Papers respecting	525	55 12 8	
Sicily—Papers relating to the Affairs of	1,725	4 8 8	
Japan—Despatches of Mr. Alcock	1,725	10 19 8	
France—Convention respecting the Joint Captures in China	1,725	7 17 5	
Argentine Confederation—Convention for the Settlement of British Claims	1,725	8 14 5	
Italy, Savoy, and Switzerland, Part VI.—Correspondence relating to the Affairs of	2,425	233 11 –	
Honduras—Treaty respecting the Bay Islands	1,725	5 19 –	
France—Second Additional Article to Treaty	1,725	4 15 2	
Papal States—Despatches from Mr. Lyons	1,725	47 6 7	
San Juan—Correspondence respecting	1,725	4 8 2	
China—Correspondence respecting Emigration from Canton	1,725	98 9 7	
Syria—Papers relating to the Disturbances in	1,725	34 16 4	
Manufactures, Commerce, &c.—Reports by Secretaries of Embassy and Legation	1,725	153 6 11	
Switzerland—Letter relating to	1,725	3 12 1	
Syria—Further Papers relating to the Disturbances	1,725	80 – 9	
Nicaragua—Convention for the Regulation of Communication by Post	1,725	5 16 9	
Nicaragua—Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation	1,725	8 10 2	
Nicaragua—Treaty relative to the Mosquito Indians	1,725	11 15 6	
Syria—Further Papers respecting Disturbances	1,725	5 6 –	
France—Convention relative to Emigration	1,725	6 12 8	
Syria—Despatches from Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant	1,725	69 17 3	
Slave Trade—Correspondence (Class A.)	900	153 17 –	
Slave Trade—Correspondence (Class B.)	900	265 6 9	
Total Cost of Reports, &c. printed under the Authority of the FOREIGN OFFICE	– –		2,023 – –
Printed under the Authority or the TREASURY.			
Decimal Coinage Commission—Minutes of Evidence and Appendix	1,625	243 9 –	
Science and Art—Seventh Report of the Department	1,250	185 4 8	
Post Office—Sixth Report of the Postmaster General	8,500	166 1 4	
Greenwich Hospital—Report of the Commissioners (with a Plan)	1,625	603 2 3	
Customs—Fourth Report of Commissioners	1,750	70 16 –	
Education—Report of the Committee of Council, 1859-60	2,500	652 6 6	
Civil Service Commission—Fifth Report	2,500	212 7 3	
Inland Revenue—Fourth Report of the Commissioners	1,750	51 18 11	
Total Cost of Reports, &c. printed under the Authority of the TREASURY	– –		2,185 5 11

TITLE OF REPORT OR PAPER.	Number of Copies Printed.	Cost of Paper, Printing, and Binding each Paper.	Total Cost of Paper, Printing, and Binding.
Printed under the Authority of the IRISH GOVERNMENT.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
National Education (Ireland)—Twenty-fifth Report of Commissioners, Vol. I. (8vo.)	1,250	250 1 4	
National Education (Ireland)—Twenty-fifth Report of Commissioners, Vol. II. (8vo.)	1,250	222 2 8	
Agricultural Statistics (Ireland)—Extent of Land under Crops in 1859	1,000	4 1 –	
Agricultural Statistics (Ireland)—Return of the Live Stock for 1859	1,000	4 1 –	
Agricultural Statistics for the Year 1858	1,125	308 5 6	
Queen's College, Cork—Report of the President, 1858-9	1,000	35 11 11	
Queen's University (Ireland)—Report on the Condition of	1,000	10 9 8	
Loan Fund Board (Ireland)—Twenty-second Report	1,000	13 16 2	
Queen's College (Belfast)—Report of the President for 1859-60	1,000	31 14 4	
Dublin Hospitals—Third Annual Report of the Board of Superintendence	875	19 14 8	
Queen's College (Galway)—Report of the President for 1858-59	1,000	16 11 4	
Public Works (Ireland)—Twenty-eighth Report from the Board	1,000	57 – 2	
Criminal Offenders (Ireland)—Tables for 1859	1,000	160 12 6	
National Education (Ireland)—Twenty-sixth Report of the Commissioners, Vol. I.	1,125	210 12 2	
Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland)—Fifteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners	1,000	10 19 5	
Fisheries (Ireland)—Report of the Commissioners, 1859	1,000	27 3 3	
Marriages (Ireland)—Tenth Report of the Registrar General	1,000	12 16 –	
Agricultural Statistics (Ireland)—Paper relating to	1,000	27 7 11	
Poor Relief (Ireland)—Report	1,450	263 1 7	
Convict Prisons (Ireland)—Sixth Report of Directors	1,000	44 11 5	
Prisons of Ireland—Thirty-eighth Report of the Inspectors General	1,000	216 9 3	
Total Cost of Reports, &c. printed under the Authority of the IRISH GOVERNMENT	–	–	1,947 3 3
Printed under the Authority of the WAR OFFICE.			
Military Education—Report of the Council (8vo.)	1,625	54 1 11	
Ordnance Survey—Topographical Department—Report of the Progress of (with Plans)	1,500	26 4 2	
Total Cost of the Reports, &c., printed under the Authority of the WAR OFFICE	–	–	80 6 1
Printed under the Authority of the BOARD OF TRADE.			
Railway Accidents (Part V.)—Report of Inspecting Officers, July to November 1859	875	28 1 4	
Railway Accidents (Part III.)—Reports of Inspecting Officers, March and April 1860	875	17 9 8	
Tariffs—Returns relating to (1858 and 1859)	2,000	7 8 9	
Railway Accidents—Return relating to, from 1 July to 31 December 1859	875	18 2 1	
Wrecks and Casualties—Report of 1859	1,250	111 10 3	
Turnpike Trusts—Second Report	1,000	12 1 11	
Shipping—Return of Ships employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom (1855 to 1859)	1,625	3 1 9	
Railway Accidents (Part I.)—Report of Inspecting Officers for January and February 1860	8,750	5 6 7	
Railway Accidents (Part II.)—Reports of Inspecting Officers, January and February 1860 (with a Plan)	875	11 19 –	
Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom—1845 to 1859	2,000	63 – 6	
Railways—Return of Passenger Traffic, &c., to 31 December 1859	875	67 13 9	
Railway Accidents—Return relating to, from 1 January to 30 June 1860	875	10 – 8	
Railway Accidents (Part V.)—Reports of Inspecting Officers, June and July 1860	875	10 6 5	
Trade and Navigation—United Kingdom Annual Statement for 1859	1,750	942 18 4	
Trade of Foreign Countries—Abstract of Reports for 1859-60	1,125	40 1 9	
Tariffs—Supplemental Returns—Brazil	2,000	8 15 6	
Submarine Telegraph—Report on	1,750	1,532 12 4	
Total Cost of Reports, &c., printed under the Authority of the BOARD OF TRADE	–	–	2,890 10 7
Printed under the Authority of the INDIA OFFICE.			
Railways in India—Report on, to the end of the year 1859	125	22 – 4	
East India Railways—Report	1,750	56 12 6	
Total Cost of Reports, &c., printed under the Authority of the INDIA OFFICE	–	–	78 12 10

TITLE OF REPORT OR PAPER.	Number of Copies Printed.	Cost of Paper, Printing, and Binding each Paper.	Total Cost of Paper, Printing, and Binding.
Printed under the Authority of the COLONIAL OFFICE.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Convict Discipline and Transportation—Further Correspondence on the Subject of	1,000	110 4 6	
Colonial Possessions (Part I.)—Reports of the past and present State of, 1858	1,000	89 10 10	
British Columbia—Further Papers (Part III.), with Plan	1,625	149 9 7	
Exploration (British North America)—Further Papers relative to, with Plans	1,750	118 8 1	
Colonial and other Possessions—Statistical Tables (Part V.)	1,758	606 1 8	
British North America—Reports relative to	1,750	303 5 2	
New Zealand—Papers relative to, with Plans	1,000	404 4 6	
Central America—Further Correspondence	1,725	222 15 10	
Colonial Possessions—Reports for 1858 (Part II.)	1,000	98 7 10	
Total Cost of Reports, &c., printed under the Authority of the COLONIAL OFFICE	- -		2,102 8 -

SUMMARY.

NAME OF DEPARTMENT.	AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.
HOME OFFICE	5,816 15 4
ADMIRALTY	462 12 3
FOREIGN OFFICE	2,023 - -
TREASURY	2,185 5 11
IRISH GOVERNMENT	1,947 3 3
WAR DEPARTMENT	80 6 1
BOARD OF TRADE	2,890 10 7
INDIA OFFICE	78 12 10
COLONIAL OFFICE	2,102 8 -
TOTAL £.	17,586 14 3

N. B.—This sum is exclusive of the cost of Printing ordered by the Two Houses of Parliament, of job-work printing, and of all printed work not laid before Parliament, and not paid for by this office.

Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
18 November 1861.

J. R. M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY (HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT).

RETURN of the Total Cost of Printing and Stationery for the Two Houses of Parliament during the Session of 1860, with a Detail Account of the Cost of Printing Reports and Papers presented by Command (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 344, of Session 1860); and, Account of the Cost of Printing and Paper required for each House of Parliament, under the separate Heads of Accounts and Papers, Bills, Reports of Select Committees, and of all the other Items which make up the Total Cost of Printing and Stationery for the Two Houses.

(*Mr. Augustus Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *August* 1861.

Under 1 *oz.*

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 June 1861;—*for*,

RETURNS "showing, under separate Heads, the SUMS of MONEY annually Voted by Parliament during the Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1860, for the British Museum and Library; the National Gallery, *London*; the Royal Gardens at *Kew*; the Botanic Gardens, *Edinburgh*; the Natural History and Economic Museum, *Edinburgh*; the National Gallery, *Dublin*; the Museum of Irish Industry; and Royal Dublin Society; exclusive of those Sums which shall have been Voted for additional Buildings, and for other Accounts not under the Control of the Trustees, Governors, or Council of these Institutions and Societies:"

"And, of the several SUMS received by each of these Institutions and Societies from the Subscriptions, Donations, or Bequests of their Members, or from the Public, during the same Period."

(*Sir Edward Grogan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *July* 1861.

RETURNS showing, under separate Heads, the SUMS of MONEY annually Voted by Parliament, during the
London; the Royal Gardens at *Kew*; the Botanic Gardens, *Edinburgh*; the Natural History and Economic
exclusive of those Sums which shall have been Voted for additional Buildings, and for other Accounts not
several SUMS received by each of these Institutions and Societies from the Subscriptions, Donations, or

	1851.	1852.	1853.
British Museum:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount Voted (exclusive of Sums for additional Buildings, &c.)	46,824 – –	52,343 – –	55,840 – –
Received from Subscriptions, Bequests, &c.	2,805 17 11	2,347 16 10	2,662 17 –
National Gallery:			
Amount Voted (exclusive of Sums for additional Buildings, &c.)	1,700 – –	2,495 – –	4,263 – –
Received from the Sale of Catalogues, &c.	62 12 2	50 8 2	76 8 –
Royal Gardens at Kew:			
Amount Voted (exclusive of all Sums for additional Buildings, &c.)	8,664 – –	11,465 12 –	9,227 10 –
(No Sums have been received from Subscriptions, Donations, or Bequests, or from the Public, during the Period referred to.)			
Botanic Gardens at Edinburgh:			
Amount Voted	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	1,000 – –
Received from the Vote for Scottish Universities	- - -	- - -	- - -
Annual Grant from the Town Council of Edinburgh	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –
Natural History and Industrial Museum, Edinburgh (exclusive of Sums Voted for Building):			
Amount Voted	200 – –	200 – –	200 – –
Received from Admission Fees, Subscriptions, &c. in the 10 Years	- - -	- - -	- - -
National Gallery, Dublin:			
Amount Voted (in aid of the Building)	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from the "Dargan Fund" (in connexion with the Great Exhibition of 1853).	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Subscriptions and Donations up to 1860	- - -	- - -	- - -
(No other Monies have been Voted.)			
Museum of Irish Industry:			
Amount Voted	2,113 6 –	2,213 6 –	2,404 6 –
Fees from Students, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -
Royal Dublin Society, including Botanic and Zoological Gardens:			
Amount Voted	6,260 – –	6,340 – –	6,340 – –
Subscriptions, Receipts from the Public, &c.	1,500 19 2	3,230 9 6	2,607 6 7

(1) In this year the expenses of maintenance and repair of the buildings, fitings, furniture, &c., was, for the first time, included in this Vote; prior to 1860 they were under the direction and control of the Board of Works.

(2) This amount includes 7,000*l.* for the purchase of a site for the "Industrial Museum," Edinburgh.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
15 July 1861.

Ten Years ending the 31st day of December 1860, for the British Museum and Library; the National Gallery, Museum, *Edinburgh*; the National Gallery, *Dublin*; the Museum of Irish Industry; and Royal Dublin Society; under the Control of the Trustees, Governors or Council of these Institutions and Societies:—And, of the Bequests of their Members, or from the Public, during the same Period.

1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
55,225 – –	60,180 – –	60,000 – –	73,344 – –	79,275 – –	77,425 – –	([1]) 100,850 – –
2,274 6 –	1,831 8 5	1,923 9 10	1,992 19 4	1,739 4 8	1,902 14 6	1,833 19 2
7,490 – –	17,696 – –	17,639 – –	23,165 – –	16,174 – –	15,985 – –	11,670 – –
118 3 6	- - - (Receipts from sale of catalogues, paid into the Exchequer in these years.)					
9,977 16 –	10,464 9 –	13,687 13 –	15,023 18 1	15,244 17 3	15,663 11 6	14,800 18 –
1,000 – –	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	1,200 – –
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	627 – –
25 – –	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –
([2]) 8,700 – –	1,963 – –	1,818 16 –	1,888 16 –	1,933 16 –	2,723 16 –	1,943 16 –
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	([3]) 1,523 6 6
- - -	3,000 – –	3,000 – –	- - -	5,000 – –	- - -	5,000 – –
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 – –	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,440 14 –
4,368 6 –	4,707 6 –	4,767 6 –	4,866 16 –	4,876 16 –	4,986 16 –	4,996 16 –
- - -	29 19 6	35 2 6	56 13 6	126 16 9	84 9 –	58 18 –
6,000 – –	6,000 – –	6,000 – –	6,049 19 –	6,049 19 –	6,000 – –	6,000 – –
1,975 15 10	2,632 19 11	2,971 5 2	2,599 6 2	4,265 19 9	3,144 1 11	([4]) 6,198 1 8

([3]) In addition to this amount, upwards of 20,000 specimens have been presented to these Museums, the estimated value of which is 9,144 *l.* 15 *s.*

([4]) This amount includes 2,824 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.*, being the special contributions of members and the public towards building the new Museum and Agricultural Hall.

F. PEEL.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

RETURN of Sums Voted by Parliament in the Ten Years ending 31 December 1860, for the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Royal Gardens at *Kew*; Botanic Gardens, *Edinburgh*; Natural History and Economic Museum, *Edinburgh*; National Gallery, *Dublin*; Museum of Irish Industry and Royal Dublin Society;—also of Sums received by those Institutions from other sources during the same Period.

(*Sir Edward Grogan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *July* 1861.

Under 1 *oz.*

PUBLIC OFFICES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 February 1861;—*for*,

COPY "of Two Letters, dated the 5th day of December 1857, and the 16th day of February 1858, with any Plans referred to therein, from Sir *Richard Bromley*, K.C.B., to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Works, relative to the Concentration of the Public Offices, and of any Replies thereto."

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5 December 1857.

Long experience of the requirements of the public service led me, many years since, to the consideration of the advantages to be derived from the ready personal communications of heads of departments, in lieu of the dilatory and incomplete routine of correspondence upon every small matter.

Such ready access can, however, only be accomplished by bringing departments of an analogous character together under one roof, and if the inconvenience of separation of the several branches of the War Department has manifested itself, it may with truth be said that no less inconvenience arises from the separation of the several branches of the Admiralty; yet in the general block plan for new Government Offices, referred to in a letter from the Office of Works, dated 30th June last, and laid before Parliament, No. 152, Session 2, the separation of the Naval Departments is to be confirmed. This surely must have been an oversight; but there is one branch of the Admiralty, viz., the "Transport," which in any change it is most essential to place as closely as possible to the War Department; indeed, it is the main connecting link between the Admiralty and War Offices.

As, sooner or later, some step must be taken with a view to concentration, and a building erected without delay for the Foreign Office; and as the new Court of Probate must be located, and the eligibility of Somerset House, in lieu of Doctors' Commons, is now being mooted, I feel somewhat justified in recording my views upon the subject.

Neither the general or block plan (Design No. 1), nor Designs Nos. 2 and 3, for the departments of the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for War, referred to in the printed paper, appear to me to meet the requirements of the public service, or to be sufficiently practical and economical for this country.

Westminster Bridge, it is assumed, has already been decided upon, and that the houses in Bridge-street will be cleared away, giving a roadway of nearly 100 feet wide in a straight line from the foot of the new bridge to Storey's Gate, as one side of Great George-street is included in the plan for the houses to be taken down.

As the Grand Entrance to the new Palace is, according to Sir C. Barry's plan, to be at the north-west corner of New Palace Yard, I propose to draw a straight line from Nelson's Monument to that grand entrance, having further, in the same line in its rear, the Victoria Tower. *See* Parliamentary Paper, No. 333, Sess. 1855.

This straight line I propose as the centre of a future grand road, 200 feet wide, after the range of public offices, which I shall now refer to, have been erected.

Allowing, therefore, for a carriage road being cut in continuation of the Mall in St. James's Park, through Spring Gardens, with an outlet to Charing Cross, and the completion of Carlton Terrace, a line of building might then be erected to run parallel with the grand road, from Great George-street, on the south, to the Mall road, Spring Gardens, on the north.

The range of public office buildings, which should contain the necessary residences for the Ministers of State, would extend about 1,800 feet in length, and in depth, from east to west, 150 feet; but in the centre I propose to leave an open area or space of 50 feet, with connecting galleries. The elevation I propose

should consist of three lofty floors, with basement and light attics, to be used for offices in war time, or when specially required.

These three floors will give an aggregate superficial area of about 540,000 feet, a space which I calculate will enable the Government to bring together many scattered offices* not included in the 354,000 feet required to be provided for in the list, page 4, of the Parliamentary Return No. 152, and not forgetting the all important space required for the Admiralty at Whitehall.

A grand arch or roadway should be formed through the centre of the building, from the Parade Ground to the Grand Road, with a centre tower or cupola, and also one at each end, as deposits for records.

The architecture of the building might be simple, not too elaborate, somewhat similar to the Home Office section of the building at Whitehall, to be enclosed in an iron railing, with space, if necessary, within for carriages.

One great advantage of this plan will be that the whole range may be built without disturbing the arrangements of the present offices until the new offices are ready for occupation, when the present offices and buildings may be removed, as shown in the plan, to form the grand road referred to.

Take, for example, the Foreign and Colonial Offices, which will have first to be provided for, requiring 61,000 superficial feet.

The building might be commenced at the south end, by Great George-street, and when sufficiently advanced, the Downing-street offices might be moved into the new building, to make room for the extension of the works, and so on with the Treasury, which would stand in the way: the further progress of the building would not be impeded, as it would extend along the Parade, immediately behind the Horse Guards and Admiralty, without interfering with the present buildings. Indeed the portion for the War Department might be commenced simultaneously with the Foreign Office.

Some objection may be raised to the building taking a depth of 150 feet off the Parade Ground; but by moving back the Park railings a short distance, and enlarging the Parade Ground by the houses in Duke-street, Charles-street, &c., being pulled down, as proposed in the block plan, a noble space for a parade ground may be obtained.

The houses in Spring Garden Terrace, New-street, &c., would be required, but as most of them already belong to the Crown, it is inferred that no difficulty would be experienced in that respect.

I may here remark that the sheds erected by the Gunners' House, at the back of Spring Garden Terrace, for the accommodation of troops in any emergency, upon which great value has been set, will have to be removed; but greater and more satisfactory accommodation would be provided for a much larger body of men than the present sheds will contain in the space between the two buildings, which might be partly covered over with glass, forming an arcade from one end of the building to the other. The stables at the present Horse Guards I propose to rebuild near the Chapel Royal, on the opposite side of the Grand Road, nearly in front of the centre entrance of the building.

This great pile of building would be divided in the centre, as before stated, by a grand arch, over which might be the Council Chamber; and the south section it is proposed to appropriate as offices for the Civil Departments, with official residences for the Foreign Ministers at the south end, Prime Minister in the centre, and Chancellor of the Exchequer at the north end of the section, facing the Parade, by the centre archway, the intermediate spaces to be filled up by offices.

The north section might be appropriated as offices for the Naval and Military Departments, including the Commander in Chief's, with an official residence for the First Lord of the Admiralty in the centre, similar to that of the First Lord of the Treasury, in the centre of the southern section; the remaining portion of the section would consist of offices.

Any other official houses which may appear to be required it is proposed should be erected near the Chapel Royal, on ground which would be acquired by taking in a portion of the present Whitehall-road when the Grand Road is formed. The appearance of the Chapel Royal might be improved by the erection of lofty houses on either side to correspond, leaving an open space or square in front of the chapel, facing the pulic offices.

The

* I find that there are 39 offices, or branches of offices, now located in separate houses not provided for.

The stabling for the official residences could also be erected on part of the acquired ground or in Scotland-yard; indeed, so much noble frontage would be gained opposite to the building where the road is complete, that houses of a superior class might be erected for the convenience of Peers and Members of Parliament.

The plan annexed will show more clearly my proposal; and I also append a section of what I consider might be the elevation of the proposed building, which should be continued with doors, as shown, throughout the entire length of the building, breaking the line with a centre tower, or dome, with two or four smaller towers, as architects may see fit. These towers may be most valuable for records, and the centre dome may be fitted as a general library, or reference room, for Parliamentary and other books, somewhat similar to the new reading-room at the British Museum, for the general use of the whole building; thus dispensing with the individual libraries in separate departments, and thereby acquiring additional office accommodation.

I attach great advantage to the erection of public offices in sections, with doors, in the manner I have described, say, with a frontage of about 60 feet, and 50 feet deep. These sections will contain about 18 good-sized rooms, without the basement and attics, each room upon an average would be sufficiently large for four clerks to work in. The attics might be made sufficiently light and roomy for draughtsmen and hydrographical purposes. Although the building might be divided into sections, as I propose, nevertheless I hold it to be of much importance that wide corridors or passages, say 10 feet wide at least, should run the entire length of the building (the first and second floors to be lighted from the roof), but with the power of shutting off the communication by doors at each section, if deemed desirable.

This want of general communication, and the darkness of the passages or corridors, is a great defect in the building of Sir William Chambers at Somerset House.

Seventy years since, when Somerset House was erected and appropriated by Act 15 Geo. 3, c. 33, to various public departments, the wants of the service were limited, and but few persons comparatively were employed in each office; the building was therefore divided into separate sections, but with strong party-walls; this it is proposed to obviate in the new building, preserving, however, the advantage of sectional subdivions, with a separate entrance to each, which may be closed or opened according to the extent of the department, as it might require one or more of such sections.

The uniformity of an entrance door, whether open or closed, similar to that of the Home Office, at intervals of 60 feet, would not, it is conceived, be unsightly, but, on the contrary, from the great length of the building, would aid its architectural appearance.

My proposal is, therefore, to erect, say four blocks of building, each of 900 feet in length, 50 feet in depth, and 80 feet in height, having connecting buildings at each end, and surmounted with certain towers and a cupola in the centre, as proposed. Each block to consist of 15 sections of 60 feet frontage each; this, I conceive, will meet the entire wants of the public service, whether the department be large or small, and prove the most convenient and economical in execution.

(signed) *R. M. Bromley.*

Sir, Office of Works, &c., 8 December 1857.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, submitting the outline of a plan for bringing together the whole, with a few exceptions, of the public offices, and I am to thank you for your suggestions. I am, however, to state, that it appears to the First Commissioner that the plan is on a very great scale, and that nothing could be done in relation to it without an Act of Parliament, for which notice must be given, in conformity with the Standing Orders.

I am, &c.

R. M. Bromley, Esq. (signed) *Alfred Austin*, Secretary.

Sir, 1, Spring Garden Terrace, 16 February 1858.

Adverting to my letter of the 5th December last, submitting the outline of a plan for bringing together the several Public Offices, and rendering available for other purposes the buildings now occupied by detached Public Departments, I beg to forward herewith a ground-plan of my proposal, drawn upon a larger scale, together with a drawing of a proposed building to be erected on the site marked red in the ground-plan.

In asking the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works to place on record this plan and drawing, I may be permitted to make a few remarks upon the scheme in general.

In the first place, I would advert to the purchase of the site for the erection of the building.

Parliament, I believe, has already been applied to for authority to purchase the property in Westminster, included within a certain red boundary-line shown in Plan No. 1, laid before the House of Commons (Parliamentary Paper, No. 152, Sess. 2), and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported to have said on the 13th February 1857, in the House of Commons, that the lowest estimate for the purchase of the land was about 1,500,000 *l.*

To carry out my plan, the property referred to on the west of Parliament-street, excepting possibly the houses on the north side of Great George-street, would be required, but none of the waterside property on the east of Parliament-street would be required, and when the building is complete, the property now occupied as the Office of the Board of Control could be disposed of in aid of the expense.

The houses at Charing Cross on the north of the Admiralty and in Spring Gardens, would be required to complete the plan, the expense of which, if purchased, might be viewed as a set-off for the property on the east of Parliament-street not required as before stated.

But the value of the site of ground on the Whitehall road, north and south of Whitehall Chapel, which would be acquired for building purposes, is estimated to exceed the ground-rent of the houses in Spring Gardens, excluding those now occupied as public offices, &c.

The completion of Carlton House Terrace by the removal of the houses in Spring Gardens, would materially improve the value of the Crown property.

The buildings now occupied by the War Department in Pall Mall would no longer be required, and they could be advantageously disposed of.

Indeed, it is very questionable, upon referring to the printed Estimates laid before Parliament, whether an *annual* rent now paid for buildings used as public offices, approximating to 25,000 *l.* might not be saved, which, independently of repairs, at 30 years' purchase, would represent a capital sum of 750,000 *l.* This is a very important element of consideration in the erection of the new buildings.

I therefore assume that the purchase of the property south and south-east of the Parade Ground will be proceeded with, and that it may be considered as definitively settled as the building of the New Westminster Bridge.

I have next to advert to the cost of the building.

The various plans of buildings for public offices proposed to be erected upon the space of ground marked out in the Parliamentary Paper before adverted to, appear to have been elaborate, costly, and, as appears to me, incomplete as a whole for the requirements of the public service.

The expense I infer to be great from the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the period referred to, when he is reported to have said, that "he supposed that for the erection of buildings in accordance with the views of those who promoted this plan, a sum of not less than 5,000,000 *l.* or 6,000,000 *l.* sterling, would be required." The incompleteness of these plans I endeavoured to represent in my letter of the 5th December last.

The

The building to be erected in accordance with my plan, I am advised by gentlemen accustomed to control and execute extensive building transactions for the Government, would not exceed in the aggregate the sum of 1,562,290 *l.*

The details of this calculation I am prepared with, but think it inexpedient to insert them in this paper.

The following advantages will, in my opinion, be derived from the adoption of the plan I have proposed, viz. :—

1. The building can be erected without disturbing any existing offices until the new offices are ready for occupation.

2. The erection of a pile of building worthy of the nation, at a comparatively small cost, and without official inconvenience.

3. The formation of a noble parade ground, and the accommodation of troops.

4. The continuation of the Mall in St. James's Park with a road opening to Charing Cross, and the completion of Carlton House Terrace.

5. The formation of a grand road 200 feet in width, opening to view that which has been described as the finest site in Europe, and being in a direct line with the principal entrance to the Palace at Westminster, and the Victoria Tower.

6. The proximity of the building to the Houses of Parliament for Members of the Government, and dispatch of Parliamentary business.

7. The appropriation of a great part of Somerset House for law courts or any other purpose.

8. A saving of probably 25,000 *l.* a year, now paid for rent of offices, &c.

9. Economy in the amount annually expended for repairs of buildings, &c.

10. A better arrangement of the current public records.

11. The establishment of a general central library of reference for all departments.

12. Saving of time in the manner of transacting official business, and greater convenience to the public.

13. Diminution of correspondence and consequent dispatch and saving of labour in copying papers, &c.

In addition to the above, a natural consequence of such a consolidation of public offices would probably be—

Uniformity and simplification in the mode of recording papers and keeping accounts.

A more prompt audit of public expenditure.

Economy in stationery and office contingencies.

The revision of salaries and establishments by classification and re-arrangement.

I have, &c.

Alfred Austin, Esq. (signed) *R. M. Bromley.*

The ground plan referred to in this letter being similar, in essential respects, to that which accompanied Sir R. Bromley's letter of the 5th December 1857, except in being drawn to a larger scale, it is considered unnecessary to annex a copy of it.

Sir, Office of Works, &c., 17 February 1858.

I AM directed by the First Commisioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, transmitting, with reference to your letter of the 5th December last, a ground-plan of your proposal for bringing together the several public offices, and a drawing of a proposed building to be erected on the site marked red on the ground-plan, accompanied by some remarks upon the scheme in general, which plan and drawings were personally submitted by you to the First Commissioner at your interview with him at this office yesterday.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Austin*,
Secretary.

R. M. Bromley, Esq.

W. COWPER,
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works
and Public Buildings.

Office of Her Majesty's Works and
Public Buildings, 8 March 1861.

№ 103.—Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed 13th March, 1861.
Henry Hansard

INCREASE AND DIMINUTION (PUBLIC OFFICES).

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS

Of every INCREASE and DIMINUTION which has taken place, within the Year 1860, in the Number of Persons employed in all PUBLIC OFFICES or DEPARTMENTS, or in the Salaries, Emoluments, Allowances or Expenses which may have taken place, or been paid, granted, received or incurred, for and in respect of all Officers and Persons belonging to, or employed in or by, or in the Service of, all Public Offices or Departments, specifying the Amount and Nature thereof; and distinguishing in such Account every Increase and Diminution in the Amount of all Allowances or Compensations granted or allowed as Retired Allowances or Superannuations to any Person or Persons having held any Office, Place or Employment in any Public Services under any such Office or Department; and also specifying in every such Account the Grounds upon which every such Increase or Diminution in the Establishment of any such Public Office or Department, or of any such Salary, Emolument, Allowance or Compensation, or Superannuation as aforesaid, shall have been made, granted or allowed;—(pursuant to Act 4 & 5 WILL. IV. c. 24).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *March* 1861.

AN ACCOUNT of every INCREASE and DIMINUTION which has taken place, in the Year 1860, in the Number of

No.	DEPARTMENT.	INCREASE.			
		Number of Persons.	Salaries.	Emoluments.	Retired Allowances.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Treasury	nil	nil	nil	1,059 3 4
2	Privy Council Office	1	nil	– 19 2	1,000 – –
3	Ditto – – Education Department	1	2,095 5 2	761 6 4	nil
4	Ditto – – for Trade, &c.	nil	107 8 10	nil	154 10 –
5	Secretary of State, Home Department	nil	nil	nil	680 – –
6	State Paper and Public Record Office	1	1,038 19 1	nil	nil
7	Privy Seal Office	nil	nil	nil	nil
8	Convict Establishment	nil	nil	118 4 –	63 5 7
9	Secretary of State, Foreign Department	2	189 5 4	nil	1,140 – –
10	Ditto – – Colonial ditto	2	nil	nil	907 6 1
11	Ditto – – War ditto, including Commissariat, Ordnance and Army Medical Department	8	3,537 – –	nil	2,451 – –
12	Commander-in-Chief	3	480 – –	nil	nil
13	Adjutant General	5	324 11 3	nil	nil
14	Quartermaster General	1	233 12 9	nil	51 17 2
15	Ditto – – – Ireland	nil	42 18 11	nil	nil
16	Judge Advocate General	nil	105 – –	nil	nil
17	Chelsea Hospital	nil	nil	nil	38 2 –
18	Royal Military College	3	150 15 –	49 16 –	nil
19	Kilmainham Hospital	nil	nil	nil	nil
20	Admiralty, and Subordinate Departments	2	3,420 – –	nil	nil
21	Naval and Victualling Yards, at Home	1	879 4 7	90 – –	120 17 1
22	Ditto – – – – – – Abroad (1859)	5	1,971 15 5	330 – –	nil
23	Paymaster General	nil	269 16 9	nil	nil
24	Comptroller General of the Exchequer	nil	nil	nil	nil
25	National Debt Office	nil	nil	nil	nil
26	Customs	nil	nil	nil	50,246 4 3
27	Inland Revenue	nil	nil	nil	2,408 14 11
28	Post Office	638	44,386 – –	nil	7,933 18 1
29	Mint	nil	125 – –	nil	nil
30	Audit Office	nil	nil	nil	nil
31	Commissioners Woods, &c.	4	1,520 – –	nil	nil
32	Commissioners Works, &c.	nil	330 18 –	54 12 –	158 14 2
33	Stationery Office	nil	146 4 10	nil	426 6 10
34	Registrar General, England	nil	350 – 7	110 – 6	nil
35	Ditto – – Scotland	nil	289 14 7	nil	nil
36	Poor Law Board, England	2	277 10 –	nil	nil
37	Ditto – – Ireland	nil	nil	nil	nil
38	Charity Commissioners	nil	356 11 9	nil	nil
39	Queen's Remembrancer (Exchequer)	nil	106 9 8	nil	nil
40	Civil Service Commissioners	nil	122 19 6	nil	nil
41	Emigration Office	nil	95 – –	nil	nil
42	Insolvent Debtors' Court	nil	nil	nil	nil
43	Queen's Prison	nil	nil	nil	46 2 1
44	Exchequer, &c., Scotland	2	255 – –	nil	nil
45	Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland	nil	255 1 10	nil	nil
46	Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	nil	nil	nil	nil
47	Board of Works, Ireland	nil	nil	nil	694 1 1
48	Board of Education, Ireland	3	899 – –	nil	nil
49	Board of Charitable Bequests, Ireland	nil	nil	nil	nil
50	Registrar General of Marriages, Ireland	nil	15 – –	nil	nil
51	Constabulary Office, including Receiver's Office, Ireland	2	640 2 11	nil	nil
52	Inspector of Lunatic Asylums' Office, Ireland	nil	46 10 5	nil	nil
		686	65,062 17 2	1,514 18 –	69,580 2 8

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
23 March 1861.

Persons employed, or in the Salaries, Emoluments, Allowances and Expenses, of all PUBLIC OFFICES or DEPARTMENTS.

Expenses.	Total.	DIMINUTION. Number of Persons.	Salaries.	Emoluments.	Retired Allowances.	Expenses.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- nil -	1,059 3 4	4	1,125 1 1	- nil -	- nil -	274 19 8	1,400 - 9
2,300 - -	3,300 19 2	- nil -	222 - -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	222 - -
- nil -	2,856 11 6	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	121 9 9	121 9 9
920 17 1	1,182 15 11	1	- nil	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
- nil -	680 - -	- nil -	412 10 -	- nil -	- nil -	352 4 3	764 14 3
- nil -	1,038 19 1	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	122 7 5	102 15 1	225 2 6
17 15 2	17 15 2	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
- nil -	181 9 7	4	91 - -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	91 - -
- nil -	1,329 5 4	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	818 11 1	818 11 1
- nil -	907 6 1	- nil -	502 5 -	- nil -	- nil -	532 13 6	1,034 18 6
- nil -	5,988 - -	- nil -	- nil -	52 - -	- nil -	- nil -	52 - -
77 17 11	557 17 11	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
1 12 10	326 4 1	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
- nil -	285 9 11	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
- nil -	42 18 11	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
- nil -	105 - -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
- nil -	38 2 -	- nil -	28 6 5	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	28 6 5
- nil -	200 11 -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	390 15 -	- nil -	390 15 -
- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
2,298 8 1	5,718 8 1	- nil -	- nil -	10 - -	1,817 9 3	- nil -	1,827 9 3
3,931 3 3	5,021 4 11	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
37 14 6	2,339 9 11	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	625 - -	- nil -	625 - -
54 11 8	324 8 5	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	225 - -	- nil -	225 - -
93 7 7	93 7 7	- nil -	47 16 4	- nil -	230 8 8	- nil -	278 5 -
61 1 9	61 1 9	- nil -	540 3 8	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	540 3 8
- nil -	50,246 4 3	552	87,325 - -	354 15 9	- nil -	4,307 8 5	91,987 4 2
72,067 3 11	74,475 18 10	26	897 - -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	897 - -
- nil -	52,319 18 1	- nil -	- nil -	303 19 4	- nil -	- nil -	303 19 4
- nil -	125 - -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	44 - -	- nil -	44 - -
- nil -	- nil -	2	997 10 -	- nil -	1,023 - -	51 1 -	2,071 11 -
- nil -	1,520 - -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	381 - -	- nil -	381 - -
20 3 3	564 7 5	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
137 1 11	709 13 7	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
393 18 11	854 - -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
405 8 7	695 3 2	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
- nil -	277 10 -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	120 - -	120 - -
- nil -	- nil -	3	909 11 -	500 - -	- nil -	- nil -	1,409 11 -
- nil -	356 11 9	3	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	18 2 3	18 2 3
- nil -	106 9 8	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	30 15 2	30 15 2
- nil -	122 19 6	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	311 16 3	311 16 3
- nil -	95 - -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
- nil -	46 2 1	- nil -	- 2 7	- nil -	- nil -	147 13 4	147 15 11
- nil -	255 - -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	20 - -	- nil -	20 - -
- nil -	255 1 10	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	712 19 3	260 9 4	973 8 7
- nil -	- nil -	1	410 7 11	- nil -	- nil -	50 8 6	460 16 5
- nil -	694 1 1	1	23 10 -	- nil -	- nil -	581 13 1	605 3 1
- nil -	899 - -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	1 10 6	1 10 6
22 - 8	37 - 8	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil.
- nil -	640 2 11	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	1 17 3	1 17 3
3 15 6	50 5 11	- nil -	- nil -	- nil -	314 7 8	- nil -	314 7 8
82,844 2 7	219,002 - 5	597	93,532 4 -	1,220 15 1	5,906 7 3	8,085 3 5	108,744 14 9

F. PEEL.

INCREASE AND DIMINUTION
(PUBLIC OFFICES).

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS

Of every INCREASE and DIMINUTION which has taken place, within the Year 1860, in all PUBLIC OFFICES or DEPARTMENTS;—(pursuant to Act 4 & 5 WILL. IV. c. 24).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *March* 1861.

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND).

AN ACCOUNT by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in *Ireland*, to the 31st March 1861, of the AMOUNTS placed at their Disposal for LOANS by the Acts herein enumerated, showing the AMOUNTS ADVANCED, the AMOUNTS UNISSUED, the REPAYMENTS into the Exchequer on Account thereof, the BALANCE of Principal and Interest outstanding, distinguishing each Class of Loans, and showing the Amounts Advanced and Repaid during the Year ended 31st March 1861.

(*PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT* 19 *VICT.* c. 18, s. 10.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
10 *June* 1861.

AN ACCOUNT by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in *Ireland*, to 31st March 1861, of the Amounts placed at REPAYMENTS into the Exchequer on Account thereof, the BALANCE of Principal and Interest outstanding, distinguishing

ACTS AND AMOUNTS AUTHORISED TO BE ISSUED.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	For what Purpose Issued.	AMOUNT ISSUED. £. s. d.
By Act 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 33 - - -	500,000 – –			
– „ „ Re-issued -	244,650 – –			
– Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 108 - - -	100,000 – –			
– Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 88, 50,000 *l.*, of which 4,000 *l.* was made grant - - -	46,000 – –			
TOTAL Issued in Exchequer Bills		890,650 – –	Public Works - -	890,650 – –
By Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 44, 15,000 *l.* quarterly to 5 January 1847 - - -	210,000 – –			
– Act 9 Vict. c. 1, and Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 108. - - - - - - -	145,000 – –		Public Works -	335,446 3 8
– Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 85, 15,000 *l.* quarterly to 5 January 1852 - - -	300,000 – –			
– Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 106, Loan Commissioners - - - - - -	370,000 – –		Arterial Drainage -	2,075,893 17 8
– Act 12 Vict. c. 23, for Drainage and other Public Works - - - -	200,000 – –			
– Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 51, Re-issues, being out of the Repayments made under Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 87 - - -	138,648 15 7			
– Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 31, for Drainage and other Public Works - - -	800,000 – –		Relief Works, 9 Vict. c. 1 - - -	226,349 19 11
– Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 51, 15,000 *l.* quarterly to 5 January 1857 - - -	300,000 – –			
– Act 19 Vict. c. 18, 15,000 *l.* per quarter for 5 years, commencing 5 April 1857 - - - - - - -	300,000 – –			
TOTAL authorised to be Issued out of the Consolidated Fund -		2,763,648 15 7		
TOTALS - - - £.		3,654,298 15 7	- - - - £.	3,528,340 1 3
Deduct Issues - - - - £.		3,528,340 1 3		
Leaving to be Issued - - - £.		125,958 14 4		

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
15 May 1861.

their Disposal for Loans by the Acts herein enumerated, showing the Amounts Advanced, the Amounts Unissued, the each Class of Loans, and showing the Amounts Advanced and Repaid during the Year ended 31st March 1861.

REMISSIONS.	REPAYMENTS into EXCHEQUER.		BALANCES.		Of the Totals in the preceding Columns there were Advanced and Repaid in the Year ending 31 March 1861; viz.:	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Advances.	Repayments.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,080 9 5	752,922 10 7	273,981 5 10	135,647 – –	50,488 6 8	– – –	6,685 7 10
2,250 12 3	239,025 10 –	49,259 – 11	94,170 1 5	26,650 – 9	777 – –	7,915 19 4
By Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 130. 1,185,422 8 10	175,288 10 8	487,822 7 1	715,182 18 2	21,840 5 10	118,673 13 10	194,838 11 10
By Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 75. 156,678 1 10	69,671 18 1	18,666 3 2	—	—	—	—
1,346,431 12 4	1,236,908 9 4	829,728 17 –	944,999 19 7	98,978 13 3	119,450 13 10	209,439 19 –

319.

John Trimmer,
Accountant.

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND).

ACCOUNT by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in *Ireland*, to 31 March 1861, of the AMOUNTS placed at their Disposal for LOANS; also, showing the AMOUNTS ADVANCED and REPAID during the Year ended 31 March 1861.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 19 *Vict. c.* 18, *s.* 10.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
10 *June* 1861.

319.

Under 1 *oz.*

QUIT RENTS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 July 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "showing the Gross and Net Amounts of IRISH QUIT and CROWN RENTS, as received and applied by the COMMISSIONERS of WOODS and FORESTS in each Year, from the 5th day of January 1857 to the 5th day of January 1861 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 106, of Session 1857-8)."

RECEIPT.

PERIOD.	Quit and Crown Rents.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1857-58 - - - - - -	48,150 10 9	1,149 3 11	49,299 14 8
1858-59 - - - - - -	48,297 14 7	1,181 14 11	49,479 9 6
1859-60 - - - - - -	47,042 15 5	1,315 6 1	48,358 1 6
1860-61 - - - - - -	46,269 18 4	1,390 13 11	47,660 12 3

EXPENDITURE.

PERIOD.	Per Centage and Expenses of the Collectors of Inland Revenue.	Rates and Taxes, including Property Tax Allowed.	Other Payments.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1857-58 - - - -	881 14 9	2,314 18 4	619 4 3	3,815 17 4
1858-59 - - - -	1,058 4 7	1,251 1 1	333 12 1	2,642 17 9
1859-60 - - - -	1,033 2 8	1,642 5 7	415 1 7	3,090 9 10
1860-61 - - - -	1,014 16 1	1,415 7 5	611 17 2	3,042 - 8

	RECEIPT.	EXPENDITURE.	SURPLUS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1857-58 - - - - - -	49,299 14 8	3,815 17 4	45,483 17 4
1858-59 - - - - - -	49,479 9 6	2,642 17 9	46,836 11 9
1859-60 - - - - - -	48,358 1 6	3,090 9 10	45,267 11 8
1860-61 - - - - - -	47,660 12 3	3,042 - 8	44,618 11 7

Office of Woods, &c,
30 July 1861.

James Howard,
Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

QUIT RENTS (IRELAND).

RETURN showing the Gross and Net Amounts of Irish Quit and Crown Rents, as received and applied by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in each Year, from 5 January 1857 to 5 January 1861 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 106, of Session 1857–8).

(Sir Edward Grogan.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed.*
1 *August* 1861.

REDUNDANT LIST (PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 July 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of PERSONS on the REDUNDANT LIST of the PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS at the Commencement of the Year 1860; the Number that have Died or become Incapable of Service during the Year; the Number that have Re-entered the Public Service during the Year; the Number that have been Added to the List during the Year; and the Number that remained on the List at the Close of the Year 1860."

ABSTRACT of the undermentioned RETURNS.

Number.	DEPARTMENT.	Number on the List at the Commencement of the Year 1860.	Number that Died or became Incapable of Service during the Year.	Number that Re-entered the Service during the Year.	Number that were Added during the Year.	Number that Remained at the Close of the Year 1860.
1	Admiralty - - -	3	- -	- -	- -	3
2	War Department -	1	- -	1	—	—
3	Customs - - - -	1	- -	9	17	9
4	Inland Revenue - -	25	- -	37	29	17
5	Office of Woods, &c. -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
6	Council Office, Ireland	2	- -	- -	- -	2
7	Public Record Office -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
8	Emigration Office -	1	- -	- -	- -	1
	TOTALS - - -	35	- -	47	46	34

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 30 July 1861.

F. PEEL.

REDUNDANT LIST
(PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS).

RETURN of the Number of Persons on the REDUNDANT LIST of the PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS at the Commencement of the Year 1860; the Number that have Died or become Incapable of Service during the Year; the Number that have Re-entered the Public Service during the Year; the Number that have been Added during the Year; and the Number that remained on the List at the Close of the Year 1860.

(*Mr. Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *July* 1861.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 February 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of LICENSES granted under the ACTS 23 & 24 Vict. c. 27 and c. 107, distinguishing the Number granted under each separate Head of Charge; and also the Number granted to Persons Licensed to sell BEER to be drunk on the Premises, in each CITY, BOROUGH, and COUNTY, in *England* and *Ireland*."

ENGLAND AND WALES.

CITIES and BOROUGHS.	To keep a Refreshment House.		Licenses to Keepers of Refreshment Houses to sell Foreign Wine to be consumed on the Premises.		To Shopkeepers to retail Foreign or British Wine not to be consumed on the Premises.		Number of Refreshment House and Wine Licenses granted to Persons Licensed to sell Beer to be drunk on the Premises.	
	Rent or Value of House.		Rent or Value of House.		Rent or Value of House.			
	Under £. 20 at 10*s*. 6*d*.	£. 20 or upwards at £. 1. 1*s*.	Under £. 50 at £. 3. 3*s*.	£. 50 or upwards at £. 5. 5*s*.	Under £. 50 at £. 2. 2*s*.	£. 50 or upwards at £. 3. 3*s*.	Refreshment House Licenses.	Wine Licenses.
Abingdon	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Andover	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashton-under-Lyne	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banbury	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Barnstaple	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bath	4	17	—	—	2	4	—	—
Beaumaris District	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Beccles	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bedford	—	3	1	2	—	—	1	1
Berwick-on-Tweed	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beverley	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Bewdley	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Birmingham	16	78	11	10	1	2	25	17
Blackburn	25	14	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bodmin	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolton	9	8	3	—	—	—	3	3
Boston	4	5	—	—	2	1	—	—
Bradford (Yorkshire)	—	19	9	3	1	2	11	11
Brecknock	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgwater	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgnorth	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Brighton	26	24	1	2	6	6	2	—
Bristol	23	55	6	6	9	4	16	10
Bury	21	9	—	—	—	—	3	—
Bury St. Edmund's	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—
Cambridge	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury	15	12	2	—	2	1	2	2
Cardiff District	6	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardigan District	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Carlisle	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen and Llanelly	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon District	13	19	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chatham	9	9	3	—	—	—	2	2
Cheltenham	1	6	3	2	1	1	3	3
Chester	8	11	2	—	1	—	2	1
Chesterfield	6	4	1	—	—	—	2	—
Chichester	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chippenham	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Christchurch	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cirencester	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Clitheroe	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cockermouth	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Colchester	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coventry	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—

(*continued*)

ENGLAND and WALES—*continued.*

CITIES and BOROUGHS.	To keep a Refreshment House.		Licenses to Keepers of Refreshment Houses to sell Foreign Wine to be consumed on the Premises.		To Shopkeepers to retail Foreign or British Wine not to be consumed on the Premises.		Number of Refreshment House and Wine Licenses granted to Persons Licensed to sell Beer to be drunk on the Premises.	
	Rent or Value of House.		Rent or Value of House.		Rent or Value of House.			
	Under £. 20 at 10 *s.* 6 *d.*	£. 20 or upwards at £. 1. 1 *s.*	Under £. 50 at £. 3. 3 *s.*	£. 50 or upwards at £. 5. 5 *s.*	Under £. 50 at £. 2. 2 *s.*	£. 50 or upwards at £. 3. 3 *s.*	Refreshment House Licenses.	Wine Licenses.
Dartmouth	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Daventry	—	3	1	—	2	—	1	1
Denbigh District	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derby	8	15	2	—	—	1	2	2
Devizes	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Devonport	3	10	—	—	—	1	—	—
Doncaster	18	11	—	1	1	—	1	1
Dorchester	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dover	2	15	1	1	1	—	2	2
Droitwich	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dudley	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	—
Evesham	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter	16	19	2	2	1	—	—	—
Eye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faversham	4	3	—	—	4	—	—	—
Finsbury	—	240	14	23	12	32	32	28
Flint District	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Folkestone	2	5	1	—	—	2	—	—
Frome	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateshead	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gloucester	5	8	—	—	—	2	—	—
Grantham	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenwich	14	53	—	1	1	3	—	—
Grimsby	13	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Guildford	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax	1	9	—	—	—	2	—	—
Hartlepool	2	7	1	—	2	—	1	1
Harwich	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hastings	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haverfordwest District	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Helston	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hereford	2	6	1	—	1	2	—	—
Horsham	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Huddersfield	6	8	1	—	2	1	1	1
Hull	72	9	5	2	3	3	2	2
Huntingdon	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hythe	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ipswich	8	6	—	—	1	1	—	—
Keadall	8	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
Kidderminster	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Knaresborough	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lambeth	1	118	18	8	1	3	22	24
Lancaster	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Launceston	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds	65	72	5	3	2	2	9	6
Leicester	2	16	2	—	—	1	3	2
Leominster	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewes	3	21	1	1	—	2	1	1
Litchfield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lincoln	1	9	3	2	—	—	3	4
Liskeard	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool	83	266	19	18	3	9	42	35
London	—	87	1	22	1	5	16	14
Ludlow	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymington	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Lynn Regis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macclesfield	10	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
Maidstone	4	8	—	1	—	2	—	—
Maldon	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—

ENGLAND and WALES—*continued.*

CITIES and BOROUGHS.	To keep a Refreshment House.		Licenses to Keepers of Refreshment Houses to sell Foreign Wine to be consumed on the Premises.		To Shopkeepers to retail Foreign or British Wine not to be consumed on the Premises.		Number of Refreshment House and Wine Licenses, granted to Persons Licensed to sell Beer to be drunk on the Premises.	
	Rent or Value of House.		Rent or Value of House.		Rent or Value of House.			
	Under £. 20 at 10 *s.* 6 *d.*	£. 20 or upwards at £. 1. 1 *s.*	Under £. 50 at £. 3. 3 *s.*	£. 50 or upwards at £. 5. 5 *s.*	Under £. 50 at £. 2. 2 *s.*	£. 50 or upwards at £. 3. 3 *s.*	Refreshment House Licenses.	Wine Licenses.
Malton	1	-	-	-	3	—	—	—
Manchester	52	140	32	21	8	10	61	52
Margate	18	16	-	-	4	1	—	—
Marylebone	-	169	3	13	1	15	15	15
Merthyr Tidvil	8	10	1	-	-	-	1	1
Midhurst	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth District	5	17	-	-	-	-	1	1
Montgomery District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morpeth	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newark-on-Trent	8	1	-	-	1	—	—	—
Newcastle-under-Lyne	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	11	6	2	3	1	9	7
Newport (Isle of Wight)	3	3	-	-	1	—	—	—
Northallerton	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton	1	15	2	2	1	-	4	4
Norwich	8	11	1	-	1	6	1	1
Nottingham	7	21	2	2	2	1	5	4
Oldham	25	13	-	-	2	1	2	1
Oxford	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pembroke District	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penryn and Falmouth	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penzance	4	5	-	1	2	—	—	—
Peterborough	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	13	39	5	2	1	-	4	4
Pontefract	2	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Poole	2	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Portsmouth	13	27	1	2	2	1	4	1
Preston	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading	4	12	1	-	1	—	—	—
Reigate	-	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Retford, East	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Richmond	2	1	-	-	2	2	—	—
Ripon	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rochdale	18	7	-	-	1	-	2	—
Rochester	3	1	-	-	2	—	—	—
Salford	18	7	2	1	-	-	3	3
Salisbury	7	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sandwich, Deal, and Walmer	8	4	-	-	2	1	1	—
Scarborough	1	5	1	-	1	1	1	1
Shaftesbury	1	-	1	-	1	—	—	—
Sheffield	13	42	7	3	-	1	8	7
Shoreham	-	1	-	-	1	—	—	—
Shrewsbury	3	10	1	1	2	—	—	—
Southampton	3	29	1	4	1	-	5	5
South Shields	3	4	-	-	1	—	—	—
Southwark	2	60	8	4	3	2	17	12
Stafford	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stamford	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stockport	16	10	3	-	1	-	3	3
Stockton	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke-upon-Trent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stroud	5	6	-	-	1	3	—	—
Sunderland	21	22	4	-	-	1	3	2
Swansea District	14	17	1	1	1	-	2	2
Tamworth	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton	1	5	-	1	-	-	1	1
Tavistock	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	1
Thetford	-	-	-	-	2	—	—	—
Thirsk	-	-	-	-	2	—	—	—
Totnes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tower Hamlets	9	361	63	24	13	7	90	79

ENGLAND and WALES—*continued.*

CITIES and BOROUGHS.	To keep a Refreshment House.		Licenses to Keepers of Refreshment Houses to sell Foreign Wine to be consumed on the Premises.		To Shopkeepers to retail Foreign or British Wine not to be consumed on the Premises.		Number of Refreshment House and Wine Licenses granted to Persons Licensed to sell Beer to be drunk on the Premises.	
	Rent or Value of House.		Rent or Value of House.		Rent or Value of House.			
	Under £. 20 at 10 *s.* 6 *d.*	£. 20 or upwards at £. 1. 1 *s.*	Under £. 50 at £3. 3 *s.*	£. 50 or upwards at £. 5. 5 *s.*	Under £. 50 at £. 2. 2 *s.*	£. 50 or upwards at £. 3. 3 *s.*	Refreshment House Licenses.	Wine Licenses.
Truro	5	6	-	-	1	1	—	—
Tynemouth and North Shields	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield	12	2	-	-	1	—	—	—
Walsall	3	4	-	-	1	—	—	—
Wareham	-	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Warrington	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	1
Warwick	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wenlock	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westminster	3	327	5	31	2	8	16	16
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	1	3	-	-	1	—	—	—
Whitby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitehaven	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wigan	-	-	-	-	-	1	—	—
Winchester	-	3	-	1	—	—	—	—
Windsor	-	2	-	-	-	1	—	—
Wolverhampton	10	14	-	-	-	1	—	—
Worcester	12	14	1	2	1	6	6	3
Wycombe	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarmouth	11	14	-	-	7	1	—	—
York	21	23	2	-	5	2	—	—
COUNTIES, Excluding Cities and Boroughs.								
Anglesea	3	2	-	-	1	—	—	—
Bedfordshire	1	3	-	-	7	—	—	—
Berkshire	1	4	4	-	2	1	—	—
Buckinghamshire	2	2	-	-	3	—	—	—
Cambridgeshire	5	2	-	-	5	—	—	—
Carmarthenshire	2	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Carnarvonshire	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheshire	48	16	6	-	7	-	3	3
Cornwall	27	2	-	-	2	—	—	—
Cumberland	11	4	-	-	1	-	1	—
Denbighshire	5	4	1	-	-	-	1	1
Derbyshire	7	2	4	-	2	-	4	4
Devonshire	19	9	2	-	6	—	—	—
Dorsetshire	-	-	-	-	7	—	—	—
Durham	8	9	4	-	4	1	5	4
Essex	19	25	3	1	8	1	3	3
Flintshire	3	6	-	-	1	—	—	—
Glamorganshire	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucestershire	4	-	1	-	5	-	1	1
Hampshire	8	18	3	-	9	1	2	2
Herefordshire	-	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Hertfordshire	4	3	3	-	6	1	1	1
Huntingdonshire	-	-	-	-	1	—	—	—
Kent	17	52	8	-	27	4	3	3
Lancashire	83	42	14	2	4	2	20	10
Leicestershire	5	3	-	-	-	1	1	—
Lincolnshire	22	4	1	-	27	1	1	1
Merionethshire	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	32	84	13	9	20	23	16	16
Monmouthshire	5	9	6	-	-	-	5	3
Montgomeryshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	10	-	1	-	24	3	—	—
Northamptonshire	3	1	1	-	5	-	1	1

ENGLAND and WALES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	To keep a Refreshment House.		Licenses to Keepers of Refreshment Houses to sell Foreign Wine to be consumed on the Premises.		To Shopkeepers to retail Foreign or British Wine not to be consumed on the Premises.		Number of Refreshment House and Wine Licenses granted to Persons Licensed to sell Beer to be drunk on the Premises.	
	Rent or Value of House.		Rent or Value of House.		Rent or Value of House.			
	Under £. 20 at 10*s.* 6*d.*	£. 20 or upwards at £. 1. 1*s.*	Under £. 50 at £. 3. 3*s.*	£. 50 or upwards at £. 5. 5*s.*	Under £. 50 at £. 2. 2*s.*	£. 50 or upwards at £. 3. 3*s.*	Refreshment House Licenses.	Wine Licenses.
Northumberland	3	1	-	-	2	—	—	—
Nottinghamshire	4	1	1	-	3	-	1	1
Oxfordshire	3	2	3	-	1	-	4	3
Pembrokeshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radnorshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shropshire	3	5	-	-	4	-	1	1
Somersetshire	7	3	4	-	7	-	4	4
Staffordshire	89	56	4	-	3	3	1	1
Suffolk	10	8	-	-	18	-	1	1
Surrey	9	26	4	4	11	5	6	6
Sussex	1	5	1	1	11	3	2	—
Warwickshire	5	11	3	1	4	1	4	2
Westmoreland	5	2	-	-	1	—	—	—
Wiltshire	2	1	1	-	2	1	—	—
Worcestershire	9	7	3	1	7	-	5	3
Yorkshire	96	40	12	2	34	-	14	10
TOTAL England and Wales	1,801	3,521	396	251	481	233	593	489

IRELAND.

CITIES and BOROUGHS.							
Belfast	7	3	-	-	-	-	
Clonmell	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Drogheda	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Dublin	4	11	-	-	-	-	
Dundalk	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Londonderry	-	2	-	-	1	-	
Waterford	-	-	-	-	1	-	
COUNTIES, Excluding Cities and Boroughs.							
Cavan	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Cork	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Fermanagh	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Wicklow	-	-	-	-	1	-	
TOTAL Ireland	15	17	-	-	5	1	

The Acts for the general sale of Beer by retail do not extend to Ireland.

ABSTRACT:								
England and Wales	1,801	3,521	396	251	481	233	593	489
Ireland	15	17	-	-	5	1	—	—
TOTAL	1,816	3,538	396	251	486	234	593	489

Inland Revenue Office,
7 March 1861.

W. M. Maxon,
Chief Accountant.

RETURN of the Number of LICENSES granted under the ACTS 23 & 24 Vict. c. 27 and c. 107, distinguishing the Number granted under each separate Head of Charge; and also the Number granted to Persons Licensed to sell BEER to be drunk on the Premises, in each CITY, BOROUGH, and COUNTY, in *England* and *Ireland*.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *March* 1861.

Under 1 *oz.*

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 August 1860;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT "of the Amount of Fees received by the Registrar of Designs, for Fees during the Period of Five Years, ending on the 1st day of July 1860, on the Registration of Designs, under the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, distinguishing the Classes named in that Act for which they were received:"

"And, under the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 65, the Amount paid by the Registrar of Designs during the above-named Period to the Consolidated Fund on account of such Fees."

(*Mr. Scholefield.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *February* 1861.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of Fees received by the Registrar of Designs for Fees during the period of Five Years ending on the 1st day of July 1860, on the Registration of Designs, under the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100, distinguishing the Classes named in that Act for which they were Received:—And, under the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 65, the Amount Paid by the Registrar of Designs during the above-named period to the Consolidated Fund on account of such Fees.

ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.

	PROVISIONAL.			COMPLETE REGISTRATIONS.																
				CLASSES.													Registration Fees.	Transfers, Searches, Inspections.	Total Fees.	Total Receipts on Provisional and Complete Registrations.
	Registration Fees.	Transfers, Searches, &c.	Total Fees.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.				
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
1 July 1855 to 30 June 1856	1 19	– 5	2 4	654 –	16 –	18 –	76 –	204 10	241 –	6 3	11 –	– 1	147 1	22 5	119 –	30 15	1,545 15	6 14	1,552 9	1,554 13
1 July 1856 to 30 June 1857	– 19	– 1	1 –	703 4	26 –	23 –	72 –	147 –	274 –	9 10	4 –	– 2	170 8	21 –	101 –	32 15	1,583 19	8 19	1,592 18	1,593 18
1 July 1857 to 30 June 1858	– 16	– –	– 16	690 –	14 –	26 –	58 –	147 –	235 –	4 1	21 –	– –	120 2	23 10	73 –	25 5	1,436 18	11 5	1,448 3	1,448 19
1 July 1858 to 30 June 1859	– 19	– –	– 19	792 –	34 –	16 –	67 –	123 –	345 –	3 3	15 –	– –	235 11	35 10	81 5	45 15	1,793 4	15 5	1,808 9	1,809 8
1 July 1859 to 30 June 1860	1 13	– 1	1 14	723 –	30 –	12 –	78 –	107 –	471 –	3 14	8 –	– –	389 1	44 5	134 5	50 15	2,051 –	8 17	2,059 17	2,061 11
TOTAL - - £.	6 6	– 7	6 13	3,562 4	120 –	95 –	351 –	728 10	1,566 –	26 11	59 –	– 3	1,062 3	146 10	508 10	185 5	8,410 16	51 –	8,461 16	8,468 9

USEFUL OR NON-ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.

	PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.			COMPLETE REGISTRATIONS.				Total Fees, Provisional and Complete.
	Registration Fees.	Transfers, Searches, Inspections.	Total Fees.	Registration Fees.	Stamps, including Stamps on Transfers.	Transfers, Searches, Inspections.	Total Fees and Stamps.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 July 1855 to 30 June 1856 - - - -	52 – –	3 7 –	55 7 –	605 – –	605 – –	10 5 –	1,220 5 –	1,275 12 –
1 July 1856 to 30 June 1857 - - - -	61 – –	4 6 –	65 6 –	725 – –	725 – –	13 – –	1,463 – –	1,528 6 –
1 July 1857 to 30 June 1858 - - - -	48 – –	3 11 –	51 11 –	520 – –	520 – –	10 16 –	1,050 16 –	1,102 7 –
1 July 1858 to 30 June 1859 - - - -	43 – –	5 5 –	48 5 –	415 – –	415 – –	9 8 –	839 8 –	887 13 –
1 July 1859 to 30 June 1860 - - - -	38 – –	3 15 –	41 15 –	430 – –	435 – –	8 17 –	878 17 –	920 12 –
TOTAL - - - £.	242 – –	20 4 –	262 4 –	2,695 – –	2,700 – –	52 6 –	5,452 6 –	5,714 10 –

TOTAL Amount of REGISTRATION FEES paid by the Registrar of Designs to the Consolidated Fund during the period of Five Years ending 30th June 1860.

	£. s. d.
Ornamental Designs - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8,468 9 –
Useful or Non-ornamental Designs - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,714 10 –
£.	14,182 19 –

Designs Office,
10 September 1860.

Clement Johnson,
Registrar.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS.

ACCOUNT of the Amount of Fees received by the Registrar of Designs for Fees during the Period of Five Years ending on 1st July 1860, on the Registration of Designs, under the Act 5 & 6 Vict., c. 100, distinguishing the Classes named in that Act for which they were received, &c.

(*Mr. Scholefield.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *February* 1861.

15.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 April 1861; —*for*,

PARTICULARS "of MEMORIALS presented to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, respecting the CHARGES in Aid of Collection of REVENUE imposed in 1860."

Treasury Chambers, 1861.

— 1. —

LONDON MEMORIAL.

To the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir, London, March 1861.

WE, the undersigned merchants, brokers, and traders of the Port of London, beg leave to claim your attention to the results of certain new taxes imposed on the trade and commerce of the country in the last Session of Parliament "in aid of the charges for collection of revenue."

Many of your memorialists were opposed to these new taxes at the time of their creation, upon the generally recognised principle, that the main object of taxation is to produce the largest amount of revenue with the least possible inconvenience to its payers, neither of which conditions are fulfilled by these new imposts; while they cause great trouble, obstruction, and delay, both to merchants, traders, and revenue collectors, for which the extremely slender financial results offer no adequate compensation.

These new taxes have now been in operation for a period sufficient, fairly to test their pecuniary value; as well as the consumption of time, clerical labour, constant delays arising from error in calculations, unavoidable in the intricacy of many of the items, and the immense multiplication of figures which have thus been created.

Thus the tax of ¼ per cent. on the Customs Revenue is equivalent to little more than a fee of 1 *s.* upon every entry for payment of duty in the United Kingdom. Payment of all such fees was abolished about 25 years since, as being alike unwise and impolitic; but the tax as now levied requires special calculation for every entry, and the employment of a series of figures, which under the existing forms of business have in each case to be repeated several times, thus causing an immense number of varying calculations for an income of little more than 50,000 *l.*

The One Penny Stamp on Units of Entry is yet more intricate, vexatious, and obstructive, owing to their varying and complex application, in some cases including many packages in one unit; in others dividing one package into several units; so that it has been found necessary to establish "A Tariff of Units." Thus while large sacrifices of revenue have been made to establish simplicity and freedom in the national tariff, this tax has engendered the necessity of establishing a small tariff, which brings its irritating and hindering powers into action upon every article, however unimportant or insignificant, of the imports or exports of the United Kingdom, frequently stopping the delivery and clearance of cargoes, involving delays, consumption of time, and obstructions to commerce, for which the revenue of 130,000 *l.* raised upon the entire commerce of the country, is an utterly inadequate compensation.

Again, the Penny Stamp on Delivery Orders has been prolific in delays,

contention, and difficulty of collection, raising nice points of law as to ownership, and from its nature constantly open to variation in its application; it is believed that this tax yields little more than 5,000 *l.* per annum, while its application has given rise to more annoyance and discontent than any other source of Customs Revenue.

The Threepenny Tax on Warrants (which appears to yield the small sum of 9,000 *l.*), although not liable to many of the objections which exist in regard to these other taxes, yet is found to be extremely partial in its application, being mainly paid in the Port of London, in consequence of such documents being little used at the other ports; tending also to the gradual disuse of a most valuable commercial document. So also the tax on bills of lading proves in practice unequal, troublesome, and inquisitorial.

Your memorialists respectfully suggest that whatever taxation the State may require, should be raised in the mode least onerous and annoying to the class from which it is to be obtained, and they earnestly hope that provision may be made for the abolition of these small vexatious duties in the forthcoming financial statement, as being alike annoying and obstructive to trade and commerce, without equivalent advantage to the revenue,

Matheson & Co.
Thomson, Hankey, & Co.
Heath & Co.
Small & Co.
Dent, Palmer, & Co.
Alexander Fletcher & Co.
M'Calment, Son, & Co,
Chalmers, Guthrie & Co.
Baring, Brothers & Co.
Anty. Gibbs & Sons.
Fred. Huth & Co.
Cattleys & Carr.
Knowles & Foster.
Forbes, Forbes, & Co.
Rt. J. Moorsom.
John Chapman & Co.
Robert Brooks & Co.
(An illegible signature.)
Frith, Sands, & Co.
R. Lindsay & Co.
Gledstanes & Co.
Geo. Peabody & Co.
Wm. Bell & Co.
Somes, Mullens, & Co.
Crawford, Colvin, & Co.
Arbuthnot, Latham, & Co.
Morris, Prevost, & Co.
Cavan, Bros., & Co.
Neidman, Hunt, & Co.
Pro Richard and Thomas Neave, W. D. Jackson.
J. Cockburn & Co.
Forster & Smith.
H. Waithman & Co.
Rob. Benson & Co.
Blackburn & Robinson.
Harvey, Band, & Co.
Sadler, Harrison, & Co.
Rew, Kington, & Co.
Leckie & Co.
F. & H. Collier.
Gregson & Co.
Lane, Hankey, & Co.
Horne, Miller, & Co.
R. Thurburn.
John K. Gilliatt & Co.
Bennett, Bros., & Co.
Barff & Co.
A. W. & W. & C. Fletcher.
Siordet A. Meyer & Co.
R. and W. Lyall.
W. W. Stables & Co.
Willis, Gunn, & Co.
Novelli & Co.
Rouquette, Sillem, & Co.
M'Grouther, Janvrin, & Co.
Reid and Van Weede.
W. S. Bruce.
Strachan & Co.
Claud Trehein Heiss.
Tho. Hibert.
E. Denny & Co.
Wright & Langridge.
Rob. Porter & Co.
Edward Bryain & Co.
A. M. Reid.
John B. Drayton.
Josh. M. Holworthy & Co.
Dangar & Co.
Toulmin, Livingston, & Co.
Findlay & Durham.
Hinch, Brothers, & Co.
Bromham & Lewis.
W. C. & H. Harnett.
Ch. Dormer & Co.
Augs. Toulmin.
W. & H. Laird.
Laird, Fletcher, & Co.
John Noyes.
Glover, Brothers.
Rudge da Costa & Co.
R. E. Ridley.
Geo. Pickering.
Z. C. Pearson & Co.
Pro Sinclair, Hamilton, & Co., S. Walthew.
Sanderson, Frys, Rigge, & Co.
Richardson, Bros., & Co.
Gonne & Co.
A. Wright & Co.
Chas. Hawkins.
W. G. Garraway & Co.
Henry Dresser & Co.
W. Rogers & Co.
Thos. Jas. Rudall.
Seymour Smith.
Boddington & Co.
Wm. E. Bowyer.
Daniel, Colvill, & George.
Allen, Gunning, & Azuill.
Peek Brothers & Co., 20, Eastcheap.
C. & C. J. Coles, 86, Great Tower-street.
S. Rucker & Co.
Layton, Hulbert & Co.
Corrie & Co.
Moffatt, Neal & Co.
Antrim, Parr & Co.
James Cook & Co.
James Steains & Co.
Robt. Hutchinson.
Keeling & Hunt.
David Lloyd & Co.
Harrisons & Crosfield.
Louis, Peat & Mackay.
Gifford & Co.
W. J. & H. Thompson.
Finnis & Fisher.
Arthur Capel & Co.
Laing & Merridew.
Mayo & Man.
Moffatt & Co.
R. M. Holborn & Sons.
Lord, Stovell & Co.
J. A. Rucker & Bencraft.
Parry, Brown & Co.
John O'Meara & Co.
A. S. Chittenden & Co.
Henderson & Constable.
Matthie & Sandeman.
Ripley, Brothers.
Kemble, Trower & Martin.
Whitmore & Griffith.
William Coles.
Hadow & Son.
Cock, Spavin & Co.
Ewart, Maccaughey & Co.
Tuke & Casson.
Lewis, Brothers.
Podmore & Hester.
Luckie, Brothers & Co.
Chas. Sutherland & Co.
Oliver & Scruton.
Absolom, Crocker & Co.
Rothwell, Marshall & Co.
Ferguson & Forster.
Paines & Young.
Patry & Pasteur.
Trueman & Rouse.
Lloyd, Matheson & Co.
Pritchett & Sons.
W. T. Sargant & Son.
Pickernell, Brothers.
Barber, Nephew & Co.
T. Gray & Walker.
Tetley, Brothers.

Townend, Brothers.
E. J. & H. Marsh.
H. Watherston.
H. H. & S. Budgett & Co.
Kirch & Son.
Bullivant & Wilson.
Hallam, Appleton & Co.
G. Walker.
Cobbett & Lines.
(An illegible signature.)
Chenery & Barker.
Mitchell & Co.
Brown, Buckley & Co.
Newton, Weight & Co.
Thos. Kilby & Co.
(An illegible signature.)
Nicholson, Harris, Coalbank & Co.
Thomas, Cooper & Co.
Rowley & Davis.
Edmunds, Turner & Co.
Woodward & Podmore.
Durden & Burbidge.
Hutchinson, Gibbon & Baxter.
J. G. Eardensohn & Co.
Porter & Co.
J. V. Drake & Co.
Martinez, Gassiot, & Co.
W. H. Carey & Sons.
Beerbohm, Magnus, & Co.
Matthew Clark & Sons.
Frededrick and Edmund Godsell.
Shotton & Boats.
Octavius Phillips & Co.
Gray & Clark.
J. & W. Ashby.
Dingwall, Portal & Co.
Hills & Underwood.
Philpott, Cooper & Co.
Scholey, Darwen & Miller.
Trower, Lawson & Trower.
Geo. G. Sandeman, Sons & Co.
B. Field & Son.
Johnston & Son.
(An illegible signature.)
Ruck, Fenwick & Ruck.
Dent, Urwick & Dent.
R. Tibbs & Co.
Ogilby, Moore & Co.
Warre Brothers.
Wm. J. M. D. Seymour & W. R. Seymour.
Fred. Giesler.
Grant, Hodgson & Co.
Michaelis, Boyd & Co.
Swindell, Bankhead & Co.
Drake, Kleinwart & Cohen.
Ferguson, Horsley & Co.
T. Pillans (for Memorial against taxes).
Davison, Newman & Co.
Fry & Davison.
Andrew Lusk & Co.
Smythe & Co.
Cross & Gordon.
Smith, Barry & Co.
Moul & Sons.
Cunliffe, Dobson & Co.
William Cooper & Co.
Bremer, Bennett & Bremer.
Pye, Field & Tanqueray.
Randells & Co.
Fisenden & Co.
Warin & Stanbury.
Dawson, Campbell & Co.
H. Dolton.
T. W. Bradley & Co.
Meredith & Robertson.
Geo. Croshaw & Co.
Lightly & Simon.
Woodward, Brothers.
Henry Butler & Son.
T. M. Waters, Penfold & Co.
Atkinson, Catling & Co.
Edmund Phillips & Son.
Sunley & Maughan.
Grinnell, Tincker & Morgan.
H. W. Cragg & Co.
Pro Thomas Merry & Son, J. & H. Merry.
Ridley & Co.
Cornelius Pugh & Co.
Knill and Grant.
W. C. Laminns & Co.
(An illegible signature.)
Ph. Davis & Co.
M. T. Ring & Co.
Cookes & Co.
August Faber & Co.
Cockburn, Smithes, Black & C.
Marks, Godfray & Co.
Costello & Co.
Hardwicke, Gibson & Co.
Clements & Turner.
Beale & Holland.
R. M. Herbert & Co.
H. D. & J. Blyth, Green & Co.
Henry Tatham & Co.
John & Charles White & Co.
Davidson & Co.
Charles & George Shadbolt.
Morrison, Dillon & Co.
Blumberg & Co.
G. L. Jackson & Sons.
Bremner & Till.
Pro Allen, Murray & Co., W. S. Jewett.
Hopcraft & Broadwater.
Rangel, Woollett & Co.
Fenall & Keane.
Edw. Stone & Co.
Geo. W. Davis & Sons.
C. H. Bowen & Co.
Fredk. Bower & Co.
Woodman & Hambridge.
S. Laws & Co.
Farley & Boyes.
Brook, Thornton & Brook.
Taylor, Flodgate & Yeatman.
Cox & Jones.
Cook & Greenwood.
Cutler & Co.
Jno. Chisholm, Sons & Co.
Twiss & Mannings.
Chas. Frisby & Sons.
Butler, Nephew & Co.
John Reay, Sons, & Co.
Chas. Woolley & Co.
Hall & Smith.
Allan & Blake.
Baraett & Clay.
Gillespies, Moffatt & Co.
Clode & Baker.
Goud, Rigy & Co.
Pro Horne & Watney, G. Horne, Jun.
Simmonds, Hunt & Co.
Bardgett, Picard & Co.
Heron & Sons.
Henry Harvey & Sons.
Smith & Laxton.
Suse & Sibeth.
William Hintz.
H. C. White.
James Crossley.
J. F. Fixen & Co.
How, Brothers, & Co.
Samuel Hanson & Son.
Brian & Fryer.
Ford, Hale & Jones.
Wheatley & Pike.
Thos. Gladwish.
Coventry, Sheppard, & Co.
Rob. F. M. Christie.
Jn. James Long.
Groves & Ford.
Daniel & John Birkett & Co.
Nixon, Gower & Hankey.
Thos. R. Denny.
Chambers Brothers.
C. J. Dunn.
Gardner & Gardner.
Story, Smith & Co.
Pinto, Perez & Co.
Josh. Jas. Forrester & Sons.
John Johnson & Son.
Fredk. Gade & Son.
Quailes & Cains & Co.
Kingsford & Lay.
Farrand, Young & White.
Williamson & Harrison.
Lemon, Hart & Son.
C. J. Hick & Burrows.
Andrew & Co.
Mackinley, Reuss & Co.
Groves & Co.
David Young.
E. H. Jones & Co.
Lester & Buskin.
Thomas Book & Co.
Rich. Wright & Son.
P. Chillingworth & Son.
Sanford & Mitchison.
G. B. Harrison.
Edward Henry Keeling.
W. Blake & Co.
Benj. Williams & Son.
(An illegible signature.)
Duff, Cadell & Co.
Morlet & Horne.
Grant, Brodie & Co.
Edw. de Coster & Co.
Leete & Baillow.
Walter, Williams & Co.
Cock & Tattersall.
Renney, Anderson & Co.
Horres & Edwards & Sons.
Richard Simons.
Bellamy, Smith, & Rogers.

— 2. —

MEMORIAL of Merchants of Edinburgh and Leith.

— 3. —

MEMORIAL of Merchants, Brokers, and Traders of the Port of Dublin.

— 4. —

MEMORIAL of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures established by Royal Charter in the City of Glasgow.

— 5. —

MEMORIAL of Council of Chamber of Commerce of Belfast.

— 6. —

MEMORIAL of Council of Chamber of Commerce of Leeds.

— 7. —

MEMORIAL of Merchants, Brokers, and Traders of the Port of Wexford.

— 8. —

MEMORIAL of Merchants, Brokers, and Traders of Port of Queenstown.

— 9. —

MEMORIAL of Merchants, Brokers, and Traders of Port of Cork.

— 10. —

MEMORIAL of Merchants, Brokers, and Traders of the Port of Galway.

— 11. —

MEMORIAL of Merchants, Brokers, and Traders of the Port of Londonderry.

— 12. —

LIVERPOOL RESOLUTIONS.

Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool,
26 March 1861.

AT a Special General Meeting of this Chamber held to-day, *William Brown*, Esq., President, in the Chair, &c. &c.

It was unanimously Resolved,—

1st. That the import, export, and bonding charges (in aid of the Customs establishment) imposed by the Customs Act of 1860, have operated very injuriously upon trade, by the needless delay, restrictions and trouble which they occasion, and that the revenue derived therefrom is so insignificant as by no means to compensate for their prejudicial effect upon commerce.

2d. That,

2d. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is extremely desirable, if not absolutely necessary, those charges should be abolished; and that an equal amount of revenue might be obtained without inflicting such unnecessary obstructions upon trade.

3d. That the President be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, soliciting for them his careful consideration; and expressing the hope that, in his forthcoming financial arrangements, means may be adopted for the entire repeal of the charges therein referred to.

Extracted from the proceedings.

Robert Tronson, Secretary.

— 13. —

DUNDEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Unto the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The MEMORIAL of the Directors of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce,

Humbly showeth,

THAT the attention of your memorialists has been called to the results of certain new taxes imposed on the trade and commerce of the country in the last Session of Parliament, "in aid of the Charges for Collection of Revenue."

They would especially direct your attention to the one penny stamp on the units of entry; this tax bears heavily and unequally on the trade of this district, a very large proportion of the raw material being only of the value of from 15 *l.* to 20 *l.* sterling a ton. The penny per package is therefore a considerable tax; it is also productive of great annoyance, trouble, and embarrassment to traders, and these evils are not in any way counterbalanced by the benefit to the revenue of the country.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly hope that this vexatious and comparatively unproductive tax may be abolished in the present Session of Parliament.

Signed and sealed by me, on behalf of the Directors of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce,

William Small, President.

11 April 1861.

— 14. —

ANSWER of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Memorial of London Merchants, &c.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, 18 April 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial signed by a large number of the most prominent and respected mercantile firms in London, and having for its object to induce Her Majesty's Government to adopt as a part of the financial measures of the present year, some arrangement for the repeal of certain charges imposed during the last Session, by way of stamp and otherwise, upon trading operations.

Five of these charges are enumerated in the memorial; namely, the penny upon imports, the 1*s.* 6*d.* bill of lading upon exports, the warehousing due of 5*s.*, and in certain places 10*s.*, on each 100 *l.* of duty, and the stamps of 3*d.* and 1*d.* respectively upon dock warrants and delivery orders.

In the same class with the last two of these five charges, is the penny stamp upon brokers' contract notes, which is not mentioned in the memorial, and which has not, to my knowledge, been made the subject of any remonstrance or complaint. Neither am I able to conjecture its produce, in any trustworthy manner, apart from that of the stamp on delivery orders.

The produce of the six duties jointly is, so far as can be ascertained, between 300,000 *l.* and 320,000 *l.* a year. The stamp on delivery orders, together with

that on contract notes, would appear to produce, so far as I am able to reckon, not less than 70,000 *l.* a year, of which sum the contract notes cannot yield more than a very small proportion.

The proposal which Her Majesty's Government has recently announced will, if accepted by Parliament, effect a remission, as compared with last year, of a million and a half of taxes; and they will then have a surplus of estimated revenue beyond estimated expenditure of a little over 400,000 *l.*

Such a balance, upon an account involving on either side the sum of about seventy millions, cannot, I think, be deemed larger than is necessary to maintain firmly the credit of the State. I need hardly point out that, if the request contained in the memorial were agreed to, it would almost wholly disappear; and we should be left without the certain means of meeting even those minor and occasional demands for the public service which may in any year arise between the date of the financial statement and the prorogation of Parliament.

I must, however, state, that after giving to this and other similar memorials the most respectful consideration, it is not exclusively on the ground of insufficient means that Her Majesty's Government must decline acceding to the request which they convey.

The principle on which these charges were founded was, I conceive, this; that at a time when Parliament has recently given up, and is again giving up, very large amounts of public revenue with a view to the extension of trade, it is not unjust to recover a small portion of that revenue by way of charge upon trading operations, which undergo a great enlargement in consequence of the repeal of duties.

It is beyond doubt, that like the whole advantage of the repeal of duty, so the whole burden of these charges will fall ultimately on the consumer. But it does not appear to Her Majesty's Government inequitable that those who derive, in the first instance, a large special advantage from the former, should, likewise, in the first instance, bear a small special impost from the latter.

It was, also, I must add, believed by the Government, and by Parliament, that these charges could be levied without imposing, in the shape of time and labour, any additional burden of serious amount upon those who were to pay them. Further, some of the charges had in view, besides the obtaining a certain sum of money, other public objects of considerable importance. I proceed to inquire how far these intentions and expectations have been justified by the result.

With respect to the stamps on delivery orders, on brokers' contract notes, and on dock warrants, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion, that they are not chargeable with delays, contention, or difficulty of collection; that they are levied with the same facility as other minor stamp duties, and that they thus bring into the Exchequer, as nearly as may be, what they take from the taxpayer. It is true that at the moment when they first take effect, all duties of this class raise a certain number of administrative questions; but it appears that in these cases, the number was not unusual, nor the difficulty of settling them remarkable, and that they have now, for a considerable time, been found to be well understood by the public.

The charge of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* on the bill of lading outwards was intended not only to raise a certain sum of money, but to substitute a sound for an unsound system of statistics in regard to our export trade. It will, I am sure, be admitted that before this charge was imposed there was no practical check upon returns of great importance, which were usually entrusted to persons of small knowledge and experience; and that double entries as well as omissions were of common, not to say constant, occurrence. By means of the Customs charge on bills of lading I believe that an effectual remedy has been applied to much irregularity, and the careful supervision of the department ensured, in a case where, without that supervision, it would have been hardly reasonable to expect the amount of pains necessary for precision. I admit that in a very small number of cases this stamp has been of serious amount in relation to the value of the goods covered by it. But these cases have been exceedingly few and are likely to become fewer, and cannot, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be held to constitute an adequate reason for disturbing the provisions of the law.

Trouble, it is true, may be caused in connexion with this enactment; but it is, I apprehend, simply that trouble which is indispensable to good and sound statistics, an object which both the merchants and the public, like Her Majesty's Government, believe to be of great and permanent value.

As respects the per-centage on warehoused goods, the effect of it is to charge upon the owners of such goods a portion, and a moderate portion only, of the cost which warehousing entails upon the public. The total expense of the warehousing system to the public is estimated at not less than 217,000 *l.* a year; of this about 47,000*l.* will, by means of this per-centage, be borne by the parties immediately concerned. But a principal purpose of this charge was, that it might become a self-acting check upon undue and needless extensions of that system, which there is a strong temptation to solicit from the Government, even for the sake of small benefits, when no part whatever of the cost is locally borne. This purpose it has attained. Nor does it appear to Her Majesty's Government that it can be said of itself to entail serious labour upon parties. Her Majesty's Government are, indeed, informed that it is the practice to charge this rate or fee on each parcel of goods delivered from warehouse in account to the purchaser, so that if the commodity is of the value of five pounds or ten pounds, and liable to a duty of five pounds more, a separate entry of three-pence is made on account of the quarter per cent. on the amount of duty paid to the Government. But it has never been explained why this labour is undertaken, and why, especially as a sum so small is obviously incapable, in many cases, of just apportionment, it is not merged by the merchant or broker in his general charges, along with the other items of his labour and costs out of pocket.

I come, lastly, to the penny inwards; which is, taken singly, the most considerable of these charges, and produces about 125,000 *l.* per annum. It may be said with truth, that this charge is attended with a considerable amount of statistical benefit; but I admit there is not the same necessity in the case of imports as in the case of exports to maintain the tax with a view to the correctness of statistics. And I must further admit, that while no fault is or can be found with the authorities of the Customs Department, and while I cannot agree in the allegation of frequent stoppage of delivery and clearance, yet the working of the charge is, notwithstanding, such as to entail upon the payer of the tax much labour; and the expectation with which it was originally recommended to Parliament, that the money could be levied upon an inspection of the ship's papers without any subsequent operation, has not been fulfilled. It therefore appears to me that unless we can devise some means of improving the action of the law, so as to free it from its serious defects, Parliament may justly be invited, on the first occasion when the state of the finances will permit, to reconsider its decision and remove the tax. For the present the same fiscal reasons, which originally led Her Majesty's Government to recommend its imposition, must obviously preclude their re-opening the question.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your very obedient and faithful Servant,
W. E. Gladstone,

To Messrs. Matheson & Co., and others.

— 15. —

Memorial from Chamber of Commerce of Hull.

REVENUE (1860).

PARTICULARS of MEMORIALS presented to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, respecting the CHARGES in aid of Collection of REVENUE imposed in 1860.

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *April* 1861.

196.

Under 1 *oz.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS' NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 June 1861;—*for*,

STATEMENT "of the Excess of Expenditure for the Non-Effective Charges in the Departments of Customs, Inland Revenue, and Post Office, for the Year 1860–1."

Required to be Voted, in order to make good the Excess of Expenditure for Non-Effective Charges of the Revenue Departments, for the Year ended 31 March 1861, as follows:—

	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Expended More or Less than Estimate.	
			More.	Less.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs - - - -	244,716 10 6	223,764 – –	20,952 10 6	—
Inland Revenue - -	201,970 14 6	207,074 – –	- - -	5,103 5 6
Post Office - - -	49,134 6 10	47,000 – –	2,134 6 10	—
£.	495,821 11 10	477,838 – –	23,086 17 4	5,103 5 6

Net Excess - - - £. 17,983. 11. 10.

Seventeen Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-three Pounds, Eleven Shillings and Ten Pence.

Treasury Chambers, 26 June 1861.

F. PEEL.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS' NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE).

STATEMENT of the Excess of Expenditure for the Non-effective Charges in the Departments of Customs, Inland Revenue, and Post Office, for the Year 1860-1; and the Sum required to be Voted in order to make good the Excess of Expenditure.

(Mr. Peel.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *June* 1861.

RUSSIAN DUTCH LOAN.

AN ACCOUNT, made up to the 31st December 1860, of the Sums which have been paid and applied within the Year 1860, by virtue of an Act, 55 Geo. 3, c. 115, intituled, "An Act for carrying into effect a Convention between His Majesty, and the King of the Netherlands, and the Emperor of all the Russias, for paying and satisfying the Interest on the part of the Loan therein agreed to be borne by His Majesty, on all or any of the Securities therein mentioned, and towards paying and satisfying the Principal thereof (in case the Principal of any of the said Securities shall have been paid), and also for paying the Expenses of carrying the said Act into execution, and the Sinking Fund for the Extinction of the same."

Dr. *Cr.*

DATE.	PARTICULARS.	PRINCIPAL.	Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.	DATE.	PARTICULARS.	PRINCIPAL.	Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
1860:		*Florins.*	*Florins.*	1860:		*Florins.*	*Florins.*
	To original portion of Loan guaranteed by Great Britain in the year 1815 - - - - -	25,000,000	—		By amount of Principal paid off by the Sinking Fund from the 1st January 1816 to the 31st December 1859 - - - - - - -	11,000,000	—
30 June -	To half-year's interest accrued on 250,000 florins, the amount of the Sinking Fund - - - -	- - -	6,250	30 June -	By amount of Bills drawn this month by Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, agents to the Russian Government, for the Sinking Fund for the year ending 31 December 1860, at the rate of one per cent. on 25,000,000 florins, with interest on 250,000 florins for six months to the 30th June 1860 - - - - - - - -	250,000	6,250
31 December	To one year's interest accrued on 13,750,000 florins, the Principal remaining due, after deducting 250,000 florins for Sinking Fund paid in June 1860 - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	687,500	31 December	By amount of Bills drawn this month by Messrs. Hope & Co., for one year's interest to 31st December 1860, on capital unliquidated at that date - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	687,500
				" - -	By balance of Principal remaining due on the 31st December 1860 - - - - - - -	13,750,000	—
	Florins - - -	25,000,000	693,750		*Florins* - - -	25,000,000	693,750

N.B.—The Sterling sums paid out of the Consolidated Fund in the Year were,—

	£.	s.	d.
In June 1860 - - - - - - - - - - -	21,962	17	2
In December 1860 - - - - - - - - - -	58,798	12	2
Total Amount for Interest and Sinking Fund - - - £.	80,761	9	4

Treasury Chambers,
14 March 1861.

F. PEEL.

RUSSIAN DUTCH LOAN.

AN ACCOUNT of the Sums which have been Paid and Applied within the Year 1860, on account of the Russian Dutch Loan.

(Presented pursuant to Act 55 Geo. 3, c. 115.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *March* 1861.

SARDINIAN LOAN.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL SUMS issued up to the 31st December 1860, out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, and advanced to His Majesty the King of *Sardinia*, by virtue of the Acts 18 Victoria, cap. 17, and 19 & 20 Victoria, cap. 39; and also of the Sums received from the Sardinian Government for Interest and Sinking Fund in respect thereof in the same Period.

	INTEREST.			PRINCIPAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ISSUED out of the Consolidated Fund in full of the Sardinian Loan in the years 1855 and 1856 -	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-
RECEIVED from the Sardinian Government, in the following years, for Interest and Sinking Fund on the above Loan at 4 per Cent. per Annum:						
Interest:—1855 - - - - -	7,500	-	-			
1856 - - - - -	37,350	3	9			
1857 - - - - -	59,391	6	5			
1858 - - - - -	58,769	3	11			
1859 - - - - -	58,127	10	-			
1860 - - - - -	57,466	8	-			
Sinking Fund:—1855 - - - -	£. 2,500	-	-			
1856 - - - -	12,450	1	3			
1857 - - - -	20,808	8	7			
1858 - - - -	21,230	16	1			
1859 - - - -	21,872	10	-			
1860 - - - -	22,533	12	-			
				101,395	7	11
SUM remaining to be discharged - - - - £.				1,898,604	12	1

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
12 March 1861.

F. PEEL.

SARDINIAN LOAN.

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL SUMS issued up to 31 December 1860, out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND, and advanced to His Majesty the King of *Sardinia*, by virtue of the Acts 18 Vict., cap. 17, and 19 & 20 Vict., cap. 39; and also of the Sums received from the Sardinian Government for Interest and Sinking Fund in respect thereof in the same Period.

(*Presented pursuant to Acts* 18 *Vict.*, *c.* 17, *s.* 3, *and* 19 & 20 *Vict.*, *c.* 39.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 15 *March* 1861.

REPORT to the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY from the COMMISSIONERS for the REDUCTION of the NATIONAL DEBT, setting forth in Detail the whole of the several Transactions which have taken place during the course of the Year ended 31st December 1860, in the Investment of all MONIES which came into the Hands of the said Commissioners, for SAVINGS BANKS and FRIENDLY SOCIETIES; and of all the Variations which have taken place during such Year in the Securities held by the said Commissioners for those Institutions.

My Lords, National Debt Office, 15 February 1861.

IN obedience to the enactments of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 137, s. 2, the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have caused to be prepared "An account setting forth, in detail, the whole of the several transactions "which have taken place during the course of the year ended 31st December "1860, in the investment of all monies which came into the hands of the "Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for savings banks and "friendly societies; and of all the variations which have taken place during "such year in the securities held by the said Commissioners for those "institutions;" and by their directions I now transmit that account, together with this report to your Lordships, for presentation to Parliament, as required by the Act.

The Commissioners have thought that they would best fulfil their duty in this matter by showing in the fullest detail, and for the whole year, although the Act did not receive the Royal Assent until the 28th August 1860, the various investments made, not only under the authority of that Act, but also such as were made under the Acts previously in force in that respect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Y. Spearman,*
Comptroller General.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

AN ACCOUNT, setting forth, in Detail, the whole of the several Transactions which have taken place during the course of the Year ended 31st December 1860, in the Investment of all Monies which came into the Hands of the COMMISSIONERS for the REDUCTION of the NATIONAL DEBT, for SAVINGS BANKS and FRIENDLY SOCIETIES; and of all the Variations which have taken place during such Year, in the Securities held by the said Commissioners for those Institutions.

SUMS received on account of SAVINGS BANKS.

DATE.	STOCK, EXCHEQUER BILLS, and EXCHEQUER BONDS Sold or Paid off.				TOTAL Sums Received.
	Reduced £. 3 per Cents.	Deficiency Bills Paid off.	Exchequer Bonds Paid off.	Price.	
	£. s. d.	£.	£.		£. s. d.
Balance in the Bank at the 1st January 1860	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	977,862 2 2
10 January 1860	- - -	165,000	- - -	- par -	165,000 - -
11 „ „	- - -	200,000	- - -	- „ -	200,000 - -
12 „ „	- - -	400,000	- - -	- „ -	400,000 - -
17 „ „	- - -	100,000	- - -	- „ -	100,000 - -
18 „ „	- - -	125,000	- - -	- „ -	125,000 - -
25 „ „	- - -	100,000	- - -	- „ -	100,000 - -
26 „ „	- - -	185,000	- - -	- „ -	185,000 - -
27 „ „	- - -	200,000	- - -	- „ -	200,000 - -
1 February „	- - -	560,000	- - -	- „ -	560,000 - -
2 „ „	- - -	200,000	- - -	- „ -	200,000 - -
5 April „	752,688 3 5	- - -	- - -	93	700,000 - -
3 November „	- - -	400,000	- - -	- par -	400,000 - -
8 „ „	- - -	400,000	- - -	- „ -	400,000 - -
8 „ „	- - -	- - -	1,000,000	- „ -	1,000,000 - -
£.	752,688 3 5	3,035,000	1,000,000		
Sums received from trustees during the year ended 31st December 1860					1,543,366 - -
Dividends on stock, and interest on Exchequer bills, and Exchequer bonds received during the year ended 31st December 1860					1,172,001 13 4
				£.	8,428,229 15 6

Investments made and Sums Paid on account of Savings Banks.

DATE.	STOCK, EXCHEQUER BILLS, EXCHEQUER, TURKISH, AND OTHER BONDS BOUGHT.							Total Sums Paid including the Premium or Discount, and the Interest accrued to the Day of Purchase.
	New £.3 per Cents.	Reduced £.3 per Cents.	Exchequer Bills Bought ▬ Securities.	Deficiency Bills held Temporarily.	Exchequer Bonds.	Turkish Guaranteed £.4 per Cent Bonds.	PRICE.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.
6 Jan. - 1860	- -	- -	- -	915,000	- -	- -	- par -	915,000 – –
7 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	- „ -	50,000 – –
12 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	200,000	- -	- -	- „ -	200,012 10 –
16 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	135,000	- -	- -	- „ -	135,000 – –
20 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	200,000	- -	- -	- „ -	200,000 – –
20 „ - „	- -	- -	30,000	- -	- -	- -	26 *s.* premium	30,914 12 6
21 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	100,000	- -	- -	- par -	100,000 – –
21 „ - „	- -	- -	51,000	- -	- -	- -	28 *s.* premium on 22,500 *l.* 27 *s.* premium on 28,500 *l.*	52,461 13 9
23 „ - „	- -	- -	81,000	- -	- -	- -	27 *s.* premium	83,308 13 9
24 „ - „	- -	- -	53,000	- -	- -	- -	27 *s.* premium on 23,000 *l.* 28 *s.* premium on 30,000 *l.*	54,553 – –
25 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	175,000	- -	- -	- par -	175,000 – –
25 „ - „	- -	- -	20,000	- -	- -	- -	28 *s.* premium	20,676 5 –
26 „ - „	- -	- -	25,000	- -	- -	- -	26 *s.* „ -	25,821 17 6
27 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	125,000	- -	- -	- par -	125,000 – –
27 „ - „	- -	- -	20,000	- -	- -	- -	26 *s.* premium	20,658 15 –
27 „ - „	- -	- -	9,900	- -	- -	- -	25 *s.* „ -	10,166 10 2
28 „ - „	- -	- -	21,100	- -	- -	- -	25 *s.* „ -	21,670 15 –
30 „ - „	- -	- -	24,000	- -	- -	- -	25 *s.* „ -	24,645 – –
31 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	335,000	- -	- -	- par -	335,000 – –
31 „ - „	- -	- -	100,000	- -	- -	- -	18 *s.* premium on 50,000 *l.* 21 *s.* premium on 20,000 *l.* 20 *s.* premium on 30,000 *l.*	102,921 16 6
1 Feb. - „	- -	- -	100,000	- -	- -	- -	15 *s.* premium on 70,000 *l.* 10 *s.* premium on 30,000 *l.*	102,143 8 –
2 „ - „	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	- -	8 *s.* premium on 25,000 *l.* 7 *s.* premium on 25,000 *l.*	50,915 12 6
3 „ - „	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	- -	19 *s.* premium on 10,000 *l.* 20 *s.* premium on 15,000 *l.* 21 *s.* premium on 25,000 *l.*	51,267 10 –
7 „ - „	- -	- -	67,000	- -	- -	- -	25 *s.* premium on 10,000 *l.* 23 *s.* premium on 3,000 *l.* 25 *s.* premium on 54,000 *l.*	69,026 12 6

INVESTMENTS made and Sums paid on account of SAVINGS BANKS—*continued.*

DATE.	STOCK, EXCHEQUER BILLS, EXCHEQUER, TURKISH, AND OTHER BONDS BOUGHT.							TOTAL SUMS PAID, including the Premium or Discount, and the Interest accrued to the Day of Purchase.
	New £.3 per Cents.	Reduced £.3 per Cents.	Exchequer Bills Bought as Securities.	Deficiency Bills held Temporarily.	Exchequer Bonds.	Turkish Guaranteed £.4 per Cent. Bonds.	PRICE.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.
8 Feb. - 1860	- -	- -	20,000	- -	- -	- -	25*s.* premium	20,566 - -
9 „ - „	- -	- -	30,000	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	30,865 5 -
13 „ - „	- -	- -	12,700	- -	- -	- -	24*s.* premium on 10,000*l.* 25*s.* premium on 2,700*l.*	13,047 8 6
15 „ - „	- -	- -	54,000	- -	- -	- -	25*s.* premium	55,589 15 6
18 „ - „	- -	- -	25,000	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	25,753 6 3
22 „ - „	- -	- -	39,000	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	40,104 3 9
29 „ - „	- -	- -	52,000	- -	- -	- -	25*s.* premium on 48,800*l.* 24*s.* premium on 3,200*l.*	53,591 3 -
1 Mar. - „	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	25*s.* premium	10,345 12 6
2 „ - „	- -	- -	35,000	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	36,071 - -
13 „ - „	- -	- -	18,000	- -	- -	- -	20*s.* premium	18,351 2 6
14 „ - „	- -	- -	32,000	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	32,868 - -
21 „ - „	- -	- -	10,300	- -	- -	- -	18*s.* premium	10,415 9 10
23 „ - „	- -	- -	9,700	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	9,890 17 5
24 „ - „	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	10,182 10 -
27 „ - „	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	10,226 17 6
28 „ - „	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	10,236 - -
3 April „	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	- -	10*s.* premium	51,168 15 -
5 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000,000	- -	- par -	1,014,287 13 5
15 May - „	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	4*s.* premium -	10,060 - -
16 „ - „	- -	- -	20,500	- -	- -	- -	5*s.* premium -	20,983 - 8
17 „ - „	- -	- -	20,000	- -	- -	- -	4*s.* premium -	20,122 10 -
18 „ - „	- -	- -	36,900	- -	- -	- -	5*s.* premium -	37,770 13 4
18 June - „	- -	- -	66,000	- -	- -	- -	4*s.* premium -	66,507 10 -
20 „ - „	- -	- -	34,000	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	34,085 - -
27 „ - „	- -	- -	65,000	- -	- -	- -	2*s.* premium -	65,298 8 9
30 „ - „	- -	- -	15,000	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	15,031 17 6
3 July - „	- -	- -	20,000	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	20,046 5 -
12 „ - „	- -	- -	21,000	- -	- -	- -	- par -	21,094 - -
23 „ - „	- -	- -	29,000	- -	- -	- -	3*s.* premium -	29,181 1 3
21 Sept. - „	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,000	- 101 ½ -	10,125 - -
24 „ - „	- -	- -	36,000	- -	- -	- -	1*s.* premium -	36,280 15 -
28 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,700	- 101 ⅜ -	6,792 2 6
„ „ - „	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,300	- 101 ½ -	10,454 10 -
„ „ - „	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	- -	1*s.* premium -	50,445 17 6
11 Oct. - „	- -	- -	- -	500,000	- -	- -	- par -	500,000 - -
13 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	300,000	- -	- -	- „ -	300,037 10 -
16 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30,000	- 101 ⅞ -	30,562 10 -
8 Nov. „	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000,000	- -	- par -	1,000,000 - -
14 „ - „	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	- -	2*s.* discount -	50,671 5 6
15 „ - „	- -	- -	31,000	- -	- -	- -	3*s.* „ -	31,273 - -
15 „ - „	- -	- -	19,000	- -	- -	- -	4*s.* „ -	19,147 5 -
16 „ - „	- -	- -	13,000	- -	- -	- -	3*s.* „ -	13,129 18 3
20 „ - „	- -	- -	37,000	- -	- -	- -	4*s.* „ -	37,447 16 3

INVESTMENTS made and Sums Paid on account of SAVINGS BANKS—*continued.*

DATE.	STOCK, EXCHEQUER BILLS, EXCHEQUER, TURKISH, AND OTHER BONDS BOUGHT.							TOTAL SUMS PAID, including the Premium or Discount, and the Interest accrued to the Day of Purchase.
	New £.3 per Cents.	Reduced £. 3 per Cents.	Exchequer Bills Bought as Securities.	Deficiency Bills held Temporarily.	Exchequer Bonds.	Turkish Guaranteed £. 4 per Cent. Bonds.	PRICE.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.
20 Nov. - 1860	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25,000	- 101 1/2 -	25,375 - -
26 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 91 7/8 -	9,187 10 -
27 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 91 3/4 -	9,175 - -
27 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,000	- 101 3/4 -	3,052 10 -
28 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 91 7/8 -	9,187 10 -
29 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 -	9,200 - -
30 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	9,200 - -
1 Dec. - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	9,200 - -
3 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	9,200 - -
4 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	9,200 - -
5 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 1/4 -	9,225 - -
6 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	9,225 - -
7 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	9,225 - -
7 „ - „	- -	- -	30,000	- -	- -	- -	4 *s.* discount -	30,322 12 6
8 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 3/8 -	9,237 10 -
8 „ - „	- -	- -	20,000	- -	- -	- -	4 *s.* discount -	20,275 15 -
10 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 3/8 -	9,237 10 -
11 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 1/4 -	9,225 - -
11 „ - „	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	24,500	- 102 1/4 -	25,051 5 -
12 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 1/4 -	9,225 - -
13 „ - „	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 3/8 -	9,237 10 -
13 „ - „	- -	- -	15,000	- -	- -	- -	4 *s.* discount -	15,200 - -
14 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 3/8 -	9,237 10 -
15 „ - „	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 1/2 -	9,250 - -
17 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 93 -	9,300 - -
17 „ - „	- -	- -	10,700	- -	- -	- -	4 *s.* discount -	10,833 13 -
18 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 93 -	9,300 - -
19 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	9,300 - -
20 „ - „	- -	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	9,300 - -
21 „ - „	10,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 7/8 -	9,287 10 -
22 „ - „	20,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 5/8 -	18,525 - -
26 „ - „	15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 3/4 -	13,912 10 -
27 „ - „	15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 5/8 -	13,893 15 -
28 „ - „	25,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 1/4 -	23,062 10 -
29 „ - „	15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- „ -	13,837 10 -
31 „ - „	15,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 92 1/8 -	13,818 15 -
£.	135,000	200,000	1,778,800	3,035,000	2,000,000	109,500		7,285,796 14 4

Drafts paid to Trustees during the year ended 31 December 1860 - - -		804,875 12 10
Incidental Expenses - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - -		593 4 7
Balance in the Bank on 31 December 1860 - - - - - - - -		336,964 3 9
	£.	8,428,229 15 6

SUMS Received and Stock Sold on Account of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (per 10 Geo. 4, c. 56), in the Year ended 31 December 1860.

DATE.		STOCK SOLD. NEW £.3 PER CENTS.	PRICE.	SUMS RECEIVED.
1860:		£.		£. s. d.
1 January	Balance in Bank of England	- - -	- -	10,883 9 1
	Sums received from trustees during the year	- - -	- -	10,082 - -
	Dividends on stock received during the year	- - -	- -	42,249 - -
27 June		15,000	93	13,950 - -
15 December		10,000	92½	9,250 - -
28 „		10,000	92¼	9,225 - -
	£.	35,000		95,639 9 1

SUMS Paid on Account of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (per 10 Geo. 4, c. 56), in the Year ended 31 December 1860.

		£. s. d.
Drafts paid during the year		84,528 7 2
Balance in Bank of England, at 31st December 1860		11,111 1 11
	£.	95,639 9 1

SUMS Received on Account of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (per 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115), in the Year ended 31 December 1860.

		£. s. d.
Balance in the Bank of England at 1st January 1860		4,682 10 1
Sums received from Trustees during the year		24,185 18 8
Dividends on Stock received during the year		3,945 - -
	£.	32,813 8 9

INVESTMENTS Made and Sums Paid on Account of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (per 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115), in the Year ended 31 December 1860.

DATE.	STOCK BOUGHT. Consolidated £.3 per Cents.	Reduced £.3 per Cents.	New £.3 per Cents.	PRICE.	SUMS PAID.
	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.
29 March - 1860	7,400	- - -	- - -	94 3/8	6,983 15 -
5 April - „	1,000	- - -	- - -	94 1/2	945 - -
11 „ - „	- - -	1,600	- - -	93	1,488 - -
26 „ - „	- - -	- - -	1,600	93 3/8	1,494 - -
26 July - „	- - -	3,700	- - -	93 5/8	3,464 2 6
6 August - „	- - -	800	- - -	93 3/4	750 - -
28 „ - „	- - -	- - -	1,200	93 3/8	1,120 10 -
12 September „	1,600	- - -	- - -	93 1/2	1,492 - -
5 October - „	1,000	- - -	- - -	„	932 10 -
20 „ - „	- - -	- - -	2,700	91 1/2	2,470 10 -
3 November „	- - -	1,000	- - -	„	915 - -
22 „ - „	- - -	2,700	- - -	91 7/8	2,480 12 6
15 December „	- - -	2,100	- - -	92 1/2	1,942 10 -
22 „ - „	- - -	5,300	- - -	92 5/8	4,909 2 6
£.	11,000	17,200	5,500		31,387 12 6
Drafts paid during the Year - - - - - - -					377 9 9
Balance in Bank of England at 31st December 1860 - - -					1,048 6 6
				£.	32,813 8 9

National Debt Office,
15 February 1861.

(signed) *W. E. Gladstone,*
Bonamy Dobree,
Alfred Latham,
Commissioners.

(signed) *A. Y. Spearman,*
Comptroller General.

NATIONAL DEBT
(SAVINGS BANKS, &c.)

REPORT from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, setting forth, in detail, the whole of the several Transactions which have taken place during the Year ended 31 December 1860, in the Investment of all Monies which came into the Hands of the said Commissioners for Savings Banks and Friendly Societies; &c.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *February* 1861.

36.

Under 1 *oz.*

SAVINGS BANKS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 February 1861;—*for*,

RETURN "in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 247, of Session 1860, of Accounts relating to Savings Banks, for the Year ending November 20, 1860."

RETURN in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 247, of Session 1860, giving, under the Head No. 1, the altered Form of Classification of Depositors' Balances, as rendered by the Banks to the National Debt Commissioners for 1851 and 1852; and, under Head No. 5, showing, in addition to the detailed Statements there given, the aggregate Amount of Stocks and Securities Sold and Purchased by the Commissioners on account of Savings Banks for the Year ending on the 20th day of November 1860.

(No. 1.)—ACCOUNTS of the Number of Individual Depositors, and of Charitable Institutions and Friendly Societies depositing their Funds in Savings Banks, and of the Sums Deposited, divided into Classes, as rendered by the Banks to the National Debt Commissioners on the 20th day of November 1860:

(No. 2.)—Of the Amount of Principal Money Received from, and of Interest Credited to, and of Principal and Interest Money Paid to the Trustees of Savings Banks (distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*), by the National Debt Commissioners, upon the 20th day of November 1860; of the Amount of Money, Principal and Interest, due to the Trustees by the Commissioners, on the 20th day of November 1860; of the Securities held by the Commissioners on the 20th day of November 1860; and of the Value of those Securities at the Prices of that day (stating such Prices), to provide the Amount due by the Commissioners to the Trustees on that day for Principal and Interest:

(No. 3.)—Of the Aggregate Amount of Interest Paid and Credited to the Trustees of Savings Banks (distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*) by the Commissioners, and of the Aggregate Amount of Interest or Dividends Received by and Due to the Commissioners on the Stocks, Funds, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer and other Bonds held by them on account of the Trustees, upon the 20th day of November 1860; and stating also the Difference in Amount between the Amounts so Paid and Credited, and Received, up to the 20th day of November 1860:

(No. 4.)—Stating, in detail, the Changes which may have been made in the Bank Annuities, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer and other Bonds held by the National Debt Commissioners, on account of the Trustees of Savings Banks, under the Authority of the Acts 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 14; showing, in separate Columns, the Date, Description and Extent of each of such Changes, and the Rates at which the Changes were effected, from the 20th day of November 1859 to the 20th day of November 1860:

(No. 5.)—Stating, in detail, the Purchases and Sales of Bank Annuities, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer and other Bonds effected by the National Debt Commissioners on account of the Trustees of Savings Banks, under the Authority of the Acts 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 14; showing, in separate Columns, the Dates, Description and Extent of each of such Purchases and Sales, and the Rate at which each of such Purchases and Sales was effected, in the Year ended 20th November 1860; and the aggregate Amount of Stocks and Securities Sold and Purchased by the Commissioners on account of Savings Banks in the Year ended 20th November 1860:

(No. 6.)—And, RETURN of the Name of each Savings Bank and Parochial Society in the United Kingdom, which had availed itself of the Powers given by the Acts 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 45, to grant Annuities not exceeding £. 30 each, to the Industrious Classes, from Commencement, at the 26th day of March 1834, up to the 5th day of January 1861, showing, in separate Columns,—

1. The Number and Amount of each Description of Annuity granted by the Trustees of each Bank and Society;
2. The Amount of Money paid to the National Debt Commissioners by the Trustees of each Bank and Society for the Annuities so granted;
3. The Number and Amount of each Description of Annuity granted by each Bank and Society which may have fallen in;
4. The Number and Amount of each Description of Annuity payable by the Trustees of each Bank and Society on the 5th day of January 1861;
5. The Amount of Money returned by the National Debt Commissioners to the Trustees of each Bank and Society on account of Persons who had contracted for Deferred Annuities, having died or become unable to continue the Payments previous to the Commencement of such Annuities; and,
6. The Manner in which the Money paid for the Purchase of the said Annuities was invested or disposed of, and the Description and Amount of such Investments—(in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 247, of Session 1860).

(*Sir Henry Willoughby.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *April* 1861.

CONTENTS.

(No. 1.)—Account of the Number of Individual Depositors, and of Charitable Institutions and Friendly Societies depositing their Funds in Savings Banks, and of the Sums Deposited, divided into Classes, as rendered by the Banks to the National Debt Commissioners on the 20th day of November 1860 - - - - - - - - - p. 3

(No. 2.)—Account of the Amount of Principal Money Received from, and of Interest Credited to, and of Principal and Interest Money Paid to the Trustees of Savings Banks (distinguishing Great Britain and Ireland), by the National Debt Commissioners, upon the 20th day of November 1860; of the Amount of Money, Principal and Interest, due to the Trustees by the Commissioners, on the 20th day of November 1860; of the Securities held by the Commissioners on the 20th day of November 1860; and of the Value of those Securities at the Prices of that day (stating such Prices), to provide the Amount due by the Commissioners to the Trustees on that day for Principal and Interest - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 4

(No. 3.)—Account of the Aggregate Amount of Interest Paid and Credited to the Trustees of Savings Banks (distinguishing Great Britain and Ireland) by the Commissioners, and of the Aggregate Amount of Interest or Dividends Received by and Due to the Commissioners on the Stocks, Funds, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer and other Bonds held by them on account of the Trustees, upon the 20th day of November 1860; and stating also the Difference in Amount between the Amounts so Paid and Credited, and Received, up to the 20th day of November 1860 - - - - - - - p. 5

(No. 4.)—Account stating, in detail, the Changes which may have been made in the Bank Annuities Exchequer Bills, Exchequer and other Bonds held by the National Debt Commissioners, on account of the Trustees of Savings Banks, under the Authority of the Acts 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 14; showing, in separate Columns, the Dates, Description and Extent of each of such Changes, and the Rates at which such Changes were effected, from the 20th day of November 1859 to the 20th day of November 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 5

(No. 5.)—Account stating, in detail, the Purchases and Sales of Bank Annuities, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer and other Bonds effected by the National Debt Commissioners on account of the Trustees of Savings Banks, under the Authority of the Acts 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 14; showing, in separate Columns, the Date, Description and Extent of each of such Purchases and Sales, and the Rate at which such Purchases and Sales was effected, in the Year ended 20th November 1860; and the Aggregate Amount of Stocks and Securities Sold and Purchased by the Commissioners on account of Savings Banks in the Year ended 20th November 1860 - - - p. 6

(No. 6.)—Return of the Name of each Savings Bank and Parochial Society in the United Kingdom, which had availed itself of the Powers given by the Acts 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 45, to grant Annuities not exceeding £. 30 each, to the Industrious Classes, from Commencement, at the 26th day of March 1834, up to the 5th day of January 1861 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 8

(No. 1.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Individual Depositors, and of Charitable Institutions and Friendly Societies depositing their Funds in Savings Banks, and of the Sums Deposited, divided into Classes, as rendered by the Banks to the National Debt Commissioners on the 20th November 1860.

	On the 20th November 1860.	
	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits, including Interest.
		£.
Not exceeding £. 1	227,593	69,297
Ditto - 5	312,584	787,755
Ditto - 10	202,393	1,412,711
Ditto - 15	146,178	1,749,403
Ditto - 20	89,438	1,532,566
Ditto - 30	154,925	3,716,460
Ditto - 40	125,950	4,179,274
Ditto - 50	60,951	2,702,563
Ditto - 75	103,853	6,299,571
Ditto - 100	49,501	4,290,194
Ditto - 125	32,216	3,570,029
Ditto - 150	19,415	2,647,449
Ditto - 200	30,405	5,163,938
Exceeding - 200	1,747	374,246
Individual Depositors	1,557,149	38,495,456
Charitable Institutions	16,947	850,371
Friendly Societies	11,682	1,912,541
Total	1,585,778	41,258,368

The sums stated in this Account are taken from the Annual Returns made to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt by the Trustees of Savings Banks.

The Number and Amount of Friendly Societies above shown relate to those Societies only having funds deposited in Savings Banks, and are exclusive of those Societies whose funds are deposited direct with the Commissioners.

	Number of Friendly Societies in direct Account with the Commissioners.	Amount Deposited.
		£.
At 20th November 1860	579	2,039,952

(No. 2.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of PRINCIPAL MONEY Received from, and of INTEREST Credited to, and of PRINCIPAL and INTEREST MONEY Paid to the TRUSTEES of SAVINGS BANKS (distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*), by the NATIONAL DEBT COMMISSIONERS, up to the 20th day of November 1860; of the Amount of MONEY, Principal and Interest, due to the Trustees by the Commissioners on the 20th day of November 1860; of the SECURITIES held by the Commissioners on the 20th day of November 1860; and of the VALUE of those SECURITIES at the Prices of that day (stating such Prices), to provide the Amount due by the Commissioners to the Trustees on that day, for Principal and Interest.

	On 20th November 1860.			
	Amount of Principal Money Received from, and Interest Paid and Credited to the Trustees, including Interest due upon the 20th November 1860.	Amount of Principal and Interest Money Paid to the Trustees, including Surplus Fund Drafts.	Amount of Money, Principal and Interest, due to the Trustees by the Commissioners, on the 20th November 1860, including £. 357,836. 8. 9. standing to the Credit of the Trustees on the separate Surplus Fund Account.	Value of the Securities held by the Commissioners on the 20th November 1860, at the Prices of that Day, to provide the Amount due by the Commissioners to the Trustees on that Day for Principal and Interest.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Great Britain - Savings Banks - - - - - -	69,028,049 2 2	29,679,049 8 6	39,348,999 13 8	
Ireland - - - - ditto - - - - - -	11,846,591 10 2	9,702,111 19 10	2,144,479 10 4	
TOTAL Savings Banks - - - £.	80,874,640 12 4	39,381,161 8 4	41,493,479 4 –	
Great Britain - Friendly Societies, 59 Geo. 3 - -	4,678,228 3 –	2,862,649 10 6	1,815,578 12 6	
Ireland - - - - - ditto - - ditto - - -	131,161 19 4	47,770 5 1	83,391 14 3	
Great Britain - - - ditto - 13 & 14 Vict. - -	164,770 12 8	23,788 – 7	140,982 12 1	
TOTAL Friendly Societies - - - £.	4,974,160 15 –	2,934,207 16 2	2,039,952 18 10	
TOTAL Savings Banks and Friendly Societies - - £.	85,848,801 7 4	42,315,369 4 6	43,533,432 2 10	38,004,967 16 10
Uninvested Balance - { Savings Banks - - - -				770,799 18 7
{ Friendly Societies - - - -				15,690 15 5
				38,791,458 10 10
Balance deficient* (*see* note below) - -				4,741,973 12 –
			£.	43,533,432 2 10

SECURITIES held by the Commissioners.	On 20th Nov. 1860.	Price.	Value.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Consolidated 3 per Cents. - - - -	12,690,467 6 6	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	11,849,723 17 3
Reduced 3 per Cents. - - - - - -	6,046,627 7 7	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,547,780 12 4
New 3 per Cents. - - - - - - -	18,229,621 7 10	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	16,702,890 12 –
New 2$\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. - - - - - - -	31,900 – –	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,722 10 –
New 3 per Cents., Ireland - - - - -	1,031,588 13 7	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	945,193 2 6
TOTAL Stock - - - £.	38,030,204 15 6	- - -	35,070,310 14 1
Exchequer Bills - - - - - - -	1,828,100 – –	{ Capital -	1,828,100 – –
		{ Interest -	22,176 9 1
Exchequer Bonds - - - - - - -	1,000,000 – –	{ Capital -	1,000,000 – –
		{ Interest	1,150 13 8
Turkish Guaranteed 4 per Cent. Bonds - - -	82,000 – –	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	83,230 – –
TOTAL Stock, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer and other Bonds - - - - £.	40,940,304 15 6	- - -	38,004,967 16 10

*The Stock held by the Commissioners has always been valued in these Accounts at the Prices on 20th November in each year. If those Prices be higher at one period than another, in the same degree will the value of the securities appear to be greater or less, and so of the Balance deficient. The prices of Stock on 20th November 1859 and 20th November 1860 were as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Consolidated 3 per Cents. - - - - - - - -	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$
Reduced 3 per Cents. - - - - - - - - -	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$
New 3 per Cents. - - - - - - - - - -	,,	91 $\frac{5}{8}$
New 2$\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. - - - - - - - - - -	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cents., Ireland - - - - - - - -	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$

Upon this principle the Balance deficient on 20th November 1860 is made to appear £. 4,741,973 12., while the same principle made it appear £. 3,469,643. 0. 11., on 20th November 1859.

(No. 3.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Aggregate Amount of Interest Paid and Credited to the Trustees of Savings Banks (distinguishing *Great Britain* and *Ireland*) by the Commissioners, and the Aggregate Amount of Interest or Dividends Received by and Due to the Commissioners on the Stocks, Funds, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer and other Bonds held by them on account of the Trustees upon the 20th day of November 1860; and stating also the Difference in Amount between the Amounts so Paid and Credited, and Received, up to the 20th day of November 1860.

	On 20th November 1860.		
	Aggregate Amount of Interest Paid and Credited to the Trustees of Savings Banks and Friendly Societies.	Aggregate Amount of Interest or Dividends Received by and Due to the Commissioners on the Stocks, Funds, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer and other Bonds.	Difference.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Great Britain - - Savings Banks - - - - -	30,272,911 1 4	28,076,508 4 3	
Ireland - - - - ditto - - - - - -	2,217,343 18 9	1,325,341 9 10	
TOTAL SAVINGS BANKS - - - £.	32,490,255 - 1	29,401,849 14 1	3,088,405 6 -
Great Britain - - Friendly Societies, 59 Geo. 3 -	1,777,654 6 1	1,333,040 1 2	
Ireland - - - - - - ditto - - ditto - -	61,277 19 4		
Great Britain - - - - ditto - 13 & 14 Vict. -	18,029 9 7	18,247 10 -	
TOTAL FRIENDLY SOCIETIES - - - £.	1,856,961 15 -	1,351,287 11 2	505,674 3 10
TOTAL SAVINGS BANKS and FRIENDLY SOCIETIES - £.	34,347,216 15 1	30,753,137 5 3	3,594,079 9 10

	On 20th November 1860.	
	Interest Paid in Money on Drafts.	Interest placed to the Credit of the Trustees, and made Principal pursuant to 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, s. 17.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Great Britain - - Savings Banks - - - -	390,782 15 9	29,882,128 5 7
Ireland - - - - - - - ditto - - - -	141,060 3 2½	2,076,283 15 6½
Great Britain - - Friendly Societies, at 3 *d.* - - -	8,766 16 9	654,689 - 4
Great Britain - - ditto - at 2½ *d.* - - -	17,617 16 10	1,096,580 12 2
Great Britain - - ditto - at 2 *d.* - - -	214 11 8	17,814 17 11
Ireland - - - - - ditto - at 2½ *d.* - - -	158 3 2	61,119 16 2
£.	558,600 7 4½	33,788,616 7 8½

(No. 4.)

AN ACCOUNT, stating, in detail, the Changes which may have been made in the Bank Annuities, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer and other Bonds held by the National Debt Commissioners, on account of the Trustees of Savings Banks, under the Authority of the Acts 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 14; showing, in separate Columns, the Dates, Description and Extent of each of such Changes, and the Rates at which such Changes were effected, from 20th November 1859 to 20th November 1860.

THE several Changes which have been made in the Year ended 20th November 1860, in the Bank Annuities, Exchequer Bills, Exchequer and other Bonds held by the National Debt Commissioners, under the Authority of the Acts 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 14, will be found stated in detail, in separate Columns, in the following Account, No. 5.

(No. 5.)

AN ACCOUNT, stating, in detail, the PURCHASES and SALES of BANK ANNUITIES, EXCHEQUER BILLS, EXCHEQUER and other BONDS, effected by the NATIONAL DEBT COMMISSIONERS, on account of the TRUSTEES of SAVINGS BANKS, under the Authority of the Acts 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 14; showing, in separate Columns, the Date, Description and Extent of each of such Purchases and Sales, and the Rate at which such Purchases and Sales was effected in the Year ended 20th November 1860; and the aggregate Amount of Stocks and Securities Sold and Purchased by the Commissioners on account of Savings Banks in the Year ended 20th November 1860.

On Account of the Fund for the Banks for Savings in *England*, from 20 November 1859 to 20 November 1860.

STOCK, EXCHEQUER BILLS, EXCHEQUER AND OTHER BONDS BOUGHT.

DATE.	Consolidated 3 per Cents.	Reduced 3 per Cents.	New 3 per Cents.	Exchequer Bills.	Exchequer Bonds.	Turkish Guaranteed 4 per Cent. Bonds.	Price.	SUMS PAID.
1859:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.
Dec. - 3	- -	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	29*s.* prem. - -	10,273 4 –
„ - 5	- -	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	29*s.* „ - -	10,282 10 –
„ - 8	- -	- -	- -	80,000	- -	- -	28*s.* „ - -	82,292 10 –
1860:								
Jan. - 6	- -	- -	- -	915,000	- -	- -	par - - -	915,000 – –
„ - 7	- -	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	par - - -	50,000 – –
„ - 12	- -	- -	- -	200,000	- -	- -	par - - -	200,012 10 –
„ - 16	- -	- -	- -	135,000	- -	- -	par - - -	135,000 – –
„ - 20	- -	- -	- -	200,000	- -	- -	par - - -	200,000 – –
„ - „	- -	- -	- -	30,000	- -	- -	26*s.* prem. - -	30,914 12 6
„ - 21	- -	- -	- -	100,000	- -	- -	par - - -	100,000 – –
„ - „	- -	- -	- -	51,000	- -	- -	28*s.* prem. on 22,500*l.* 27*s.* „ on 28,500*l.*	52,461 13 9
„ - 23	- -	- -	- -	81,000	- -	- -	27*s.* prem. - -	83,308 13 9
„ - 24	- -	- -	- -	53,000	- -	- -	27*s.* prem. on 23,000*l.* 28*s.* „ on 30,000*l.*	54,553 – –
„ - 25	- -	- -	- -	175,000	- -	- -	par - - -	175,000 – –
„ - „	- -	- -	- -	20,000	- -	- -	28*s.* prem. - -	20,676 5 –
„ - 26	- -	- -	- -	25,000	- -	- -	26*s.* „ - -	25,821 17 6
„ - 27	- -	- -	- -	125,000	- -	- -	par - - -	125,000 – –
„ - „	- -	- -	- -	20,000	- -	- -	26*s.* prem. - -	20,658 15 –
„ - „	- -	- -	- -	9,900	- -	- -	25*s.* „ - -	10,166 10 2
„ - 28	- -	- -	- -	21,100	- -	- -	25*s.* „ - -	21,670 15 –
„ - 30	- -	- -	- -	24,000	- -	- -	25*s.* „ - -	24,645 – –
„ - 31	- -	- -	- -	335,000	- -	- -	par „ - -	335,000 – –
„ - „	- -	- -	- -	100,000	- -	- -	18*s.* prem. on 50,000*l.* 21*s.* „ on 20,000*l.* 20*s.* „ on 30,000*l.*	102,921 16 6
Feb. - 1	- -	- -	- -	100,000	- -	- -	15*s.* „ on 70,000*l.* 10*s.* „ on 30,000*l.*	102,143 8 –
„ - 2	- -	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	8*s.* „ on 25,000*l.* 7*s.* „ on 25,000*l.*	50,915 12 6
„ - 3	- -	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	19*s.* „ on 10,000*l.* 20*s.* „ on 15,000*l.* 21*s.* „ on 25,000*l.*	51,267 10 –
„ - 7	- -	- -	- -	67,000	- -	- -	23*s.* „ on 3,000*l.* 25*s.* „ on 64,000*l.*	69,026 12 6
„ - 8	- -	- -	- -	20,000	- -	- -	25*s.* „ - -	20,566 – –
„ - 9	- -	- -	- -	30,000	- -	- -	25*s.* „ - -	30,865 5 –
„ - 13	- -	- -	- -	12,700	- -	- -	24*s.* „ on 10,000*l.* 25*s.* „ on 2,700*l.*	13,047 8 6
„ - 15	- -	- -	- -	54,000	- -	- -	25*s.* „ - -	55,589 15 6
„ - 18	- -	- -	- -	25,000	- -	- -	25*s.* „ - -	25,753 6 3
„ - 22	- -	- -	- -	39,000	- -	- -	25*s.* „ - -	40,104 3 9
„ - 29	- -	- -	- -	52,000	- -	- -	25*s.* „ on 48,800*l.* 24*s.* „ on 3,200*l.*	53,591 3 –
Mar. - 1	- -	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	25*s.* „ - -	10,345 12 6
„ - 2	- -	- -	- -	35,000	- -	- -	25*s.* „ - -	36,071 – –
„ - 13	- -	- -	- -	18,000	- -	- -	20*s.* „ - -	18,351 2 6
„ - 14	- -	- -	- -	32,000	- -	- -	20*s.* „ - -	32,868 – –
„ - 21	- -	- -	- -	10,300	- -	- -	18*s.* „ - -	10,415 9 10
„ - 23	- -	- -	- -	9,700	- -	- -	18*s.* „ - -	9,890 17 6
„ - 24	- -	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	18*s.* „ - -	10,182 10 –
„ - 27	- -	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	18*s.* „ - -	10,226 17 6
„ - 28	- -	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	18*s.* „ - -	10,236 – –

On Account of the Fund for the Banks for Savings in *England*, from 20 Nov. 1859 to 20 Nov. 1860—*continued*.

STOCK and EXCHEQUER BILLS, &c. BOUGHT—*continued*.

DATE.	Consolidated 3 per Cents.	Reduced 3 per Cents.	New 3 per Cents.	Exchequer Bills.	Exchequer Bonds.	Turkish Guaranteed 4 per Cent. Bonds.	Price.	SUMS PAID.
1860:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.
April 3	- -	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	10*s.* prem. - -	51,168 15 -
- 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000,000	- -	par - - -	1,014,287 13 5
May - 15	- -	- -	- -	10,000	- -	- -	4*s.* prem. - -	10,060 - -
- 16	- -	- -	- -	20,500	- -	- -	5*s.* „ - -	20,983 - 8
- 17	- -	- -	- -	20,000	- -	- -	4*s.* „ - -	20,122 10 -
- 18	- -	- -	- -	36,900	- -	- -	5*s.* „ - -	37,770 13 4
June - 18	- -	- -	- -	66,000	- -	- -	4*s.* „ - -	66,507 10 -
- 20	- -	- -	- -	34,000	- -	- -	4*s.* „ - -	34,085 - -
- 27	- -	- -	- -	65,000	- -	- -	2*s.* „ - -	65,298 8 9
- 30	- -	- -	- -	15,000	- -	- -	2*s.* „ - -	15,031 17 6
July - 3	- -	- -	- -	20,000	- -	- -	2*s.* „ - -	20,046 5 -
- 12	- -	- -	- -	21,000	- -	- -	par - - -	21,094 - -
- 23	- -	- -	- -	29,000	- -	- -	3*s.* prem. - -	29,181 1 3
Oct. - 21	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,000	101¼ - - -	10,125 - -
- 24	- -	- -	- -	36,000	- -	- -	1*s.* prem. - -	36,280 15 -
- 28	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,700	101⅜ - - -	6,792 2 6
- „	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,300	101½ - - -	10,454 10 -
- „	- -	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	1*s.* prem. - -	50,445 17 6
Nov. - 11	- -	- -	- -	500,000	- -	- -	par. - - -	500,000 - -
- 13	- -	- -	- -	300,000	- -	- -	par. - - -	300,037 10 -
- 16	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30,000	101⅞ - - -	30,562 10 -
Nov. - 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,000,000	- -	par - - -	1,000,000 - -
- 14	- -	- -	- -	50,000	- -	- -	2*s.* dis. - -	50,671 5 6
- 15	- -	- -	- -	31,000	- -	- -	3*s.* dis. - -	31,273 - -
- „	- -	- -	- -	19,000	- -	- -	4*s.* dis. - -	19,147 5 -
- 16	- -	- -	- -	13,000	- -	- -	3*s.* dis. - -	13,129 18 3
- 20	- -	- -	- -	37,000	- -	- -	4*s.* dis. - -	37,447 16 3
- „	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	25,000	101½ - - -	25,375 - -
£.	- -	- -	- -	4,838,100	2,000,000	82,000	- - - -	6,974,496 12 10

STOCK, EXCHEQUER BILLS, EXCHEQUER AND OTHER BONDS, SOLD OR PAID OFF.

DATE.	Consolidated 3 per Cents.	Reduced 3 per Cents.	New 3 per Cents.	Exchequer Bills.	Exchequer Bonds.	Turkish Guaranteed 4 per Cent. Bonds.	Price.	SUMS RECEIVED.
1860:	£.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.
Jan. - 10	- -	- - -	- -	165,000	- -	- -	par - -	165,000 - -
- 11	- -	- - -	- -	200,000	- -	- -	par - -	200,000 - -
- 12	- -	- - -	- -	400,000	- -	- -	par - -	400,000 - -
- 17	- -	- - -	- -	100,000	- -	- -	par - -	100,000 - -
- 18	- -	- - -	- -	125,000	- -	- -	par - -	125,000 - -
- 25	- -	- - -	- -	100,000	- -	- -	par - -	100,000 - -
- 26	- -	- - -	- -	185,000	- -	- -	par - -	185,000 - -
- 27	- -	- - -	- -	200,000	- -	- -	par - -	200,000 - -
Feb. - 1	- -	- - -	- -	560,000	- -	- -	par - -	560,000 - -
- 2	- -	- - -	- -	200,000	- -	- -	par - -	200,000 - -
April 5	- -	752,688 3 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	93 - -	700,000 - -
Nov. - 3	- -	- - -	- -	400,000	- -	- -	par - -	400,000 - -
- 8	- -	- - -	- -	400,000	- -	- -	par - -	400,000 - -
- „	- -	- - -	- -	- -	1,000,000	- -	par - -	1,000,000 - -
£.	- -	752,688 3 5	- -	3,035,000	1,000,000	- -	- - -	4,735,000 - -

On Account of the Fund for the Banks for Savings in *Ireland*.

The surplus monies paid in to the Bank of Ireland by Savings Banks in Ireland not required in Ireland for payment to vings Banks are from time to time remitted to the Commissioners' account at the Bank of England, "Savings Banks in reat Britain," and form part of the general balance at that account, from which all Stock or Exchequer Bills are purchased.

(No. 6.)

RETURN of the NAME of each SAVINGS BANK and PAROCHIAL SOCIETY in the United Kingdom which had availed itself the Industrious Classes, from Commencement at the 26th day of March 1834 up to the 5th day of January 1861; showing, and Society: 2d. The Amount of Money paid to the National Debt Commissioners by the Trustees of each Bank and and Society which may have fallen in; 4th. The Number and Amount of each Description of Annuity payable by the Debt Commissioners to the Trustees of each Bank and Society, on account of Persons who had contracted for Deferred 6th. The Manner in which the Money paid for the Purchase of the said Annuities was invested or disposed of, and the

	GROSS AMOUNT OF LIFE ANNUITIES GRANTED FROM							
	IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES, Including Deferred brought to Account Current.							
	1.		2.	3.		4.		
	Number of Annuities granted.	Amount of Annuities granted.	Money paid for Annuities.	Number of Annuities fallen in.	Amount of Annuities fallen in.	Number of Annuities now payable.	Amount of Annuities now payable.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Aberdeen	49	956 10 –	9,043 17 10	14	358 – –	35	598 10 –	
Alnwick	5	125 – –	1,237 9 2	1	30 – –	4	95 – –	
Alston	1	30 – –	219 10 –	– –	– – –	1	30 – –	
Andover	1	10 – –	111 9 2	– –	– – –	1	10 – –	
Argyll-street	1	20 – –	34,080 9 3	1	20 – –	– –	– – –	
Ashford	11	235 – –	2,441 19 8	4	75 – –	7	160 – –	
Aylesbury	7	120 6 –	1,295 15 2	3	52 10 –	4	67 16 –	
Banbury	26	498 – –	5,302 5 –	10	216 – –	16	282 – –	
Banff	3	59 10 6	279 – 3	1	9 10 6	2	50 – –	
Bath	317	6,384 6 –	71,763 11 7	125	2,382 6 –	192	4,002 – –	
Bedford	37	741 8 6	8,261 7 5	8	135 – –	29	606 8 6	
Birmingham	26	561 – –	5,366 15 1	1	30 – –	25	531 – –	
Blackburn	10	175 – –	1,178 19 3	4	45 – –	6	130 – –	
Boston	4	108 – –	1,377 18 8	– –	– – –	4	108 – –	
Brechin	1	20 – –	304 10 –	– –	– – –	1	20 – –	
Brecon	1	21 – –	{Transferred from Bristol}	1	21 – –	—	—	
Bridgnorth	36	529 – –	5,102 18 4	20	321 – –	16	208 – –	
Bridgwater	4	45 8 6	511 14 –	1	12 8 6	3	33 – –	
Bristol	164	3,184 15 –	26,802 – 2	40	758 – –	124	2,426 15 –	
Bromley	5	72 5 –	479 8 1	2	27 5 –	3	45 – –	
Buckingham	13	196 2 6	1,624 10 6	5	90 – –	8	106 2 6	
Bury, Lancashire	4	70 – –	522 4 2	– –	– – –	4	70 – –	
Bury St. Edmund's	11	201 – –	2,223 12 5	– –	– – –	11	201 – –	
Cainscross	4	65 – –	665 13 10	– –	– – –	4	65 – –	
Calne	21	309 – –	3,000 18 9	9	119 – –	12	190 – –	
Camberwell	4	79 4 6	6,031 2 8	4	79 4 6	– –	– – –	
Canterbury	79	1,589 4 –	13,476 4 9	24	465 – –	55	1,124 4 –	
Cardiff	1	20 – –	{Transferred from Devonport}	1	20 – –	—	—	
Carlisle	108	1,863 3 6	18,412 5 5	20	337 10 –	88	1,525 13 6	
Carnarvon	1	20 – –	– – Transferred from Manchester – –			1	20 – –	
Castle Douglas	2	36 – –	414 2 6	– –	– – –	2	36 – –	
Cheadle	11	214 12 –	2,550 18 1	7	124 12 –	4	90 – –	
Chelmsford	53	1,137 7 6	11,990 1 2	20	437 7 6	33	700 – –	
Chepstow	6	132 – –	1,313 5 –	1	20 – –	5	112 – –	
Chester	1	30 – –	– – Transferred from Liverpool – –			1	30 – –	
Chichester	93	1,669 12 –	17,222 13 10	27	476 12 –	66	1,193 – –	
Chippenham	21	365 10 –	2,576 9 10	7	86 10 –	14	279 – –	
Congleton	– –	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– –	– – –	
Coventry	16	309 13 6	2,473 5 9	2	29 13 6	14	280 – –	
Crayford	– –	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– –	– – –	
Cupar	9	122 4 –	900 – 2	1	15 – –	8	107 4 –	
Deal	16	315 – –	2,665 5 10	5	99 – –	11	216 – –	
Denbigh	1	10 – –	– – Transferred from Manchester – –			1	10 – –	
Devizes	28	511 3 –	4,770 15 –	13	261 17 –	15	249 6 –	
Devonport (Union)	476	8,867 18 –	105,616 1 11	191	3,374 13 –	285	5,493 5 –	
Doncaster	48	1,024 4 –	11,080 2 8	15	301 15 –	33	722 9 –	
Dorchester	11	155 6 6	1,538 9 –	6	77 6 6	5	78 – –	
Dover	50	988 8 –	10,351 12 3	10	210 8 –	40	778 – –	
Dundee	12	241 10 –	1,803 12 4	3	80 – –	9	161 10 –	
Dursley	3	34 – –	438 2 –	– –	– – –	3	34 – –	
Edinburgh (North Division)	580	11,493 15 –	127,538 18 2	186	3,738 11 –	394	7,755 4 –	
Edinburgh (South Division)	– –	– – –	870 9 8	– –	Annuities transferred to other Banks.			
Enfield	– –	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– –	– – –	
Evesham	2	29 – –	208 14 8	– –	– – –	2	29 – –	
Exeter	603	10,527 6 6	105,703 – 4	225	3,889 12 –	378	6,637 14 6	
Eye	4	75 – –	691 10 –	1	20 – –	3	55 – –	
Eye (Friendly Society)	– –	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– –	– – –	

(No. 6.)

of the Powers given by the Acts 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 45, to grant Annuities, not exceeding £. 30 each, to in separate Columns, 1st. The Number and Amount of each Description of Annuity granted by the Trustees of each Bank Society for the Annuities so granted: 3d. The Number and Amount of each Description of Annuity granted by each Bank Trustees of each Bank and Society on the 5th day of January 1861: 5th. The Amount of Money returned by the National Annuities having died, or become unable to continue the Payments, previous to the Commencement of such Annuities: And, Description and Amount of such Investments.

COMMENCEMENT, AT 26 MARCH 1834, TO 5 JANUARY 1861, INCLUSIVE.

DEFERRED ANNUITIES BY PAYMENT IN ONE SUM, Exclusive of those carried to Account Current.

1.		2.	3.		5.
Number of Annuities granted.	Amount of Annuities granted.	Money paid for Annuities.	Number of Annuities fallen in.	Amount of Annuities fallen in.	Money returned by Death.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	30 – –	327 7 6	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	10 – –	3,741 6 4	1	10 – –	70 2 9
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
1	8 – –	36 1 5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
3	31 – –	456 5 6	1	10 – –	62 – 6
- -	- - -	125 12 –	- -	- - -	- - -
1	15 – –	- - -	1	15 – –	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4 – –	27 2 4	1	4 – –	27 2 4
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	20 – –	258 2 8	- -	- - -	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
2	40 – –	1,096 8 6	1	10 – –	108 15 3
- -	- - -	63 4 10	- -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—
5	73 15 –	1,094 14 9	1	14 – –	147 2 6
—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	10 – –	92 – –	- -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -

DEFERRED ANNUITIES BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS, Exclusive of those carried to Account Current.

1.		2.	3.		5.
Number of Annuities granted.	Amount of Annuities granted.	Money paid for Annuities.	Number of Annuities fallen in.	Amount of Annuities fallen in.	Money returned by Death and Default.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
323	5,885 3 –	23,990 19 10	323	5,885 3 –	6,381 16 2
- -	- - -	285 14 –	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
10	202 – –	1,968 4 11	7	120 – –	441 17 3
2	40 – –	111 18 –	2	40 – –	111 18 –
1	30 – –	26 15 –	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	30 – –	30 12 –	1	30 – –	30 12 –
—	—	—	—	—	—
2	22 – –	366 17 –	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
4	105 – –	223 19 –	1	30 – –	42 – –
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	30 – –	370 14 –	1	30 – –	161 2 –
2	50 – –	1,706 3 3	2	50 – –	294 15 6
—	—	—	—	—	—
3	66 – –	866 14 2	3	66 – –	218 16 2
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
40	245 – –	416 16 6	40	245 – –	179 16 6
1	20 – –	122 5 –	1	20 – –	122 5 –
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	10 – –	19 5 –	1	10 – –	8 17 –
3	55 – –	242 10 –	1	15 – –	12 2 –
1	20 – –	12 10 –	—	—	—
2	30 – –	73 6 3	—	—	—
1	20 – –	45 13 6	1	20 – –	45 13 6
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
2	20 – –	54 12 –	1	10 – –	9 14 6
7	104 – –	3,156 14 5	6	94 – –	460 4 11
3	46 – –	311 17 6	1	20 – –	43 10 –
1	20 – –	323 17 –	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
2	40 – –	15 15 10	2	40 – –	15 15 10
—	—	—	—	—	—
22	335 – –	1,846 16 2	8	99 – –	262 19 11
—	—	—	—	—	—
2	32 – –	14 7 –	2	32 – –	14 7 –
—	—	—	—	—	—
20	344 – –	1,869 9 9	8	145 – –	341 7 11
3	60 – –	517 6 9	3	60 – –	517 6 9
5	50 – –	3 13 4	—	—	—

(continued)

(No. 6.)—RETURN of the Name of each Savings Bank and Parochial Society in the United Kingdom

	GROSS AMOUNT OF LIFE ANNUITIES GRANTED FROM							
	Immediate Annuities, Including Deferred brought to Account Current.							
	1.		2.	3.		4.		
	Number of Annuities granted.	Amount of Annuities granted.	Money paid for Annuities.	Number of Annuities fallen in.	Amount of Annuities fallen in.	Number of Annuities now payable.	Amount of Annuities now payable.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Fakenham	3	34 10 –	331 19 4	1	6 10 –	2	28 – –	
Falmouth	102	1,823 4 6	18,330 6 –	45	814 16 6	57	1,008 8 –	
Farnham	14	196 13 –	1,119 11 7	6	85 13 –	8	111 4 –	
Farringdon-street	19	423 19 –	33,958 15 7	19	423 19 –	– –	– –	
Finsbury	24	553 – –	47,350 4 –	24	553 – –	– –	– –	
Gainsborough	6	113 – –	794 17 9	– –	– – –	6	113 – –	
Glasgow	126	2,495 2 6	25,026 – 6	29	542 2 –	97	1,953 – 6	
Gloucester	57	1,145 14 6	12,254 1 10	18	401 – –	39	744 14 6	
Gosport	56	1,141 – –	15,550 19 –	24	502 – –	32	639 – –	
Grantham	64	1,343 14 –	13,771 9 1	26	484 14 –	38	859 – –	
Great Yarmouth	1	27 – –	616 18 6	1	27 – –	– –	– –	
Guildford	25	477 3 –	4,933 14 3	9	170 – –	16	307 3 –	
Halesworth	2	40 – –	297 4 2	– –	– – –	2	40 – –	
Hastings	2	60 – –	Transferred from National Debt Office			2	60 – –	
Haverfordwest	1	14 – –	Transferred from Dover			1	14 – –	
Helston	31	446 10 –	4,436 19 4	15	253 – –	16	193 10 –	
Hereford	73	1,517 10 –	16,282 2 6	26	504 10 –	47	1,013 – –	
High Wycombe	7	174 – –	1,253 9 –	2	44 – –	5	130 – –	
Holywell	1	20 – –	217 5 –	– –	– – –	1	20 – –	
Horncastle	– –	– – –	215 10 –	Annuity transferred to Gainsborough		– –	– – –	
Hungerford	4	58 – –	112 4 8	1	20 – –	3	38 – –	
Hythe	14	269 – –	2,186 9 10	6	105 – –	8	164 – –	
Jedburgh	23	500 – –	5,729 16 7	7	156 – –	16	344 – –	
Jersey	20	403 12 6	4,318 10 6	4	78 10 6	16	325 2 –	
Kelso	12	210 14 6	1,776 – 5	2	30 – –	10	180 14 6	
Kensington	– –	– – –	1,158 19 4	Annuities transferred to other banks		– –	– – –	
Kidderminster	12	220 – –	2,160 15 5	2	35 – –	10	185 – –	
Kingston-on-Hull	14	299 – –	2,902 1 9	2	40 – –	12	259 – –	
Kingston-on-Thames	1	26 – –	216 4 5	1	26 – –	– –	– – –	
King's Lynn	12	209 13 –	1,055 14 11	3	35 18 –	9	173 15 –	
Kirkcaldy	2	20 – –	287 5 10	– –	– – –	2	20 – –	
Lancaster	52	937 10 –	10,448 18 8	28	490 14 –	24	446 16 –	
Ledbury	8	180 – –	1,347 3 11	2	30 – –	6	150 – –	
Leith	20	371 4 –	3,256 3 1	5	140 – –	15	231 4 –	
Lennoxtown	1	18 – –	140 – 6	– –	– – –	1	18 – –	
Leominster	2	50 – –	476 18 4	– –	– – –	2	50 – –	
Lincoln	– –	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– –	– – –	
Liverpool	120	2,501 4 6	22,541 11 7	63	1,273 18 6	57	1,227 11 –	
Louth	1	25 – –	Transferred from Boston			1	25 – –	
Macclesfield	19	342 10 –	4,555 3 11	7	137 – –	12	205 10 –	
Maidenhead	3	27 – –	590 17 2	1	5 – –	2	22 – –	
Mansfield	– –	– – –	– – –	– –	– – –	– –	– – –	
Malton	1	20 – –	Transferred from National Debt Office			1	20 – –	
Manchester	274	5,244 19 6	55,692 16 1	105	1,997 16 –	169	3,247 3 6	
Monkwearmouth	1	15 – –	Transferred from National Debt Office			1	15 – –	
Monmouth	1	8 – –	97 16 7	– –	– – –	1	8 – –	
Montrose	31	459 17 –	2,469 1 11	7	72 – –	24	387 17 –	
Newbury	43	803 5 –	8,136 7 8	23	395 – –	20	408 5 –	
Newcastle Emlyn	1	30 – –	324 13 5	– –	– – –	1	30 – –	
Newport, Isle of Wight	13	253 12 6	2,068 2 3	7	151 12 6	6	102 – –	
New Sarum	48	903 5 –	9,636 2 9	24	416 16 6	24	486 8 6	
Northampton	4	60 – –	233 17 8	– –	– – –	4	60 – –	
Northwich	3	63 – –	450 9 4	– –	– – –	3	63 – –	
Norwich	8	144 – –	966 11 4	1	30 – –	7	114 – –	
Paisley	19	337 15 –	3,603 17 4	7	117 15 –	12	220 – –	
Pembroke	3	58 – –	630 8 8	1	18 – –	2	40 – –	
Penzance	47	685 5 –	6,302 10 5	12	182 – –	35	503 5 –	
Perth	49	858 10 6	8,460 17 1	11	182 2 –	38	676 8 6	
Plymouth	183	3,644 9 –	37,742 3 1	57	1,145 15 –	126	2,498 14 –	
Portsmouth	9	203 – –	815 13 7	– –	– – –	9	203 – –	
Poulton-le-Fylde	2	30 – –	413 10 10	– –	– – –	2	30 – –	
Preston	6	121 – –	555 14 2	– –	– – –	6	121 – –	
Reading	71	1,402 10 –	13,797 8 8	26	486 5 6	45	916 4 6	
Richmond, York	5	110 – –	1,397 8 9	1	14 – –	4	96 – –	
Romford	18	335 19 –	3,375 – 10	9	180 6 6	9	155 12 6	
Ross	1	10 – –	560 – 8	1	10 – –	—	—	
Rothesay	4	58 – –	691 13 6	2	32 – –	2	26 – –	

which had availed itself of the Powers given by the Acts 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 83—*continued.*

COMMENCEMENT, AT 26 MARCH 1834, TO 5 JANUARY 1861, INCLUSIVE.

DEFERRED ANNUITIES BY PAYMENT IN ONE SUM, Exclusive of those carried to Account Current.

1.		2.	3.		5.
Number of Annuities granted.	Amount of Annuities granted.	Money paid for Annuities.	Number of Annuities fallen in.	Amount of Annuities fallen in.	Money returned by Death.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
—	—	—	—	—	—
1	5 — —	312 19 10	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	164 19 —	—	—	—
—	—	299 9 6	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
2	32 — —	289 13 —	1	20 — —	166 19 6
—	—	114 8 6	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—

(No. 6.)—RETURN of the NAME of each SAVINGS BANK and PAROCHIAL SOCIETY in the United Kingdom

	GROSS AMOUNT OF LIFE ANNUITIES GRANTED FROM							
	IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES, Including Deferred brought to Account Current.							
	1.		2.	3.		4.		
	Number of Annuities granted.	Amount of Annuities granted.	Money paid for Annuities.	Number of Annuities fallen in.	Amount of Annuities fallen in.	Number of Annuities now payable.	Amount of Annuities now payable.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Sackville-street	18	453 – –	48,636 – 6	18	453 – –	–	– – –	
Sevenoaks	5	87 – –	769 17 9	3	57 – –	2	30 – –	
Shaftesbury	1	6 – –	Transferred from National Debt Office			1	6 – –	
Sheffield	8	158 – –	698 1 8	–	– – –	8	158 – –	
Southampton	19	272 – –	2,999 10 9	3	45 – –	16	227 – –	
Southwell	3	45 – –	465 16 9	–	– – –	3	45 – –	
Stalybridge	1	5 – –	54 15 11	1	5 – –	—	—	
Stepney	–	– – –	104 3 1	Annuity transferred to National Debt Office			—	
Stirling	12	225 10 6	2,770 17 10	1	15 – –	11	210 10 6	
Stockport	21	416 – –	4,428 14 10	10	209 – –	11	207 – –	
St. Andrew's	6	91 – –	661 2 8	1	16 – –	5	75 – –	
St. Clement's	634	12,507 13 6	710,996 15 9	634	12,507 13 6	–	– – –	
Tamworth	3	40 – –	554 – –	–	– – –	3	40 – –	
Taunton	80	1,623 – –	16,718 14 1	25	518 – –	55	1,105 – –	
Thame	2	22 – –	Transferred from Aylesbury			2	22 – –	
Truro	84	1,592 – –	15,604 4 –	24	412 10 –	60	1,179 10 –	
Tynemouth	3	44 – –	200 12 6	–	– – –	3	44 – –	
Wallingford	2	46 – –	631 2 1	–	– – –	2	46 – –	
Wareham	14	241 8 –	1,808 11 8	5	93 – –	9	148 8 –	
Warminster	31	550 10 –	4,883 3 4	14	242 – –	17	308 10 –	
Warrington	13	238 – –	2,344 8 4	5	80 – –	8	158 – –	
Warwick	28	526 14 –	5,510 12 –	8	145 10 –	20	381 4 –	
Welchpool	2	38 – –	363 3 10	–	– – –	2	38 – –	
Wells	8	123 – –	930 17 6	1	15 – –	7	108 – –	
Wenlock	1	10 – –	119 – 10	–	– – –	1	10 – –	
Weymouth	33	654 10 –	7,455 6 11	7	125 – –	26	529 10 –	
Whitehaven	110	2,041 12 –	24,865 16 11	43	723 15 –	67	1,317 17 –	
Wigan	6	92 – –	1,442 11 1	4	62 – –	2	30 – –	
Wimborne	2	22 – –	279 7 6	–	– – –	2	22 – –	
Winchcombe	1	6 – –	40 12 6	–	– – –	1	6 – –	
Winchester	25	402 8 –	3,949 8 2	14	235 8 –	11	167 – –	
Witham	22	404 10 –	4,628 18 8	7	111 10 –	15	293 – –	
Wokingham	1	30 – –	212 17 6	–	– – –	1	30 – –	
Worcester	2	53 – –	416 15 11	1	30 – –	1	23 – –	
Workington	14	259 – –	182 4 4	5	96 – –	9	163 – –	
Worksop	23	483 – –	5,543 2 11	7	149 – –	16	334 – –	
Wrington	3	70 – –	934 4 6	1	20 – –	2	50 – –	
York	29	543 1 –	5,690 15 –	9	167 10 –	20	375 11 –	
Yoxall	3	60 – –	Transferred from Cheadle			3	60 – –	
Per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45, payable at the National Debt Office,	3,756	82,847 17 6	147,254 18 –	756	16,582 2 6	3,000	66,265 15 –	
TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN	9,829	198,502 5 –	2,079,411 3 2	3,299	64,809 – 6	6,530	133,693 4 6	
Clonmel	5	73 – –	619 1 1	1	12 – –	4	61 – –	
Cork	81	1,477 – –	15,655 15 9	20	397 – –	61	1,080 – –	
Dublin	109	2,518 6 –	25,447 9 6	33	663 8 –	76	1,854 18 –	
Limerick	11	210 – –	1,948 3 9	2	40 – –	9	170 – –	
Lurgan	2	15 – –	97 – 10	2	15 – –	—	—	
TOTAL, IRELAND	208	4,293 6 –	43,767 10 11	58	1,127 8 –	150	3,165 18 –	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	10,037	202,795 11 –	2,123,178 14 1 (a)	3,357	65,936 8 6	6,680	136,859 2 6	

The manner in which the Money paid for the said Annuities was invested

	£. s. d.
RECEIPTS brought down:	
(a) For the purchase of Immediate Life Annuities	2,123,178 14 1
(b) Ditto – – – Deferred – ditto	32,259 1 10
(c) Ditto – – – Deferred Life Annuities by Annual Payments	197,040 19 3
£.	2,352,478 15 2

The Annual Dividends cancelled by the purchase of £. 1,916,719. 14. 5., 3 *l.* per Cents.,

which had availed itself of the Powers given by the Acts 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 83—*continued.*

COMMENCEMENT, AT 26 MARCH 1834, TO 5 JANUARY 1861, INCLUSIVE.

Deferred Annuities by Payment in one Sum, Exclusive of those carried to Account Current.					Deferred Annuities by Annual Payments, Exclusive of those carried to Account Current.				
1.		2.	3.	5.	1.		2.	3.	5.
Number of Annuities granted.	Amount of Annuities granted.	Money paid for Annuities.	Number of Annuities fallen in.	Amount of Annuities fallen in.	Money returned by Death.	Number of Annuities granted.	Amount of Annuities granted.	Money paid for Annuities.	Number of Annuities fallen in.	Amount of Annuities fallen in.	Money returned by Death and Default.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4	58 – –	9,376 4 4	4	58 – –	452 19 4	129	3,079 – –	46,431 1 9	129	3,079 – –	7,177 6 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	30 – –	140 17 6	- -	- - -	- - -	1	20 – –	38 – –	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	10 – –	81 10 6	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	10 – –	88 10 –	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	1	30 – –	15 19 6	1	30 – –	15 19 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	5,964 9 8	- -	- - -	- - -	199	4,022 4 –	29,623 10 2	199	4,022 4 –	7,567 1 3
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	1	13 – –	56 4 6	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	2	40 – –	124 12 8	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	54 – –	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	265 18 6	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	2	40 – –	222 17 –	1	20 – –	127 6 –
1	10 – –	73 13 4	- -	- - -	- - -	2	50 – –	64 5 –	1	20 – –	31 10 –
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	1	10 – –	253 11 6	1	10 – –	42 10 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	1	20 – –	8 9 –	1	20 – –	8 9 –
1	10 – –	42 18 3	- -	- - -	- - -	1	10 – –	121 3 4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	4	80 – –	687 18 –	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	20 – –	107 18 4	1	20 – –	107 18 4	1	30 – –	158 8 –	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110	1,972 10 –	5,229 16 4	16	320 10 –	2,345 12 9	953	20,078 10 –	65,554 1 11	342	6,908 – –	19,978 8 1
149	2,569 5 –	32,122 17 4	29	501 10 –	3,612 6 3	1,853	37,098 17 –	196,828 18 3	1,142	22,095 7 –	47,055 4 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	20 – –	136 4 6	1	20 – –	136 4 6	2	32 – –	163 6 –	2	32 – –	163 6 –
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	1	10 – –	48 15 –	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	20 – –	136 4 6	1	20 – –	136 4 6	3	42 – –	212 1 –	2	32 – –	163 6 –
150	2,589 5 –	32,259 1 10 (*b*)	30	521 10 –	3,748 10 9	1,856	37,140 17 –	197,040 19 3 (*c*)	1,144	22,127 7 –	47,218 10 8

or disposed of; stating the Description and Amount of such Investments.

Applied as follows:	£. s. d.
To the purchase of Stock	2,297,263 18 5
To Money returned by Death, Default, and Repurchase of Annuities, the Annuitants becoming insolvent, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, s. 16	51,934 9 2
To Balance remaining in Bank of England on 5th January 1861	3,163 9 10
To Balance remaining in Bank of Ireland on 5th January 1861	116 17 9
£.	2,352,478 15 2

£. 267,300, 3 ¼ *l.* per Cents., and £. 226,600, 3 ½ *l.* per Cents. Stock, amounted to £. 74,119. 16. 9.

(No. 6.)—RETURN of the NAME of each SAVINGS BANK and PAROCHIAL SOCIETY in the United Kingdom

	GROSS AMOUNT OF LIFE ANNUITIES GRANTED FROM IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES, Including Deferred brought to Account Current.						
	1.		2.	3.		4.	
	Number of Annuities granted.	Amount of Annuities granted.	Money paid for Annuities.	Number of Annuities fallen in.	Amount of Annuities fallen in.	Number of Annuities now payable.	Amount of Annuities now payable.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Bath	5	85 – –	703 7 11	4	65 – –	1	20 – –
Bedford	1	15 12 –	186 8 6	- -	- - -	1	15 12 –
Bridgnorth	1	20 – –	165 10 1	1	20 – –	—	—
Bristol	1	15 – –	148 2 6	- -	- - -	1	15 – –
Bromley	- -	Annuities transferred to National Debt Office -	206 17 7	—	—	—	—
Camberwell	- -	- ditto -	227 17 4	—	—	—	—
Canterbury	2	20 – –	288 18 –	2	20 – –	—	—
Cheadle	5	65 – –	Deferred Annuities brought to Account Current			5	65 – –
Chippenham	1	20 – –	165 10 1	1	20 – –	—	—
Devonport (Union)	2	30 – –	248 5 2	1	20 – –	1	10 – –
Doncaster	1	15 – –	331 – 2	- -	- - -	1	15 – –
Dorchester	2	40 – –	716 14 10	- -	- - -	2	40 – –
Edinburgh	5	100 – –	597 13 4	3	60 – –	2	40 – –
Exeter	2	40 – –	445 3 1	1	20 – –	1	20 – –
Farringdon-street	- -	Annuities transferred to National Debt Office -	2,280 – 9	- -	- - -	- -	- - -
Finsbury	- -	- ditto -	265 12 11	—	—	—	—
Glasgow	4	80 – –	714 14 –	4	80 – –	—	—
Gosport	4	50 – –	466 12 10	1	20 – –	3	30 – –
Kensington	- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -
Lancaster	3	40 – –	165 10 1	3	40 – –	—	—
Liverpool	2	40 – –	191 16 11	2	40 – –	—	—
Macclesfield	3	70 – –	814 19 10	1	10 – –	2	60 – –
Manchester	143	2,457 10 –	23,678 6 1	96	1,600 10 –	47	857 – –
Newbury	1	12 – –	99 6 1	1	12 – –	—	—
New Sarum	1	15 – –	124 2 7	1	15 – –	—	—
Plymouth	1	30 – –	248 5 2	- -	- - -	1	30 – –
Southwell	4	70 – –	693 8 3	4	70 – –	—	—
Stockport	2	40 – –	500 13 7	- -	- - -	2	40 – –
St. Clement Danes	16	205 12 6	11,976 2 4	16	205 12 6	- -	- - -
Warminster	2	30 – –	468 1 9	1	20 – –	1	10 – –
Warrington	2	30 – –	344 13 10	- -	- - -	2	30 – –
Weymouth	1	10 – –	146 5 –	- -	- - -	1	10 – –
Wrington	1	5 – –	41 7 6	1	5 – –	—	—
National Debt Office, per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45	76	1,232 – –	- - -	21	353 – –	55	879 – –
TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN	294	4,882 14 6	47,651 8 1	165	2,696 2 6	129	2,186 12 –
Cork	8	180 – –	1,772 11 2	2	60 – –	6	120 – –
Dublin	1	16 – –	163 8 10	- -	- - -	1	16 – –
TOTAL, IRELAND	9	196 – –	1,936 – –	2	60 – –	7	136 – –
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	303	5,078 14 6	49,587 8 1 (a)	167	2,756 2 6	136	2,322 12 –

The manner in which the Money paid for the purchase of the said Annuities was

RECEIPTS brought down:	£. s. d.
(a) For the purchase of Immediate Annuities for terms of years - -	49,587 8 1
(b) Ditto - - - - Deferred - - - ditto - - in one sum	878 18 7
(c) Ditto - - - - Deferred Annuities by Annual Payments - -	2,705 4 2
£.	53,171 10 10

The Annual Dividends cancelled by the purchase of £. 37,240, 3 *l.* per Cent.,

National Debt Office,
3 April 1861.

which had availed itself of the Powers given by the Acts 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 83—*continued.*

COMMENCEMENT, AT 26 MARCH 1834, TO 5 JANUARY 1861, INCLUSIVE.

Deferred Annuities by Payment in one Sum, Exclusive of those carried to Account Current.						Deferred Annuities by Annual Payments, Exclusive of those carried to Account Current.					
1.		2.	3.		5.	1.		2.	3.		5.
Number of Annuities granted.	Amount of Annuities granted.	Money paid for Annuities.	Number of Annuities fallen in.	Amount of Annuities fallen in.	Money returned by Death.	Number of Annuities granted.	Amount of Annuities granted.	Money paid for Annuities.	Number of Annuities fallen in.	Amount of Annuities fallen in.	Money returned by Death and Default.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	33 5 1	—	—	—	1	10 — —	1,023 16 2	1	10 — —	8 17 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323 17 9	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207 18 4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	310 8 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 — —	828 13 1	1	20 — —	62 7 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 — —	228 17 10	—	—	—
—	—	343 13 9	—	—	—	3	50 — —	2,613 3 2	2	30 — —	71 5 2
—	—	535 4 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20 — —	92 1 —	1	20 — —	92 1 —
—	—	535 4 10	—	—	—	1	20 — —	92 1 —	1	20 — —	92 1 —
—	—	878 18 7 (*b*)	—	—	—	4	70 — —	2,705 4 2 (*c*)	3	50 — —	163 6 2

invested or disposed of; stating the Description and Amount of such Investments.

Applied as follows:	£.	s.	d.
To the purchase of Stock	52,905	6	9
To Money returned to Defaulters, and Re-purchase of Annuity, per authority of Treasury	182	—	10
To Balance remaining in Bank of England on 5th January 1861	84	3	3
£.	53,171	10	10

£. 8,300, 3¼ *l.* per Cent., and £. 9,200, 3½ *l.* per Cent. Stock, amounted to £. 1,708. 19.

A. Y. SPEARMAN,
Comptroller General.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ACCOUNTS of the Number of Depositors, and of Charitable Institutions and Friendly Societies depositing their Funds in Savings Banks, and of the Sums deposited, divided into Classes, from 20 November 1859 to 20 November 1860 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 247, of Session 1860).

(*Sir Henry Willoughby.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *April* 1861.

Under 3 *oz.*

SAVINGS BANKS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 February 1861;—*for*,

RETURN "in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 247—I., of Session 1860, of Accounts relating to SAVINGS BANKS, for the Year ending 20th November 1860."

A RETURN showing, in Parallel Columns, the Weekly and Total Amounts of INCREASE and DECREASE of SUMS Paid in or Withdrawn by the TRUSTEES of SAVINGS BANKS, in Account with the COMMISSIONERS for the REDUCTION of the NATIONAL DEBT (including the Amounts of INTEREST credited in May and November) between the 20th November 1859 and the 20th November 1860; together with the Weekly and Total Amounts of STOCK Purchased or Sold by the said Commissioners; the Weekly and Total Amounts (in Detail) of INCIDENTAL EXPENSES Defrayed by the Commissioners and Charged upon the Fund of SAVINGS BANKS, and the Weekly and Total Amount of DIVIDENDS Received by the Commissioners on STOCK Invested during the same Period; also the Aggregate Amount of the foregoing in the Year 1860, ending on the 20th November; and the Weekly Amounts of the Uninvested BALANCES in the hands of the said Commissioners on Account of SAVINGS BANKS, from the 20th November 1859 to the 20th November 1860.

(*Sir Henry Willoughby.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *April* 1861.

A RETURN showing, in Parallel Columns, the Weekly and Total Amounts of INCREASE and DECREASE of SUMS Paid in or Withdrawn by the TRUSTEES of SAVINGS BANKS, in Account with the COMMISSIONERS for the REDUCTION of the NATIONAL DEBT (including the Amounts of INTEREST credited in May and November), between the 20th November 1859 and the 20th November 1860; together with the Weekly and Total Amounts of STOCK Purchased or Sold by the said Commissioners; the Weekly and Total Amounts (in Detail) of INCIDENTAL EXPENSES Defrayed by the Commissioners and Charged upon the Fund of SAVINGS BANKS, and the Weekly and Total Amount of DIVIDENDS Received by the Commissioners on STOCK Invested during the same Period; also the Aggregate Amount of the foregoing in the Year 1860, ending on the 20th November; and the Weekly Amounts of the Uninvested BALANCES in the hands of the said Commissioners on Account of SAVINGS BANKS, from the 20th November 1859 to the 20th November 1860.

—	1. Excess Paid in by Savings Banks, beyond the Sums Drawn out.	2. Excess Drawn out by Savings Banks, beyond the Sums paid in, including Interest on the Sums Drawn out.	3. Sums Paid for Purchase of Stock, Exchequer Bills, and Exchequer and other Bonds.	4. Sums Received for Sale of Stock, and for Exchequer Bills and Exchequer and other Bonds, Paid off and Sold.	5. Incidental Expenses Defrayed by the Commissioners, and charged upon the Fund of Savings Banks, per 3 Will. 4, cap. 14, sec. 21.	6. Dividends Received by the Commissioners on Stock invested and Interest on Exchequer Bills and Exchequer and other Bonds.	7. Balance Remaining Last Day of each Week.
In the Week ending	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
26 Nov. 1859	58,027 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	881,448 12 8
3 Dec. –	83,854 17 –	- - -	10,273 4 –	- - -	30 13 3	- - -	954,999 12 5
10 — –	70,496 19 10	- - -	92,575 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	932,921 12 3
17 — –	35,751 3 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	968,672 15 4
24 — –	7,648 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	275 – –	976,595 15 4
31 — –	1,340 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 17 6	- - -	977,862 2 2
7 Jan. 1860	66,416 3 5	- - -	965,000 – –	- - -	50 7 11	- - -	79,227 17 8
14 — –	100,281 8 7	- - -	200,012 10 –	765,000 – –	3 12 6	189,519 – 2	934,012 3 11
21 — –	100,408 7 2	- - -	518,376 6 3	225,000 – –	- - -	- - -	741,044 4 10
28 — –	77,684 8 8	- - -	536,855 16 5	485,000 – –	- - -	- - -	766,872 17 1
4 Feb. –	62,711 8 11	- - -	666,893 7 –	760,000 – –	- - -	- - -	922,690 19 –
11 — –	91,820 12 5	- - -	120,457 17 6	- - -	24 16 9	- - -	894,028 17 2
18 — –	40,022 19 2	- - -	94,390 10 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	839,661 6 1
25 — –	46,674 19 6	- - -	40,104 3 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	846,232 1 10
3 March –	57,295 10 1	- - -	100,007 15 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	803,519 16 5
10 — –	16,376 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 11 3	- - -	819,876 8 1
17 — –	9,353 16 –	- - -	51,219 2 6	- - -	- - -	8,908 18 –	786,919 19 7
24 — –	14,398 5 9	- - -	30,488 17 3	- - -	- - -	962 3 9	771,791 11 10
31 — –	- - -	31,612 16 –	20,462 17 6	- - -	50 11 5	- - -	719,665 6 11
7 April –	- - -	2,329 18 2	1,065,456 8 5	700,000 – –	21 6 7	- - -	351,857 13 9
14 — –	1,835 6 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 18 7	353,462 1 –	707,128 3 1
21 — –	8,151 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15,473 16 7	730,753 7 10
28 — –	4,543 14 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	735,297 1 10
5 May –	- - -	3,292 10 3	- - -	- - -	27 – 11	- - -	731,977 10 8
12 — –	- - -	873 7 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,500 – –	748,604 3 8
19 — –	- - -	15,331 13 7	88,936 4 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	644,336 6 1
26 — –	63 4 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	644,399 10 6
2 June –	- - -	4,419 2 8	- - -	- - -	24 19 8	- - -	639,955 8 2
9 — –	- - -	10,809 10 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	629,145 17 3
16 — –	- - -	7,071 8 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,236 2 6	642,310 11 4
23 — –	- - -	56 16 11	100,592 10 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	541,661 4 5
30 — –	- - -	15,962 12 3	80,330 6 3	- - -	74 12 4	- - -	445,293 13 7
7 July –	4,657 4 6	- - -	20,046 5 –	- - -	24 14 6	- - -	429,879 18 7
14 — –	9,713 11 7	- - -	21,094 – –	- - -	- - -	189,519 – 2	608,018 10 4
21 — –	19,375 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	627,393 16 9
28 — –	23,819 3 –	- - -	29,181 1 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	622,031 18 6
4 Aug. –	14,940 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 – 2	- - -	636,953 5 5
11 — –	13,652 19 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	650,606 4 9
18 — –	17,322 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	667,929 2 11
25 — –	19,117 18 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	687,047 1 1

	1. Excess Paid in by Savings Banks, beyond the Sums Drawn out.	2. Excess Drawn out by Savings Banks, beyond the Sums paid in, including Interest on the Sums Drawn out.	3. Sums Paid for Purchase of Stock, Exchequer Bills, and Exchequer and other Bonds.	4. Sums Received for Sale of Stock, and for Exchequer Bills and Exchequer and other Bonds, Paid off and Sold.	5. Incidental Expenses Defrayed by the Commissioners, and Charged upon the Fund of Savings Banks, per 3 Will. 4, cap. 14, sec. 21.	6. Dividends Received by the Commissioners on Stock invested and Interest on Exchequer Bills and Exchequer and other Bonds.	7. Balance Remaining Last Day of each Week.
In the Week ending	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 Sept. 1860	11,210 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	698,257 4 6
8 — —	7,665 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 6	- - -	705,913 6 9
15 — —	7,975 14 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	713,889 1 8
22 — —	7,533 17 -	- - -	10,125 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	711,297 18 8
29 — —	- - -	14,011 17 8	103,973 5 -	- - -	26 14 -	- - -	593,286 2 -
6 Oct. —	- - -	10,571 3 1	- - -	- - -	67 - 2	- - -	582,647 18 9
13 — —	- - -	2,736 7 7	800,037 10 -	- - -	2 17 8	357,645 11 2	137,516 14 8
20 — —	- - -	2,822 8 6	30,562 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	104,131 16 2
27 — —	8,471 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	112,603 15 7
3 Nov. —	11,126 1 11	- - -	- - -	400,000 - -	- - -	- - -	523,729 17 6
10 — —	1,999 7 8	- - -	1,000,000 - -	1,400,000 - -	28 6 4	17,500 - -	943,200 18 10
17 — —	1,127 10 6	- - -	114,221 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	830,107 - 7
20 — —	3,515 14 3	- - -	62,822 16 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	771,308 1 8
						Less drafts issued, but not paid - - -	508 3 1
						£.	770,799 18 7
TOTAL - £.	1,138,382 2 1	121,901 13 -	6,974,496 12 10	4,735,000 - -	606 5 -	1,171,001 13 4	

THE AMOUNT of INTEREST Credited to SAVINGS BANKS in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, during the Year ending 20th November 1860.

	£. s. d.
Amount of Interest credited to Savings Banks on the Capital Sums invested with the Commissioners—	
Half-year ending 20th May 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	638,233 13 3
Half-year ending 20th November 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	653,671 15 6
£.	1,291,905 8 9
Add, Interest actually paid during the period on drafts drawn by Trustees, and included in Column 2 -	6,015 3 7
The TOTAL AMOUNT so credited, and paid therefore to the Trustees in their Account with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt - - - - - - - - - - - - £.	1,297,920 12 4

The sums actually paid to the Trustees as interest on the amounts withdrawn, as stated above, viz., £. 6,015. 3. 7., being the cash transactions, and affecting cash balances, are included in Column 2 of this Return.

The amounts of interest credited, but not paid, have, on the other hand, not been so inserted, because they are not cash transactions affecting the balances of money in the hands of the Commissioners; they are the amounts credited to the Trustees, and added to the capital of the Savings Banks in the Books of the National Debt Office, under the directions of the Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 92.

The Sums applied for Incidental Expenses, paid out of the Funds of the Savings Banks during the Year 1860, were as follows:—

From 20th November 1859 to 20th November 1860 (*see* Detail in Column 5 of this Account) - - £. 606. 5.

The above-stated SUM of £. 606. 5. was applied as follows, viz.:—

	£. s. d.
Salary to Barrister and Clerk - - - - - - - - - - - -	310 - -
Postage of Letters - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	296 5 -
TOTAL - - - £.	606 5 -

National Debt Office,
3 April 1861.

A. Y. Spearman,
Comptroller General.

SAVINGS BANKS.

RETURN of the Weekly and Total Increase or Decrease of Sums Paid or Withdrawn by the Trustees of Savings Banks, between 20 November 1859 and 20 November 1860, with the Amounts of Stock Purchased or Sold by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and Amount of Uninvested Balances in the hands of the said Commissioners on Account of Savings Banks, during the same period.—(In continuation of Parl. Paper, No. 247—I., of Sess. 1860.)

(*Sir Henry Willoughby.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *April* 1861.

143—I.

Under 1 oz.

SAVINGS BANKS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 March 1861;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Amount of CAPITAL and of the INTEREST Computed for One Year, produced by Investing the SAVINGS BANK FUNDS in the Purchase of EXCHEQUER BILLS and BONDS in the Year 1860; and of the Price of Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities at the Date of each such Purchase."

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *April* 1860.

A RETURN of the Amount of CAPITAL, and of the INTEREST, computed for One Year, produced by Investing the SAVINGS BANK FUNDS in the Purchase of EXCHEQUER BILLS and BONDS in the Year 1860; and of the Price of Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities at the Date of each such Purchase.

DATE of Purchase.	Exchequer Bills bought as Securities.	Sums Paid for Exchequer Bills exclusive of Interest accrued to the day of Purchase.	Exchequer Bonds.	Sums Paid for Exchequer Bonds, exclusive of Interest accrued to the day of Purchase.	Price of £.3 per Cent. Reduced.
1860:	£.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
January - 20	30,000	30,390 – –	- -	- -	- - 95⅜
„ 21	51,000	51,699 15 –	- -	- -	- - 95⅛
„ 23	81,000	82,093 10 –	- -	- -	- - 95
„ 24	53,000	53,730 10 –	- -	- -	- - 94¾
„ 25	20,000	20,280 – –	- -	- -	- - 95
„ 26	25,000	25,325 – –	- -	- -	- - 95
„ 27	20,000	20,260 – –	- -	- -	- - 94⅝
„ „	9,900	10,023 15 –	- -	- -	- - 94⅝
„ 28	21,100	21,363 15 –	- -	- -	- - 94¾
„ 30	24,000	24,300 – –	- -	- -	- - 94⅜
„ 31	100,000	100,960 – –	- -	- -	- - 94⅛
February - 1	100,000	100,675 – –	- -	- -	- - 94¼
„ 2	50,000	50,187 10 –	- -	- -	- - 94⅜
„ 3	50,000	50,507 10 –	- -	- -	- - 94¾
„ 7	67,000	67,834 10 –	- -	- -	- - 94⅜
„ 8	20,000	20,250 – –	- -	- -	- - 94⅜
„ 9	30,000	30,375 – –	- -	- -	- - 94¼
„ 13	12,700	12,853 15 –	- -	- -	- - 94⅞
„ 15	54,000	54,675 – –	- -	- -	- - 94⅜
„ 18	25,000	25,312 10 –	- -	- -	- - 94⅞
„ 22	39,000	39,487 10 –	- -	- -	- - 95½
„ 29	52,000	52,648 8 –	- -	- -	- - 95⅛
March - 1	10,000	10,125 – –	- -	- -	- - 95¼
„ 2	35,000	35,437 10 –	- -	- -	- - 94⅞
„ 13	18,000	18,180 – –	- -	- -	- - 94⅜
„ 14	32,000	32,320 – –	- -	- -	94¾ £.3 Per Cent.
„ 21	10,300	10,392 14 –	- -	- -	94¼ Consols.
„ 23	9,700	9,737 6 –	- -	- -	94⅜
„ 24	10 000	10,090 – –	- -	- -	93½
„ 27	10,000	10,090 – –	- -	- -	93¼
„ 28	10,000	10,090 – –	- -	- -	94¼ £.3 Per Cent. Consols.
April - 3	50,000	50,250 – –	- -	- -	- - 93¼
„ 5	- -	- - -	1,000,000	1,000,000	- - 93⅜
May - - 15	10,000	10,020 – –	- -	- -	- - 93
„ 16	20,500	20,551 5 –	- -	- -	- - 93⅛
„ 17	20,000	20,040 – –	- -	- -	- - 92¾
„ 18	36,900	36,992 5 –	- -	- -	- - 93
June - - 18	66,000	66,132 – –	- -	- -	- - 93½
„ 20	34,000	34,068 – –	- -	- -	- - 93⅜
„ 27	65,000	65,065 – –	- -	- -	- - 93
„ 30	15,000	15,015 – –	- -	- -	- - 93
July - - 3	20,000	20,020 – –	- -	- -	- - 93¼
„ 12	21,000	21,000 – –	- -	- -	- - 93¼
„ 23	29,000	29,043 10 –	- -	- -	- - 93¼

Date of Purchase.	Exchequer Bills bought as Securities.	Sums Paid for Exchequer Bills exclusive of Interest accrued to the day of Purchase.	Exchequer Bonds.	Sums Paid for Exchequer Bonds, exclusive of Interest accrued to the day of Purchase.	Price of £.3 Per Cent. Reduced.
1860:	£.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	
September 24	36,000	36,018 – –	– –	– –	93¼ £.3 Per Cent. Consols.
„ 28	50,000	50,025 – –	– –	– –	– – 91⅞
November 14	50,000	49,950 – –	– –	– –	– – 91½
„ 15	31,000	30,953 10 –	– –	– –	– – 91⅜
„ „	19,000	18,962 – –	– –	– –	– – 91⅜
„ 16	13,000	12,980 10 –	– –	– –	– – 91⅜
„ 20	37,000	36,926 – –	– –	– –	– – 91¼
December 7	30,000	29,940 – –	– –	– –	– – 92¼
„ 8	20,000	19,960 – –	– –	– –	– – 92¼
„ 13	15,000	14,970 – –	– –	– –	– – 92⅜
„ 17	10,700	10,678 12 –	– –	– –	– – 92⅞
Total – – £.	1,778,800	1,791,306 – –	1,000,000	1,000,000	

N. B.—When 3 *l.* Per Cent. Reduced Stock has been "shut," the price of 3 *l.* Per Cent. Consols is given instead.

	£.	s.	d.
The Interest for one Year on 1,778,800 *l.* Exchequer Bills, at 1½ *d.* per centum per diem amounts to – – – – – – – – – – –	40,578	17	6
The Interest for one Year at 2 *d.* per centum per diem, now payable on the Exchequer Bills stated in this account, amounts to – – – – –	54,105	3	4
The Interest for one Year on 1,000,000 *l.* Exchequer Bonds at 3 *l.* 10 *s.* per centum per annum, amounts to – – – – – – – – –	35,000	–	–

Note.—Deficiency Bills were held for some very short periods in the months of January, February, October, and November, 1860, but not being in the nature of a permanent investment, they are not included in this account; and for the same reason the Interest received thereupon, viz. 2,237 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.*, is likewise not included.

A. Y. Spearman,
Comptroller General.

National Debt Office,
6 April 1861.

SAVINGS BANKS.

RETURN of the Amount of CAPITAL, and of the INTEREST, computed for One Year, produced by Investing the SAVINGS BANK FUNDS in the Purchase of EXCHEQUER BILLS and BONDS, in the Year 1860; &c.

(*Mr. Ayrton*).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *April* 1861.

SAVINGS BANKS.

1860.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 June 1861;—*for*,

RETURN "from each SAVINGS BANK in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, containing, in Columns, the Names of the OFFICERS, their respective SALARIES, and other ALLOWANCES, if any; the Amount of SECURITY each gives; the Number of ACCOUNTS remaining Open; the TOTAL AMOUNT Owing to DEPOSITORS; the TOTAL AMOUNT Invested with the COMMISSIONERS for the REDUCTION of the NATIONAL DEBT; the Rate of INTEREST Paid to DEPOSITORS on the various Amounts of Deposit, and the AVERAGE RATE of INTEREST on all ACCOUNTS; and the TOTAL AMOUNT of the separate SURPLUS FUND, on the 20th day of November 1860, the Rate per Centum per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT; the Annual Number of RECEIPTS from DEPOSITORS; the Annual Number of PAYMENTS; the Average Amount of RECEIPTS; the Average Amount of PAYMENTS; the Annual EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT, inclusive of all PAYMENTS and SALARIES, for the Year ended the 20th day of November 1860; also, the Year in which Business commenced in each Bank, and the Name of the Day or Days and the Number of Hours in the Week on which the Banks are Open for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Monies (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 584, of Session 1860)."

[Prepared under the directions of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, from the Accounts rendered to their Office by the several Savings Banks in the United Kingdom.]

National Debt Office,
24 July 1861.

A. Y. SPEARMAN,
Comptroller-General.

(*Mr. Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
26 *July* 1861.

RETURN from each SAVINGS BANK in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, containing, in Columns, the
gives; the Number of ACCOUNTS remaining Open; the TOTAL AMOUNT Owing to DEPOSITORS; the TOTAL
Paid to DEPOSITORS on the various Amounts of Deposit, and the AVERAGE RATE of INTEREST on all ACCOUNTS;
per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT; the Annual Number of RECEIPTS
PAYMENTS; the Annual EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT, inclusive of all PAYMENTS and SALARIES, for the Year
Name of the Day or Days and the Number of Hours in the Week on which the Banks are Open for the

ENGLAND AND WALES.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
ENGLAND.									
BEDFORDSHIRE:			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ampthill	1	1	400	200	25 – –	30 – –	385	13,385 18 7	13,145 11 10
Bedford	1	1	500	200	150 – –	229 1 11	2,956	99,183 18 10	98,564 17 9
Biggleswade	1	1	200	200	50 – –	52 4 8	439	17,069 19 3	17,101 15 11
Leighton Buzzard	1	1	500	200	80 – –	121 3 5	1,128	30,165 12 6	29,912 14 2
Luton	1	1	500	200	35 – –	49 7 8	953	13,237 17 6	13,159 3 1
TOTAL	5	5	2,100	1,000	340 – –	481 17 8	5,861	173,043 6 8	171,884 2 9
BERKSHIRE:									
Abingdon	1	2	1,000	600	115 15 –	134 – 3	1,172	40,907 3 3	40,803 11 4
Faringdon	1	2	500	300	80 10 –	88 16 10	591	17,625 18 10	17,313 2 7
Hungerford	1	2	400	700	80 – –	87 1 9	881	30,902 1 9	30,667 2 10
Maidenhead	1	2	400	100	- - -	93 14 –	1,020	26,336 13 8	25,728 14 –
Newbury	1	2	500	250	160 8 –	216 2 8	2,687	73,084 10 –	72,832 4 6
Reading	1	3	500	600	305 – –	584 4 8	6,235	163,572 17 6	163,290 – 8
Wallingford	1	2	100	120	43 – –	45 9 5	704	16,609 16 3	16,617 11 10
Wantage	1	1	400	400	71 – –	81 4 9	664	22,143 1 5	21,861 8 2
Windsor	3	1	2,000	200	129 19 –	227 7 8	3,388	73,245 9 8	71,768 18 9
Wokingham	1	1	100	70	60 – –	68 8 2	823	21,417 1 1	21,121 2 5
TOTAL	12	18	5,900	3,340	1,045 12 –	1,626 10 2	18,165	485,344 13 5	482,003 17 1
BUCKS:									
Aylesbury	1	2	600	300	82 12 –	118 19 9	1,464	34,809 3 –	34,374 12 4
Buckingham	2	1	1,000	50	160 – 3	186 18 3	1,986	63,664 11 9	63,232 3 2
Chesham	2	–	800	- -	- - -	9 12 8	280	4,248 12 8	4,216 7 9
Marlow, Great	2	1	1,000	100	20 – –	14 9 –	318	3,487 18 4	3,474 15 8
Newport Pagnell	1	2	300	300	70 – –	84 9 9	893	24,682 6 10	24,844 10 10
Wycombe, High	1	1	1,000	100	80 – –	115 10 5	1,896	40,491 1 –	40,238 18 10
TOTAL	9	7	4,700	850	412 12 3	529 19 10	6,837	171,383 13 7	170,381 8 7
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:									
Cambridge	1	4	1,000	1,200	386 6 –	472 2 3	4,969	181,414 – 8	181,743 13 9
Cambridge Penny Bank	2	–	1,000	- -	- - -	40 16 3	734	310 – 2	291 6 2
Ely	2	1	500	200	40 – –	60 8 6	718	21,426 19 10	21,160 1 8
Wisbeach	1	3	600	300	107 4 6	142 9 5	2,210	52,630 19 11	52,519 9 2
TOTAL	6	8	3,100	1,700	533 10 6	715 16 5	8,631	255,782 – 7	255,714 10 9
CHESHIRE:									
Birkenhead	2	2	1,500	600	55 – –	58 17 1	1,169	20,981 4 6	20,159 19 9
Bowdon and Altrincham	1	2	600	550	140 – –	170 13 9	1,805	63,969 9 11	63,459 5 5
Chester	1	7	500	800	402 – –	501 5 7	5,027	157,721 13 7	157,883 12 –
Congleton	–	3	- -	1,550	150 – –	(a)1,021 6 3	1,836	70,908 15 7	70,404 13 5
Frodsham	1	1	300	300	35 – –	50 19 4	406	14,790 2 7	14,649 2 7
Hyde	1	1	- -	100	25 – –	- - -	431	5,089 5 5	4,665 6 6
Knutsford, Nether	1	2	300	320	80 – –	155 18 –	989	41,674 5 7	41,403 7 4
Macclesfield	1	4	- -	1,100	320 – –	486 4 5	6,045	243,208 15 –	243,351 5 7
Middlewich	2	1	1,000	300	10 – –	- - -	113	2,792 6 10	2,636 18 7
Nantwich	1	2	1,000	250	155 – –	204 9 8	1,582	59,747 15 –	59,086 16 4
Northwich	1	2	2,000	2,500	255 – –	349 14 5	2,821	104,515 19 9	104,589 18 2
Runcorn	1	1	250	250	50 – –	71 14 1	652	14,560 13 7	14,290 16 3
Sandbach	1	1	1,000	500	95 – –	164 15 4	1,476	57,850 17 2	57,307 10 10
Stockport	1	1	1,000	1,000	360 – –	512 – 6	5,423	168,376 16 7	167,610 7 11
Wallasey	1	1	200	50	14 12 5	14 12 5	188	3,136 4 10	2,989 2 8
Winsford	1	1	250	100	10 – –	26 13 –	188	3,955 1 1	3,911 19 6
TOTAL	17	32	9,900	10,270	2,156 12 5	3,789 3 10	30,151	1,033,279 6 8	1,028,400 2 10

(*a*) This includes the sum of 823 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.* for building purposes.

Names of the Officers, their respective Salaries, and other Allowances, if any; the Amount of Security each Amount Invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; the Rate of Interest and the Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund, on the 20th day of November 1860; the Rate per Centum from Depositors; the Annual Number of Payments; the Average Amount of Receipts; the Average Amount of ended the 20th day of November 1860; also, the Year in which Business commenced in each Bank, and the Deposit and Withdrawal of Monies.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(b) 275 10 2	2 18 4	301 4 5	– 4 6	147	119	6 8 5	23 6 6
633 – 5	3 – –	214 11 –	– 4 7	2,317	1,012	5 13 4	12 13 2
63 18 1	2 18 6	- - -	– 6 1	331	126	5 18 8	16 17 –
400 2 8	2 15 6	- - -	– 8 –	939	287	4 18 5	15 13 –
197 14 [illegible]	2 15 –	- - -	– 7 2	1,399	262	1 19 2	13 2 4
1,570 5 6	2 18 6 Average.	515 15 5	– 5 6 Average.	5,133	1,806	5 7 5	16 5 9
360 11 –	3 – –	- - -	– 6 6	638	262	5 3 3	16 15 5
463 10 1	2 15 6	610 – –	– 9 8	382	158	5 9 –	14 18 6
287 15 3	3 – –	30 – –	– 5 7	505	210	6 7 4	11 8 7
609 12 3	2 18 6	516 16 6	– 7 –	—	—	—	—
531 5 10	3 – –	32 14 6	– 5 9	2,248	1,017	4 12 2	9 12 8
709 13 4	3 – –	219 5 9	– 7 1	6,703	3,132	4 3 2	7 10 3
55 1 11	2 18 4	- - -	– 5 5	598	207	4 6 3	9 9 3
362 15 11	2 18 4	316 7 1	– 7 6	386	206	5 13 8	15 – 9
1,530 14 –	2 18 4	1,138 4 7	– 6 1	3,274	949	4 10 7	10 5 10
310 – 2	2 18 4	284 – 2	– 6 3	664	226	4 11 8	11 19 10
5,220 19 9	2 19 3 Average.	3,147 8 7	– 6 7 Average.	15,398	6,367	5 3 11	11 3 1
562 18 2	2 18 4	100 – –	– 6 9	954	278	4 3 7	14 10 9
754 – 9	3 – –	100 – –	– 5 9	1,431	514	5 3 3	16 6 9
46 1 7	3 – –	- - -	– 5 –	407	84	3 11 4	11 14 8
25 8 9	2 15 –	- - -	– 8 3	235	63	2 – 5	6 3 –
(c) - - -	2 18 4	- - -	– 6 9	515	213	5 13 6	19 1 1
348 18 2	3 – –	100 – –	– 5 8	1,630	672	4 10 8	10 15 7
1,737 7 5	2 19 4 Average.	300 – –	– 6 2 Average.	5,172	1,824	5 6 10	15 17 2
481 16 11	2 18 4	1,100 – –	– 5 2	3,086	1,966	6 12 11	13 2 3
20 11 7	2 10 –	- - -	- - -	(d) 6,900	49	– – 11	– 8 –
513 5 11	2 15 6	- - -	– 5 6	689	194	4 8 10	18 10 4
312 6 2	3 – –	- - -	– 5 4	2,183	958	3 17 9	14 – 5
1,328 – 7	2 18 5 Average.	1,100 – –	– 5 6 Average.	12,858	3,167	3 2 8	13 10 6
840 18 8	2 18 4	—	– 5 7	3,265	854	2 11 3	6 7 11
508 18 3	3 – –	675 1 [illegible]	– 5 4	1,568	595	7 18 5	14 9 8
530 13 8	2 18 6	496 1 8	– 6 3	5,718	3,559	5 1 5	8 8 6
546 8 4	2 18 4	600 – –	– 5 4	1,166	946	10 – 10	14 17 1
251 19 2	2 15 6	– 9 3	– 6 10	251	122	7 17 7	16 3 9
438 18 3	3 – –	- - -	- - -	1,129	74	3 10 6	5 7 5
499 17 8	2 18 4	340 – –	– 7 4	548	333	8 12 9	9 3 8
568 8 1	3 – –	3,002 6 –	– 3 11	5,602	3,275	7 17 8	11 19 7
166 11 3	2 18 4	- - -	- - -	135	32	6 8 4	9 13 3
862 4 3	3 – 5	150 – –	– 6 9	1,287	453	8 17 6	19 5 5
249 9 1	2 18 4	1,080 19 5	– 6 7	2,007	1,254	8 12 6	12 11 6
257 15 10	3 – –	- - -	– 9 10	1,361	410	2 2 3	9 1 6
744 4 6	2 18 4	283 – –	– 5 7	1,006	524	11 – –	11 9 6
1,271 10 7	3 – –	305 18 2	– 6 –	9,418	2,241	4 1 5	11 17 10
163 18 5	2 15 6	- - -	– 9 3	239	88	3 8 –	7 18 1
35 13 10	2 17 1	—	– 13 6	306	72	5 12 3	9 18 –
7,937 9 10	2 19 3 Average.	6,933 16 2	– 5 8 Average.	35,006	14,832	6 7 11	12 8 –

(b) Including 32 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* due from late Treasurer. (c) 44 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* due to Treasurer. (d) From 16 June to 20 November 1860.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
ENGLAND—*continued.*									
CORNWALL:			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bodmin	1	1	1,000	500	80 – –	105 – 6	1,490	52,991 18 –	52,450 14 –
Camborne	4	–	800	–	– – –	– 10 11	110	937 18 3	853 9 3
Falmouth	1	3	1,200	900	203 15 –	260 5 4	2,831	97,081 4 2	96,825 18 6
Helston	1	2	200	200	100 – –	131 12 3	1,150	53,651 18 –	53,299 2 5
Launceston	1	2	1,000	300	82 – –	131 2 –	1,528	44,852 3 4	44,373 11 –
Liskeard	1	2	1,000	1,400	80 – –	98 5 9	1,431	45,097 6 9	45,379 19 10
Penzance	1	2	1,000	700	170 – –	219 4 9	2,186	111,409 7 2	111,423 18 6
Redruth	1	5	500	400	230 – –	275 17 11	2,311	116,560 17 1	116,650 5 4
Truro	1	2	1,000	1,000	220 – –	322 5 4	4,034	183,175 7 10	183,013 8 7
Wadebridge	1	1	1,000	200	30 – –	60 15 –	668	22,451 2 1	22,144 8 6
TOTAL	13	20	8,700	5,600	1,195 15 –	1,604 19 9	17,739	728,209 2 8	726,414 15 11
CUMBERLAND:									
Alston	1	1	100	100	25 – –	41 10 6	777	26,949 12 4	26,882 4 2
Carlisle	1	8	1,500	1,450	325 – –	412 19 –	5,879	166,476 10 1	166,826 17 7
Cockermouth	1	2	1,000	500	75 – –	152 5 1	1,450	45,458 18 2	45,375 – 2
Keswick	1	1	500	50	25 – –	37 5 11	896	20,273 3 –	19,746 2 8
Maryport	1	1	500	200	52 – –	64 1 9	796	17,625 17 11	17,394 17 1
Whitehaven	1	2	500	600	150 – –	204 17 11	2,554	80,772 9 –	80,475 – 6
Workington	1	1	500	100	50 – –	97 3 3	769	25,036 16 7	24,766 19 6
TOTAL	7	16	4,600	3,000	702 – –	1,010 3 5	13,121	382,593 7 1	381,467 1 8
DERBY:									
Alfreton	1	1	100	50	30 – –	38 7 6	642	16,444 11 8	16,408 15 5
Ashbourne	1	2	1,000	200	140 – –	320 4 7	1,713	56,909 12 10	56,822 18 6
Bakewell	2	1	1,500	500	140 – –	201 17 6	1,480	67,490 2 –	67,196 – 6
Belper	1	5	500	1,000	125 – –	140 1 6	1,718	57,202 2 2	57,162 3 10
Buxton	1	1	500	200	10 – –	4 3 5	121	2,144 8 11	1,815 14 –
Chapel-en-le-Frith	1	1	500	300	65 – –	97 1 3	934	32,515 15 5	32,669 13 9
Chesterfield	1	1	1,000	500	200 – –	223 11 –	2,713	70,895 14 3	70,581 16 1
Derby	1	5	1,500	650	505 12 –	604 10 6	9,657	213,630 9 7	213,240 12 7
Eckington	1	1	100	50	10 – –	12 12 –	200	4,064 9 11	4,033 17 3
Glossop	1	1	500	100	42 5 4	95 13 3	1,162	22,948 17 5	22,700 3 10
Melbourne	1	1	150	100	5 – –	16 16 4	198	2,687 19 7	2,534 11 1
New Mills	2	–	500	–	– – –	8 8 2	143	2,323 12 8	2,170 2 10
Staveley	3	–	–	–	– – –	– – –	47	689 18 5	516 4 1
Wirksworth	1	1	500	500	140 – –	168 5 9	1,818	70,929 10 1	70,648 12 3
TOTAL	18	21	8,350	4,150	1,412 17 4	1,931 12 9	22,546	620,877 4 11	618,501 6 –
DEVON:									
Devonport (Union)	2	6	2,000	2,800	1,049 10 –	1,189 11 3	15,264	442,522 2 5	442,983 16 3
Ditto (Royal Naval Annuitant)	2	2	300	300	93 – –	118 18 6	872	33,377 4 4	33,456 11 1
Ditto Dockyard	1	1	100	100	44 16 5	51 13 5	696	16,696 6 1	16,657 15 3
Exeter	1	32	5,000	20,700	2,324 5 9	2,828 16 11	40,389	1,089,769 2 9	[a]1,091,077 18 9
Plymouth	1	3	2,000	1,550	410 – –	522 14 10	7,816	190,572 17 –	190,796 15 3
Tavistock	1	1	1,000	400	80 – –	96 5 7	1,531	54,931 4 2	54,441 14 1
TOTAL	8	45	10,400	25,850	4,001 12 2	4,808 – 6	66,568	1,827,868 16 9	1,829,414 10 8
DORSET:									
Blandford Forum	1	2	1,000	550	190 – –	222 10 11	2,051	81,266 12 2	80,788 4 1
Bridport	1	1	1,000	200	130 – –	210 2 3	2,503	77,362 16 11	77,554 14 –
Dorchester	1	1	1,000	200	150 – –	213 18 7	2,519	80,500 14 2	80,160 6 10
Lyme Regis	1	1	200	50	60 – –	70 17 –	653	23,382 2 –	23,165 9 7
Poole	1	2	500	350	70 – –	80 18 2	759	31,731 10 2	31,070 19 11
Shaftesbury	1	1	1,000	1,000	120 – –	140 16 –	2,091	60,787 4 1	60,233 5 5
Sherborne	1	1	1,000	200	105 – –	131 17 8	1,556	49,932 6 7	49,488 18 –
Wareham	1	1	500	400	80 – –	109 19 5	1,028	38,143 15 11	38,013 14 5
Weymouth	1	1	1,000	200	130 – –	166 10 –	1,569	41,027 10 10	40,337 1 5
Wimborne	1	1	400	200	80 – –	113 16 6	988	38,207 3 1	38,134 1 4
TOTAL	10	12	7,600	3,350	1,115 – –	1,461 6 6	15,717	522,341 15 11	518,946 15 –

[a] The sum of 24,923*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* is invested in 27,585*l.* 3 per cent. consols, in the names

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management, at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
667 18 7	3 – 10	184 12 10	– 4 2	1,038	547	8 14 3	13 9 7
84 9 –	3 – –	- - -	– 1 2	135	2	7 1 11	15 2 6
375 13 2	3 – –	809 13 4	– 5 4	1,746	1,077	6 3 1	9 5 3
450 19 5	3 – –	20 2 3	– 4 10	572	355	10 4 –	15 1 5
578 19 7	2 18 4	14 – 1	– 5 9	749	445	6 10 1	11 5 3
216 5 –	3 – –	304 – –	– 4 3	781	412	6 16 8	13 9 3
294 7 4	3 – –	2,450 – –	– 4 –	1,144	1,176	11 8 4	8 5 –
380 17 1	3 – 10	1,655 2 –	– 4 7	1,195	1,186	12 4 6	12 13 4
702 1 –	3 – –	1,597 – –	– 3 5	2,556	1,811	10 2 5	12 6 4
460 4 11	3 – –	- - -	– 5 4	329	229	10 2 2	12 11 2
4,211 15 1	3 – 1 Average.	7,034 10 6	– 4 4 Average.	10,245	7,240	9 8 1	12 – 4
107 17 3	3 – –	- - -	– 3 1	360	215	12 8 3	13 6 6
170 15 2	3 – –	950 – –	– 4 11	4,781	2,373	5 17 1	10 16 4
346 9 4	3 – –	50 – –	– 6 7	1,198	647	7 9 –	14 9
621 18 9	2 18 4	623 – –	– 3 7	703	200	4 11 10	12 2 3
299 10 11	2 17 1	- - -	– 7 3	3,001	406	4 10 11	11 10 6
464 5 6	3 – 7	1,310 18 9	– 5 –	2,242	1,012	6 4 –	14 8 10
273 13 6	3 – 7	- - -	– 7 9	782	389	6 16 –	10 18 8
2,284 10 5	2 19 11 Average.	2,933 18 9	– 5 3 Average.	13,067	5,242	5 8 10	12 13 2
167 11 3	3 – –	- - -	– 4 7	405	159	5 15 3	11 4 5
272 – –	2 18 10	161 14 4	– 11 1	1,249	476	6 2 7	18 17 1
519 18 2	3 – –	185 – –	– 5 11	786	353	8 6 6	20 – 4
233 13 3	3 – –	475 3 5	– 4 10	1,579	608	6 3 5	12 6 10
335 10 9	3 – –	- - -	– 3 10	216	32	4 – 3	9 4 5
8 9 4	3 – –	- - -	– 5 11	761	439	9 11 10	16 1 6
468 4 11	3 – –	497 17 –	– 6 2	3,640	1,417	4 14 9	10 10 –
1,129 5 –	3 – –	2,300 – –	– 5 6	7,899	3,272	5 1 4	11 2 4
55 – –	3 – –	- - -	– 6 1	114	89	5 4 4	9 14 4
277 15 10	2 18 4	25 14 4	– 8 2	1,604	605	4 9 4	9 3 1
139 15 9	2 17 6	- - -	– 12 6	393	64	3 1 9	12 1 4
156 15 8	2 18 4	- - -	– 7 3	212	21	5 4 7	16 13 8
173 14 4	3 – –	- - -	- - -	45	9	4 7 6	7 7 6
464 10 6	3 – –	- - -	– 4 8	1,071	590	9 1 2	14 1 4
4,402 4 9	2 19 10 Average.	3,645 9 1	– 6 2 Average.	19,974	8,134	6 3 10	13 6 –
551 16 8	3 – –	6,200 – –	– 5 3	11,468	9,547	6 3 6	7 9 7
78 6 –	3 – –	10 – –	– 7 1	553	385	12 15 4	20 13 2
41 13 4	3 – –	173 11 11	– 6 2	199	222	7 13 11	13 2 7
2,606 18 6	3 – –	2,712 16 9	– 5 –	25,323	10,012	5 7 7	12 11 10
655 – 8	3 – –	- - -	– 5 5	10,203	5,413	4 10 –	7 – –
861 4 4	3 – –	400 – –	– 3 5	961	690	6 17 1	8 16 7
4,794 19 6	3 – – Average.	9,496 8 8	– 5 2 Average.	48,707	26,269	5 18 2	10 7 4
522 15 1	3 – –	205 18 7	– 5 5	1,327	633	5 19 7	14 10 7
202 6 10	3 – –	—	– 5 5	1,986	1,195	5 18 1	10 14 9
611 4 3	3 – –	2,550 – –	– 5 1	1,867	1,084	5 5 6	10 4 3
305 3 9	3 – –	109 – –	– 6 2	363	253	8 6 4	12 3 3
751 18 2	3 – 10	56 11 6	– 5 –	801	260	6 4 8	15 11 –
636 10 4	3 – –	- - -	– 4 7	1,338	550	6 13 9	13 8 9
466 – 4	3 – –	4 19 1	– 5 3	1,194	421	4 18 6	12 13 7
207 9 –	3 – 10	606 – –	– 5 7	839	387	6 9 7	16 12 10
740 13 1	3 – –	- - -	– 8 –	1,675	721	4 19 –	8 19 –
197 9 10	3 – –	- - -	– 5 10	698	307	5 5 6	13 10 –
4,641 10 8	3 – 1 Average.	3,532 9 2	– 5 6 Average.	12,088	5,811	6 8 1	13 6 2

of four trustees, in accordance with 9 Geo. 4, c. 92, s. 12, in addition to the above.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DURHAM:									
Barnard Castle	1	1	500	500	40 – –	51 2 6	600	18,362 7 10	18,267 4 9
Bisbop Auckland	1	2	800	450	80 – –	95 8 1	1,111	34,706 5 2	34,119 11 6
Chester-le-Street	2	1	450	100	28 2 8	28 2 8	268	8,358 1 10	8,317 3 10
Darlington	1	1	1,000	100	70 – –	97 15 6	1,890	45,102 12 –	45,301 4 6
Durham	–	1	–	1,000	70 – –	91 8 –	1,140	39.468 4 8	38,980 16 –
Hartlepool	1	1	200	200	26 3 9	45 10 4	323	6,752 6 4	6,713 8 7
Lanchester	1	1	500	50	20 – –	30 2 7	349	11,948 5 8	11,528 7 9
Middleton-in-Teesdale	1	1	500	100	25 – –	32 11 6	427	16,038 4 1	15,964 15 7
Monkwearmouth	1	2	300	600	165 – –	215 12 7	3,769	92,539 19 9	91,050 4 3
Seaham Harbour	2	–	300	–	– – –	6 – 4	160	3,543 12 –	3,408 10 11
Shields, South	1	3	500	300	130 – –	178 7 10	1,856	46,380 – 10	45,937 – 5
Stanhope	1	1	500	100	28 9 –	28 12 3	482	20,539 18 9	20,264 7 4
Stockton-on-Tees	1	1	600	100	110 – –	119 16 4	1,861	53,015 9 5	52,628 19 2
TOTAL	14	16	6,150	3,600	792 15 5	1,020 10 6	14,236	396,755 8 4	392,481 14 7
ESSEX:									
Barking	1	1	–	200	50 – –	72 9 –	964	21,434 2 11	21,331 6 4
Billericay	1	1	100	50	(a) – – –	– – –	44	1,125 13 3	1,102 19 9
Braintree	1	1	1,000	100	20 – –	44 12 6	350	6,314 19 –	6,133 17 1
Chelmsford	2	2	1,000	200	215 – –	306 15 2	3,763	103,680 14 –	102,572 19 7
Chipping Ongar	1	1	1,000	100	7 14 9	1 9 5	155	2,078 11 8	2,012 13 –
Colchester	2	3	2,000	200	253 – –	336 10 9	3,371	109,760 18 6	109,355 5 4
Dunmow, Great	2	1	500	50	40 – –	124 11 4	916	23,252 1 8	23,272 17 6
Epping	1	1	200	300	42 – –	25 10 4	585	16,431 10 6	16,249 – 10
Halstead	1	1	500	200	50 – –	61 10 6	934	23,934 19 6	23,805 11 11
Ham, West	1	1	500	200	75 – –	97 17 –	1,316	28,906 14 –	28,342 5 –
Harwich	1	2	500	200	45 – –	49 19 10	335	11,335 3 2	11,373 8 9
Hedingham, Castle	2	1	300	300	50 – –	58 17 –	685	23,415 6 –	23,300 8 1
Leyton	1	1	500	50	20 – –	23 11 6	254	8,355 12 –	8,259 8 –
Manningtree	1	1	200	100	40 – –	51 4 7	385	17,603 11 –	17,595 2 3
Rochford	1	1	1,000	100	49 15 –	61 17 6	707	16,957 2 2	16,808 6 4
Romford	–	4	–	1,400	213 5 –	268 12 6	2,720	74,136 17 –	73,095 10 6
Saffron Walden	2	1	–	100	100 – –	130 7 7	1,482	55,205 10 2	54,268 12 1
Witham	2	1	1,000	400	173 2 –	219 6 11	1,545	45,468 13 7	45,062 16 11
TOTAL	23	25	10,300	3,250	1,443 16 9	1,935 3 5	20,511	589,398 – 1	583,942 9 3
GLOUCESTER:									
Bristol	–	6	–	1,200	790 – –	1,149 13 9	14,890	482,374 17 7	481,699 14 8
Cainscross	1	4	1,000	2,000	152 10 –	195 11 10	2,934	77,793 3 8	77,593 1 6
Cheltenham	1	1	2,000	500	260 – –	367 14 5	5,685	148,411 9 8	147,358 1 10
Cirencester	1	3	500	200	175 – –	234 7 10	2,943	77,929 15 8	77,283 16 8
Dursley	2	1	500	200	50 – –	77 10 5	1,005	33,806 2 5	33,718 11 9
Gloucester	1	5	1,000	2,500	217 16 –	263 7 9	3,621	95,832 7 –	95,468 10 1
Kingswood	1	1	500	100	31 10 –	48 7 4	353	17,995 2 2	17,945 7 5
Lechlade	1	1	200	20	11 10 –	11 10 –	177	4,381 15 6	4,255 16 10
Newnham	1	1	500	500	60 – –	92 5 10	1,104	30,916 14 9	30,497 16 2
Stow-on-the-Wold	–	2	–	100	135 – –	163 – –	1,444	46,200 18 5	45,955 9 4
Tetbury	1	1	500	200	100 – –	116 8 8	1,609	48,583 4 1	48,241 19 10
Tewkesbury	1	1	500	100	70 – –	121 16 4	1,030	29,137 1 11	29,242 13 5
Thornbury	2	2	500	250	73 – –	94 3 7	865	25,279 15 2	24,886 7 –
Winchcombe	1	1	200	–	15 – –	18 13 –	174	3,681 11 –	3,706 10 11
Wotton-under-Edge	1	2	500	200	55 – –	63 19 11	643	19,403 10 4	19,133 12 8
TOTAL	15	32	8,400	8,070	2,196 6 –	3,018 10 8	38,477	1,141,727 9 4	1,136,987 10 1
HEREFORD:									
Bromyard	1	1	500	50	23 – –	26 – –	370	6,343 – 10	6,112 10 11
Hereford	1	2	2,000	800	350 – –	554 6 11	7,095	166,730 10 6	166,479 17 4
Kington	1	1	500	300	70 – –	96 15 10	1,215	34,146 17 10	33,715 17 10
Ledbury	1	1	200	200	70 – –	82 15 2	1,275	25,883 12 3	25,791 3 9
Leominster	1	3	1,000	200	105 13 –	135 17 5	2,121	54,111 11 5	53,822 13 2
Ross	1	4	600	1,000	111 7 9	129 14 10	1,199	30,513 6 11	30,283 18 –
TOTAL	6	12	4,800	2,550	730 – 9	1,025 10 2	13,275	317,728 19 9	316,206 1 –
HERTS:									
Baldock	1	1	300	500	60 – –	60 5 –	454	18,355 8 2	18,136 9 10
Bishop Stortford	1	1	400	200	76 11 4	52 1 7	677	13,973 5 7	13,513 17 9
Buntingford	2	1	200	200	5 – –	13 3 11	242	5,124 8 3	5,050 13 2
Cheshunt	3	–	–	–	– – –	3 10 6	259	1,535 11 9	1,482 9 7
Hemel Hempstead	1	1	300	300	45 – –	74 17 5	749	23,400 12 7	22,965 2 10
Hertford	1	1	1,000	100	80 – –	114 1 1	2,138	62,016 – 10	61,164 7 6
Hitchin	1	1	500	500	60 – –	67 14 6	775	21,660 17 8	21,432 7 3
St. Albans	2	–	800	–	– – –	17 7 11	183	2,494 11 8	2,474 5 5
Watford	1	1	250	500	125 – –	156 12 3	1,349	40,463 9 11	40,406 6 6
TOTAL	13	7	3,750	2,300	451 11 4	559 14 2	6,826	189,024 6 5	186,625 19 10

(*a*) This Bank having been open only three months, the salary of the secretary has not yet been fixed.

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
193 6 7	2 18 4	280 – –	– 5 11	346	170	8 3 11	16 9 1
643 – 3	2 18 6	- - -	– 5 5	836	446	7 4 1	11 18 –
65 17 11	3 – –	- - -	– 6 8	340	180	4 14 11	7 18 6
45 4 2	3 – –	400 – –	– 4 3	2,466	729	4 3 8	12 19 3
514 12 3	2 18 4	1,087 5 4	– 4 6	1,081	406	6 1 3	11 10 6
47 1 6	2 18 4	- - -	– 13 5	697	190	2 18 3	9 4 3
469 8 8	2 18 4	250 – –	– 4 11	190	98	8 1 3	11 15 1
161 11 4	3 – –	- - -	– 4 –	176	114	13 2 2	14 12 8
1,588 12 –	3 – –	70 – –	– 4 7	5,334	3,798	6 8 1	5 8 10
141 – 3	3 – –	- - -	- - -	410	93	6 3 8	5 16 7
473 4 1	3 – –	416 2 3	– 7 7	2,420	1,916	4 9 2	5 8 4
326 11 7	3 – –	330 – –	– 2 8	223	201	16 16 4	19 4 4
541 18 3	3 – –	2,137 16 3	– 4 6	1,655	940	5 15 10	10 2 6
5,211 8 10	2 19 7 Average.	4,971 3 10	– 5 1 Average.	16,174	9,281	6 1 5	8 5 7
168 3 4	2 18 4	280 2 2	– 6 9	946	292	3 10 3	10 7 2
25 5 5	3 – –	- - -	- - -	50	4	22 13 10	2 7 6
250 17 4	3 – –	- - -	– 14 3	616	130	5 6 3	8 18 9
1,214 5 2	3 – –	100 – –	– 5 11	2,885	839	4 6 11	14 17 1
73 13 5	2 17 6	- - -	– 1 4	187	25	5 9 –	8 – –
925 5 2	2 18 4	1,773 17 7	– 6 1	2,620	1,498	6 14 –	10 19 –
185 10 1	2 15 6	507 6 3	– 10 4	540	206	5 4 8	13 3 5
254 10 11	2 18 4	580 – –	– 2 11	383	109	4 12 9	12 19 7
226 9 11	2 17 6	290 – –	– 5 –	1,101	341	3 11 2	10 17 5
700 11 8	2 18 4	300 – –	– 6 7	2,450	727	3 12 1	8 19 –
(b) - - -	2 18 4	200 – –	– 8 9	201	127	5 6 10	9 3 7
164 17 –	3 – –	880 – –	– 4 10	322	218	5 3 8	15 – 2
182 7 1	2 18 4	350 – –	– 5 9	212	51	7 14 7	39 2 6
57 7 6	3 – –	182 12 1	– 6 –	357	127	5 19 1	16 8 2
201 14 1	2 17 –	- - -	– 7 6	590	192	4 3 –	13 – –
1,046 13 7	3 – –	150 3 8	– 7 6	2,051	731	5 4 –	15 9 4
1,079 12 9	3 – 7	250 – –	– 4 8	920	446	6 16 5	15 – 1
555 2 3	2 17 6	- - -	– 9 8	899	377	4 7 10	11 3 –
7,312 6 8	2 18 11 Average.	5,844 1 9	– 6 6 Average.	17,330	6,440	5 10 11	14 2 7
2,510 7 1	2 18 4	15,499 17 4	– 4 8	19,451	8,406	5 7 3	10 13 1
532 19 5	3 – –	500 – –	– 4 11	2,834	1,114	4 15 10	12 – 2
1,199 18 10	3 – 10	150 – –	– 4 11	5,299	2,538	4 18 2	9 3 9
956 17 2	2 18 4	600 – –	– 5 11	2,192	762	3 17 10	9 18 11
183 12 10	3 – –	26 19 3	– 4 6	740	278	5 18 7	14 14 11
790 19 10	3 – –	100 – –	– 5 5	2,952	1,160	4 14 1	11 5 1
44 7 8	2 8 4	197 8 –	– 5 2	108	66	20 9 5	34 – 9
123 4 3	3 – –	- - -	– 5 3	250	50	4 7 7	23 16 –
467 11 11	3 – –	501 10 7	– 5 11	779	272	7 6 –	25 2 7
414 4 2	2 18 4	737 6 2	– 6 11	703	268	5 14 11	21 4 10
362 17 9	3 – –	1,080 11 2	– 5 –	834	327	6 2 10	15 2 1
24 19 7	2 18 4	- - -	– 8 4	770	236	4 3 7	14 12 3
437 15 1	2 17 1	346 5 7	– 7 4	577	205	5 8 –	15 3 –
9 4 11	3 – –	- - -	– 10 –	113	55	6 5 1	13 11 9
374 19 11	2 18 4	- - -	– 6 –	525	168	4 16 6	13 3 5
8,434 – 5	2 19 1 Average.	19,739 18 1	– 5 2 Average.	38,127	15,905	5 10 4	12 8 4
240 13 –	3 – 5	—	– 8 2	281	110	4 11 10	10 7 4
757 17 4	3 – –	2,213 17 7	– 6 6	5,761	3,080	5 – 3	8 7 1
567 – 7	2 18 4	70 – –	– 5 7	736	297	6 11 –	14 16 10
227 2 10	2 18 4	60 – –	– 6 4	876	285	4 11 2	12 15 10
421 – 11	3 – –	320 5 2	– 5 2	1,597	677	5 7 10	11 13 –
347 – 11	2 17 –	150 – –	– 7 10	893	282	4 8 2	17 8 7
2,560 15 7	2 19 5 Average.	2,814 2 9	– 6 4 Average.	10,144	4,731	5 7 11	10 12 5
235 19 –	3 – –	362 8 5	– 6 5	228	151	5 11 7	19 10 8
535 19 2	2 14 2	—	– 7 4	626	163	4 4 7	9 8 7
104 18 6	3 – –	- - -	– 5 1	186	48	3 10 1	11 5 4
61 7 11	2 10 –	—	– 4 6	—	—	—	—
421 19 5	3 – 10	229 3 5	– 6 2	486	194	8 18 6	23 10 4
1,069 2 1	3 – –	331 – –	– 3 7	1,862	509	4 11 2	13 18 2
238 17 –	3 – –	208 19 10	– 6 2	593	225	5 14 3	12 10 4
31 10 10	2 18 4	- - -	– 13 10	620	79	2 19 3	9 10 8
101 9 4	2 18 6	200 – –	– 7 9	1,074	521	5 1 5	10 8 2
2,801 3 3	2 19 3 Average.	1,331 11 8	– 5 10 Average.	5,675	1,890	6 9 11	17 1 5

(b) £.2. 16 s. 10 d. due to Treasurer.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
ENGLAND—*continued.*									
HUNTINGDON:			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Huntingdon	1	3	700	300	169 10 –	236 3 –	2,500	71,297 3 3	70,454 13 3
KENT:									
Ashford	3	2	500	200	110 – –	149 18 6	1,327	43,153 13 1	42,648 18 4
Bromley	1	2	400	200	57 12 –	92 11 2	1,106	22,676 6 2	22,510 19 1
Canterbury	1	2	2,000	500	310 – –	373 18 11	5,418	151,488 19 5	150,913 2 6
Chatham	1	3	2,000	2,000	430 – –	540 4 8	3,871	125,762 5 2	124,962 14 6
Dartford	1	2	2,000	2,100	86 1 3	132 17 1	1,379	24,793 6 3	24,607 2 3
Deal	1	2	500	200	90 – –	134 15 7	1,142	35,540 11 –	35,020 14 8
Deptford	1	1	400	500	115 – –	137 11 8	1,768	34,626 6 5	34,412 9 2
Dover	1	5	500	600	189 9 –	262 19 1	2,313	61,799 6 11	61,060 18 11
Faversham	1	3	500	300	155 18 6	234 10 7	2,368	74,257 5 5	73,195 6 6
Folkestone	1	1	– –	100	20 15 4	21 15 4	379	5,835 1 9	5,772 11 7
Gravesend	1	1	1,000	300	115 – –	173 18 8	2,171	37,170 10 2	36,751 4 5
Greenwich	1	4	1,000	1,100	310 – –	428 2 9	4,622	104,643 2 11	104,311 17 5
Hawkhurst	1	1	500	200	70 – –	79 6 –	693	16,250 19 1	16,173 3 11
Hythe	1	1	500	50	45 – –	71 8 10	745	20,129 – 8	19,737 2 4
Maidstone	1	4	500	500	320 – –	413 18 –	4,554	106,452 8 11	104,639 11 3
Malling, West	1	1	200	100	50 – –	54 16 –	690	19,225 12 –	19,164 18 9
Margate	1	1	500	200	52 10 –	115 5 –	1,014	21,100 8 11	20,921 6 9
Ramsgate	1	2	1,000	500	104 – –	153 12 11	1,582	49,693 17 2	49,298 11 8
Sevenoaks	1	4	1,000	600	81 2 –	104 3 5	1,358	38,210 2 5	37,636 14 10
Sheerness	1	2	500	100	36 10 –	52 2 10	272	7,113 9 9	6,828 13 6
Tonbridge	1	1	500	200	30 – –	44 9 11	396	9,398 13 4	9,261 11 6
Tonbridge Wells	1	1	300	200	147 17 4	196 13 8	2,329	65,563 10 8	65,466 14 5
Woolwich	1	2	500	500	270 – –	388 17 –	4,299	94,259 7 1	93,920 6 7
TOTAL	25	48	16,800	11,250	3,196 15 5	4,357 17 7	45,796	1,169,144 4 8	1,159,216 14 10
LANCASTER:									
Accrington	–	2	– –	500	65 – –	101 2 –	880	33,286 – 11	32,917 4 6
Ashton-under-Lyne	1	2	500	500	255 10 –	368 18 –	4,053	121,391 1 3	120,277 9 –
Blackburn	1	3	1,000	2,000	213 – –	271 1 2	4,321	119,289 4 –	117,296 15 –
Blackpool	2	1	200	100	7 – –	7 6 10	109	1,711 5 9	1,529 11 –
Bolton	1	1	500	500	500 – –	725 15 2	6,150	187,046 7 1	188,480 4 9
Burnley	1	2	2,000	600	150 – –	192 5 10	2,049	59,795 14 4	58,702 5 4
Bury	1	4	500	700	220 – –	328 13 –	3,637	95,424 7 10	95,085 5 8
Chorley	1	1	500	200	30 – –	40 10 1	963	29,577 4 –	28,963 13 6
Clitheroe	1	2	500	200	89 11 3	89 11 3	831	18,917 11 9	18,438 10 11
Colne	1	1	1,000	300	75 – –	93 19 9	601	16,777 1 8	16,176 – 10
Croston	1	1	– –	100	47 – –	59 11 3	472	15,833 5 4	15,886 19 1
Eccleston	1	1	120	120	50 – –	68 11 –	382	20,914 5 3	20,738 – 2
Fleetwood	2	–	600	– –	– – –	4 1 –	167	3,305 16 6	3,172 – –
Kirkham	1	2	500	200	35 5 –	31 3 –	716	19,547 16 3	19,339 4 –
Lancaster	1	3	500	600	240 – –	304 18 –	5,065	117,217 14 –	118,405 – 7
Leigh	1	2	400	– –	90 – –	135 4 5	1,716	56,035 9 5	55,729 17 11
Leyland	1	2	200	300	150 – –	165 17 11	1,110	44,238 10 6	43,585 5 5
Liverpool	1	10	2,000	3,850	1,381 12 –	2,006 18 2	29,349	863,809 8 9	866,217 10 –
Manchester	1	14	5,000	5,700	2,171 7 –	2,749 10 –	49,227	1,277,822 7 6	1,281,339 10 7
Oldham	1	4	500	500	185 10 –	241 18 4	2,259	59,884 6 11	58,461 12 5
Ormskirk	1	2	1,000	1,000	121 – –	207 12 –	1,490	66,569 7 8	66,373 16 6
Over Darwen	1	1	100	100	10 – –	25 11 –	143	1,331 17 2	1,059 2 3
Poulton	1	2	500	500	67 7 2	80 13 1	914	31,616 13 –	31,326 18 2
Prescot	1	3	500	200	47 – –	58 16 3	524	21,120 3 2	20,795 12 3
Preston	1	5	2,000	1,100	409 15 –	501 16 4	9,199	255,434 6 3	254,204 4 5
Rawtenstall	1	1	500	100	75 – –	110 6 6	975	33,936 19 1	33,733 18 6
Southport	1	1	200	100	34 8 5	53 3 4	609	14,289 16 1	14,048 12 11
St. Helens	2	1	1,000	– –	15 – –	36 9 3	573	11,806 1 5	11,740 18 2
Stalybridge	1	3	500	1,300	222 12 –	299 9 2	2,712	92,992 15 1	92,391 15 8
Ulverston	1	2	1,000	1,000	252 12 –	310 15 –	3,589	90,356 3 –	90,193 12 1
Warrington	1	4	1,000	2,700	355 – –	544 – 2	4,696	180,318 12 3	179,647 19 2
Wigan	1	2	500	1,300	220 – –	278 14 4	3,413	123,183 10 11	122,442 13 1
TOTAL	34	85	25,320	26,390	7,785 9 10	10,494 2 7	142,894	4,084,781 4 1	4,078,701 3 10

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,092 11 –	2 18 9	508 19 –	– 6 6	1,721	783	4 19 8	12 2 5
554 8 1	3 – –	371 4 2	– 6 11	1,345	446	5 15 4	14 1 8
205 15 6	2 18 10	50 – –	– 8 2	1,029	245	3 2 5	10 15 7
1,025 11 4	3 – –	3,350 – –	– 4 11	4,525	2,557	4 15 –	9 12 1
1,283 11 –	2 17 2	1,500 – –	– 8 6	4,804	2,611	5 9 1	9 5 3
266 9 9	2 15 6	—	– 10 8	1,467	549	3 17 4	8 9 1
555 10 1	2 18 4	600 – –	– 7 5	1,059	379	5 5 3	13 10 2
373 18 –	2 17 1	700 – –	– 7 9	3,370	1,228	3 3 6	8 – 3
761 12 4	2 18 4	- - -	– 8 6	2,974	818	3 15 11	14 6 7
1,389 3 9	2 18 10	2,215 – –	– 6 1	1,663	648	5 3 4	13 5 11
66 1 –	2 18 4	—	– 7 9	841	120	1 14 7	5 17 10
401 7 7	3 – –	620 – –	– 9 5	2,745	922	3 18 3	11 13 2
881 7 6	2 17 –	200 – –	– 8 1	6,890	2,244	4 1 –	11 2 2
170 18 2	2 15 6	252 5 8	– 9 6	441	154	5 – 8	18 4 9
425 15 10	2 17 6	277 4 9	– 7 1	597	167	5 8 –	19 9 –
2,304 – 3	2 18 4	390 – –	– 7 8	3,940	1,994	5 1 3	9 7 4
136 11 5	2 18 4	200 – –	– 5 6	675	233	5 3 2	12 14 –
262 16 6	2 15 –	—	– 10 10	998	346	4 10 7	13 8 2
485 16 1	2 18 4	496 15 7	– 6 1	2,097	796	4 15 10	14 3 –
689 13 –	3 – –	599 11 10	– 5 6	1,250	461	4 11 9	11 14 8
301 11 7	2 15 6	267 1 10	– 14 1	293	153	3 15 8	13 7 10
139 4 10	2 15 6	2 17 11	– 9 4	409	117	5 – 6	10 11 6
149 8 5	3 – –	752 2 1	– 5 11	2,012	739	4 16 –	12 16 10
75 16 2	2 17 1	- - -	– 8 8	7,148	3,540	4 – 4	7 7 –
12,906 8 2	2 18 3 Average.	12,844 3 10	– 7 4 Average.	52,572	21,467	4 17 6	11 8 9
399 4 5	3 – –	541 – –	– 5 11	943	503	9 1 10	12 15 4
1,517 14 6	3 – –	10 13 –	– 6 –	8,847	3,963	4 18 6	6 12 6
2,270 12 4	2 18 4	1,600 – –	– 4 6	6,485	1,850	7 3 8	15 16 11
179 2 11	3 – 10	- - -	– 8 7	337	49	4 10 –	8 14 –
37 16 10	2 15 6	2,000 – –	– 7 8	10,950	3,015	4 14 6	12 11 8
1,145 14 3	2 18 4	15 – –	– 6 5	3,466	812	6 2 4	13 18 –
575 1 1	3 – –	—	– 6 11	5,704	2,032	4 3 9	12 3 11
777 13 3	2 18 4	– 17 10	– 2 9	1,447	615	7 – 1	11 2 2
479 – 10	2 15 –	15 12 –	– 9 5	953	232	5 3 3	14 12 8
601 – 10	2 15 –	- - -	– 11 2	675	257	10 12 10	12 5 6
11 10 4	2 17 1	85 4 11	– 7 4	416	194	6 11 6	10 8 7
294 16 4	2 17 6	- - -	– 6 6	232	147	12 1 9	12 18 9
139 2 5	3 – 10	- - -	– 2 5	230	58	6 – 2	10 15 6
322 9 6	3 – –	30 – –	– 3 2	1,033	289	4 11 9	12 7 7
(a)- - -	3 – –	20 12 3	– 5 2	3,999	2,044	5 10 8	10 3 6
617 1 3	3 – –	- - -	– 4 9	2,061	858	6 8 1	11 9 6
690 7 11	2 18 4	242 15 11	– 7 7	821	383	7 17 10	9 1 2
1,960 11 2	3 – –	14,725 10 2	– 4 7	48,447	22,833	4 9 6	8 19 3
2,060 5 2	3 – –	7,000 – –	– 4 3	92,165	33,043	3 17 7	8 10 7
1,422 14 6	2 18 4	—	– 8 –	4,319	1,261	5 – 9	11 6 3
405 13 7	3 – –	—	– 6 2	974	346	9 1 6	19 1 8
276 10 10	2 18 4	- - -	1 18 3	395	6	7 18 –	4 18 8
387 4 –	3 – 10	- - -	– 5 1	687	350	9 17 11	16 17 3
408 6 4	3 – –	- - -	– 5 –	568	253	7 10 4	15 14 1
2,172 7 1	3 – –	2,600 – –	– 3 10	16,114	7,852	4 12 2	6 6 4
471 10 3	2 18 4	200 – –	– 6 5	898	675	9 17 1	18 1 2
241 3 2	2 18 4	- - -	– 7 2	979	288	4 5 7	8 7 9
68 19 8	3 – –	- - -	– 6 2	1,405	365	4 – 9	9 3 2
600 19 6	3 – –	- - -	– 6 5	4,022	1,400	6 3 7	12 5 9
524 12 1	2 18 4	- - -	– 6 10	2,085	712	6 14 5	19 17 8
1,401 5 3	3 – –	300 – –	– 5 11	4,971	2,343	6 16 4	13 8 9
1,196 15 2	3 – –	2,400 – –	– 4 5	4,112	1,814	6 18 9	9 7 8
23,657 6 9	2 19 7 Average.	31,787 6 1	– 5 1 Average.	230,740	90,842	5 2 5	10 2 8

(a) Due to Treasurer, 751 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.*

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LEICESTER:									
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	1	1,000	150	85 – –	110 5 11	1,399	36,541 – 5	35,820 16 6
Hinckley	1	1	300	100	60 – –	88 4 7	830	29,386 17 –	28,914 11 11
Leicester	1	2	1,000	1,000	293 10 –	366 6 11	5,576	123,685 5 10	123,436 12 4
Loughboro'	1	2	500	300	123 – –	143 4 –	1,977	43,575 1 1	43,461 13 –
Lutterworth	1	1	400	200	60 – –	72 9 4	1,206	36,604 14 11	35,964 5 1
Market Harboro'	1	1	500	300	45 – –	74 17 –	991	22,778 7 1	22,691 6 4
Melton Mowbray	1	2	500	300	102 – –	135 14 4	1,919	42,809 16 9	42,269 12 4
TOTAL	7	10	4,200	2,350	768 10 –	991 2 1	13,898	335,381 3 1	332,558 17 6
LINCOLN:									
Alford	1	1	200	100	30 – –	43 10 8	771	15,552 13 8	15,540 11 1
Boston	1	1	1,000	500	230 – –	280 – 4	3,608	88,821 16 1	88,689 1 7
Bourn	1	1	300	300	30 – –	32 6 10	581	13,654 5 7	13,624 7 3
Brigg	1	1	500	200	55 – –	73 6 –	1,102	24,736 18 1	24,633 3 8
Caistor	1	2	500	500	55 – –	80 17 6	1,013	30,955 – 4	30,646 4 4
Folkingham	1	2	300	100	30 4 –	45 10 –	428	13,133 19 10	13,038 10 6
Gainsboro'	1	2	500	700	129 19 –	191 7 8	2,427	55,149 6 6	55,586 9 11
Grantham	1	2	1,000	700	320 – –	431 3 9	3,758	106,721 17 3	105,903 8 8
Great Grimsby	1	2	500	200	17 2 –	28 1 –	359	4,653 17 2	4,552 17 7
Horncastle	1	1	600	200	80 – –	121 – 4	1,682	44,016 3 2	43,781 7 1
Lincoln	1	5	1,000	900	327 13 11	419 4 10	5,929	136,027 12 4	135,757 18 5
Louth	1	3	100	700	170 – –	211 5 –	2,711	63,408 3 6	63,300 3 9
Sleaford	1	2	300	600	110 – –	144 3 9	2,195	53,527 8 9	53,268 18 9
Spalding	1	3	500	500	100 – –	154 12 11	2,028	34,169 13 6	34,068 4 5
Stamford	1	2	600	100	158 11 –	237 12 11	2,646	87,492 5 1	87,381 16 1
TOTAL	15	30	7,900	6,300	1,843 9 11	2,494 3 6	31,238	772,021 – 10	769,773 3 1
MIDDLESEX:									
Bishopsgate	1	19	5,000	12,975	3,579 – 2	4,112 19 11	53,739	1,043,272 15 1	1,046,862 18 11
Brentford	1	1	500	100	100 – –	125 19 9	1,406	37,537 3 –	37,142 17 5
Camden Town	1	3	500	500	145 – –	172 2 –	2,772	37,337 18 4	37,115 19 2
Chelsea	1	8	2,000	2,600	627 – –	740 15 –	10,111	169,730 17 –	169,447 9 8
Covent Garden	1	3	1,000	250	90 – –	(*b*)219 14 10	1,319	22,808 19 7	22,559 9 3
Edmonton	1	1	300	100	25 – –	47 16 –	635	9,146 2 6	9,178 8 11
Enfield	1	1	200	50	10 – –	16 10 –	346	5,086 2 10	4,711 3 3
Farringdon Street	1	3	1,000	1,400	237 – –	380 10 7	4,182	82,828 5 11	82,581 12 2
Finchley	2	1	1,000	– –	5 5 –	21 19 7	414	1,285 16 9	1,280 3 3
Finsbury	–	9	– –	3,750	997 5 –	1,589 4 8	15,647	373,344 8 4	373,272 11 4
Fulham	1	1	100	100	11 1 –	16 19 9	260	4,811 2 8	4,776 4 1
Hackney	1	3	250	450	140 – –	161 3 –	2,025	37,518 17 5	37,198 19 5
Haggerstone	1	1	500	50	20 – –	46 18 –	1,285	8,522 2 2	8,450 5 6
Hammersmith	1	2	500	500	88 – –	101 2 11	914	19,191 19 8	18,861 17 1
Hampstead	–	1	– –	600	70 – –	87 19 –	908	17,474 7 2	17,239 2 –
Harrow	1	1	200	100	15 – –	26 3 6	327	5,469 9 11	5,414 4 2
Highgate	1	1	200	100	21 – –	15 15 –	294	4,043 5 4	3,973 2 7
Holloway	2	–	1,500	– –	– – –	58 17 10	798	8,412 3 4	8,383 – 3
Hornsey	1	1	200	40	13 – –	18 10 –	229	4,173 5 9	4,063 8 11
Hoxton	1	2	1,000	300	61 10 –	98 8 9	3,780	19,553 8 6	19,376 5 2
Islington	2	3	1,000	500	148 – –	219 1 6	3,108	40,964 3 11	40,688 18 –
Kensington	1	2	600	500	180 – –	249 14 9	2,662	48,963 5 2	48,799 4 4
Kingsland Road	1	3	1,000	750	165 – –	204 18 8	7,286	34,047 16 11	33,955 11 3
Limehouse	1	3	1,000	1,230	116 10 –	199 10 1	3,969	48,540 14 –	48,371 1 5
Marylebone	1	10	5,000	2,600	1,322 11 8	2,236 – 7	21,928	394,535 19 –	395,619 18 9
Montague St. (Bloomsbury)	1	10	3,000	5,500	1,897 2 –	2,259 2 4	23,693	597,219 – –	597,582 10 6
Paddington	1	4	1,000	700	– – –	597 3 1	9,783	127,174 6 6	126,190 1 11
Piccadilly	–	2	– –	500	55 – –	78 16 11	1,593	17,474 18 5	17,436 17 1
Pimlico	1	2	500	700	45 – –	(*c*) – –	98	374 5 11	250 10 2
Poplar	1	6	500	1,200	217 – –	225 17 –	2,374	52,210 3 6	52,164 17 1
St. Martin's Place	1	20	5,000	9,600	4,137 11 6	5,486 1 2	60,439	1,765,425 – 11	1,768,868 14 8
St. Clement's Danes	1	3	2,000	1,600	310 – –	534 5 9	4,470	117,295 10 1	117,336 3 2
St. Giles (Cripplegate)	1	3	1,000	2,050	254 – –	379 18 6	3,758	73,113 3 1	73,169 2 5
Stoke Newington	1	1	500	200	50 – –	76 18 1	1,038	19,509 17 10	19,473 12 1
Staines	1	1	500	200	100 – –	129 16 4	1,358	33,123 7 8	32,663 5 9
Stepney	1	3	1,000	1,200	300 – –	444 3 –	4,095	84,983 13 –	84,750 12 10
Tottenham	1	1	300	50	50 – –	85 12 1	967	22,043 18 –	21,983 17 4
Tufton Street	1	4	5,000	600	229 – –	264 2 –	3,478	80,600 5 9	79,717 9 –
Upper Charlotte St., late Bath Place	1	4	2,000	3,200	539 12 –	670 19 9	7,190	148,959 7 1	149,257 1 8
Uxbridge	1	3	1,000	1,000	185 – –	214 3 7	2,245	57,876 13 11	57,608 1 5
Whitechapel	2	6	2,000	1,700	627 1 –	751 2 5	8,399	202,194 4 10	202,642 8 6
TOTAL	42	156	49,850	59,545	17,183 9 4	23,366 17 8	275,322	5,878,178 6 9	5,880,419 1 10

(*a*) Only 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on sums under 20*l.*
(*b*) This sum is reduced by 80*l.*, received for rent of part of bank premises.
(*c*) Paid for out of special fund raised for preliminary expenses.
(*d*) This bank was only opened on the 20th August 1860.
(*e*) In addition to this surplus, there is 5,410*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, being the balance of the surplus fund accrued

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
746 19 –	2 18 4	184 10 1	– 6 –	935	264	5 19 11	17 7 5
619 9 7	2 18 10	600 – –	– 5 11	609	232	5 12 4	14 13 5
831 10 2	2 18 –	242 1 6	– 5 11	7,393	2,342	4 11 10	9 9 5
439 13 3	2 17 1	660 13 2	– 6 6	2,158	996	4 7 1	9 1 7
674 19 10	3 – –	1,052 6 6	– 4 –	782	385	5 3 11	11 12 –
526 10 2	2 15 6	– – –	– 6 6	754	183	5 16 4	19 15 10
679 2 4	2 18 4	150 – –	– 6 3	1,257	506	5 18 3	11 – 6
4,518 4 4	2 18 1 Average.	2,889 11 3	– 5 10 Average.	13,888	4,908	5 6 10	11 13 4
149 9 5	2 18 4	100 – –	– 5 6	527	172	4 15 11	14 13 10
593 16 11	2 18 4	– – –	– 6 3	3,308	1,531	4 18 3	13 3 –
165 12 6	2 18 4	220 – –	– 5 –	403	173	4 15 2	13 – 9
268 5 4	2 18 4	– – –	– 5 10	733	243	5 17 3	12 11 4
423 12 10	3 – –	174 19 10	– 5 2	575	222	7 12 5	21 3 4
161 1 10	2 18 4	290 – –	– 6 8	275	178	4 13 5	13 13 –
17 – 6	2 18 4	—	– 6 10	1,820	853	5 6 –	10 19 4
1,284 17 4	2 18 4	600 – –	– 8 –	2,350	1,306	4 18 10	11 11 9
134 14 10	2 18 4	—	– 11 11	526	162	4 8 5	10 10 6
491 9 10	2 18 4	358 15 9	– 5 5	1,372	802	5 2 1	10 15 6
811 9 7	2 18 4	400 – –	– 6 1	4,964	2,265	4 12 11	9 12 8
429 7 4	2 18 4	– – –	– 6 6	2,207	802	4 9 5	14 7 4
516 13 11	2 18 4	95 – –	– 5 4	1,597	802	4 16 2	11 13 4
375 3 5	2 15 9	– – –	– 8 11	1,551	662	3 16 –	9 11 10
424 18 6	2 18 4	979 1 4	– 5 5	1,793	600	5 10 4	16 11 11
6,247 14 1	2 18 3 Average.	3,217 16 11	– 6 5 Average.	24,001	10,773	5 10 3	13 6 1
1,862 8 4	2 17 6	5,000 – –	– 7 9	62,896	24,316	4 6 9	10 11 3
410 8 3	2 18 10	42 2 6	– 6 8	1,363	407	4 18 11	12 13 5
425 2 2	(a) 3 – –	– – –	– 9 1	6,682	1,771	2 2 1	7 – 7
1,138 17 2	2 18 4	200 – –	– 8 8	14,964	5,764	3 3 1	8 – 6
287 18 6	2 15 –	– – –	– 12 2	2,180	798	2 10 7	8 17 3
134 12 4	2 15 6	—	– 10 3	782	203	2 12 6	11 13 –
393 10 8	2 18 4	– – –	– 6 5	204	110	8 2 6	11 14 4
462 6 7	2 18 4	– – –	– 9 2	10,767	3,012	2 8 9	7 8 2
5 15 9	2 18 4	– – –	1 14 2	3,539	164	– 2 11	1 – 4
502 8 8	3 – –	—	– 8 5	32,349	10,144	4 1 5	10 9 10
35 9 7	2 18 4	251 16 4	– 6 8	257	95	4 2 2	9 12 2
424 19 –	2 16 –	177 4 10	– 8 6	2,472	823	3 17 8	10 2 3
76 13 4	2 18 6	—	– 11 –	2,783	709	1 2 4	5 1 1
396 11 –	2 18 4	171 19 8	– 10 –	855	490	3 8 –	5 – 6
230 5 10	2 15 6	38 15 11	– 10 2	1,027	323	3 5 7	10 15 5
58 18 4	2 15 6	—	– 9 8	205	50	4 16 7	17 16 7
81 13 7	2 15 6	– – –	– 7 9	349	69	4 16 7	15 9 –
48 9 5	2 17 6	– – –	– 14 –	2,404	440	2 6 11	7 11 11
133 15 8	2 17 –	– – –	– 9 –	343	84	1 3 7	7 15 1
315 4 10	2 17 6	– – –	– 9 11	10,732	2,089	2 19 –	2 16 –
322 17 7	2 15 6	—	– 10 8	4,453	1,221	2 16 6	9 16 –
415 16 3	2 18 4	370 14 10	– 10 –	4,377	1,171	3 12 11	9 2 3
326 15 3	2 17 6	– – –	– 11 11	16,621	4,306	1 3 7	4 13 2
228 9 10	2 18 4	– – –	– 8 2	4,006	2,257	3 2 9	5 11 3
1,015 2 6	{ 2 17 4 / 2 15 – }	– – –	– 11 3	24,630	8,551	4 15 –	11 3 5
2,782 19 11	2 18 4	2,000 – –	– 7 5	32,964	12,598	4 8 4	11 7 7
1,299 4 7	2 15 6	—	– 9 4	18,561	5,431	3 7 –	9 12 5
123 4 1	2 18 4	—	– 8 11	4,791	1,132	2 – 2	5 4 1
84 9 9	2 18 4	– – –	—	(d) —	—	—	—
312 17 –	2 18 4	8 3 6	– 9 2	4,095	2,859	4 11 2	5 15 8
3,825 1 11	2 18 4	(e) 10,000 – –	(f) – 6 1	77,417	33,130	6 3 11	12 15 2
542 13 1	3 – –	– – –	– 9 –	7,004	2,699	4 9 –	13 1 1
– 19 10	2 17 –	800 – –	– 10 3	7,405	2,532	2 18 10	8 16 2
89 9 7	2 18 6	54 – –	– 7 10	2,120	577	2 16 8	10 3 3
505 11 3	2 18 4	– – –	– 7 9	1,127	411	3 19 3	11 2 8
315 – 9	2 18 4	—	– 10 5	12,226	5,119	3 3 10	6 2 3
358 18 1	2 15 6	—	– 7 7	1,233	478	5 10 6	5 1 9
1,317 15 1	2 18 4	– – –	– 6 7	7,108	2,593	3 13 3	8 10 7
86 18 8	2 18 4	– – –	– 8 11	14,799	4,135	3 1 6	10 19 5
486 2 9	2 18 4	216 – –	– 7 1	2,070	829	3 14 7	12 – –
409 7 6	2 17 6	2,800 – –	– 7 3	17,741	6,264	3 16 8	10 10 8
22,275 4 3	2 17 11 Average.	22,130 17 7	– 7 11 Average.	421,901	150,154	4 2 8	9 17 9

prior to 20 November 1828, and 200 *l.* deposited at the Bank of England to obtain that Corporation's custody of 5,000 *l.* Exchequer Bills, the security lodged by the Treasurers.

(*f*) In the amount of the capital of the bank are included, as in former years, the value of 5,410 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.*, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities, and the 200 *l.* deposited at the Bank of England, and also 5,500 *l.*, the value of the leasehold house, and the furniture.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
ENGLAND—*continued.*									
MONMOUTH:			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abergavenny	1	2	500	200	110 – –	121 13 6	1,125	34,209 7 2	33,695 18 8
Chepstow	1	2	1,000	500	65 – –	79 – 8	1,024	24,911 8 11	24,564 18 8
Monmouth	1	2	1,000	650	96 – –	133 5 7	1,580	49,340 9 7	48,732 8 9
Newport	1	1	600	200	90 – –	151 13 2	1,619	36,793 19 7	36,580 3 11
Pontypool	1	1	500	200	60 – –	77 16 –	877	25,612 12 9	25,584 6 6
Tredegar	1	1	100	50	6 15 2	7 10 10	252	1,931 – 9	1,889 11 10
TOTAL	6	9	3,700	1,800	427 15 2	570 19 9	6,477	172,798 18 9	171,047 8 4
NORFOLK:									
Aylsham	1	1	300	200	50 – –	65 7 11	694	21,124 10 4	21,201 6 2
Downham Market	1	1	1,000	200	18 – –	21 8 –	407	9,147 3 4	8,992 2 11
East Dereham	1	1	200	200	15 – –	26 2 9	457	8,396 6 10	8,366 2 4
Fakenham	1	1	300	500	45 – –	63 8 4	963	32,973 16 –	32,686 16 2
Harleston	1	1	500	200	50 – –	63 – –	591	16,485 8 9	16,402 16 4
King's Lynn	1	2	1,000	400	130 – –	192 12 10	2,743	81,823 12 –	81,471 4 11
Norwich	2	4	5,000	4,000	770 – –	993 17 2	11,875	349,861 19 –	349,851 11 2
North Walsham	1	1	400	100	70 – –	78 9 –	836	29,467 11 4	29,112 8 2
Swaffham	1	2	300	300	65 – –	73 4 2	716	26,232 4 1	26,142 – 4
Watton	1	1	1,000	100	35 – –	39 10 3	485	16,985 4 6	16,704 8 2
Yarmouth, Great	1	1	1,000	400	340 18 –	(*a*)927 16 10	3,552	118,224 17 8	117,747 19 2
TOTAL	12	16	11,000	6,600	1,588 18 –	2,544 17 3	23,319	710,722 13 10	708,678 15 10
NORTHAMPTON:									
Kettering	1	2	500	100	43 3 –	79 – 6	836	18,410 12 9	18,068 6 3
Northampton	1	3	1,000	1,600	330 – –	476 15 5	8,442	228,484 18 6	227,734 16 11
Oundle	1	2	500	500	100 – –	136 8 –	1,219	36,696 6 –	36,464 7 2
Peterborough	1	1	500	500	120 – –	162 – 11	1,960	51,202 2 4	50,656 10 9
TOTAL	4	8	2,500	2,700	593 3 –	854 4 10	12,457	334,793 19 7	332,924 1 1
NORTHUMBERLAND:									
Allendale	1	1	200	100	15 – –	17 3 6	515	19,958 10 7	19,876 7 1
Alnwick	1	2	800	400	128 – –	210 11 9	1,955	81,666 9 7	81,147 8 1
Berwick-on-Tweed	1	3	1,000	600	133 – –	182 19 3	2,153	78,344 – 5	77,940 18 11
Hexham	1	3	500	200	108 12 6	166 17 –	2,337	96,462 5 –	96,410 14 8
Morpeth	3	1	500	500	100 – –	124 6 9	1,325	52,027 16 6	51,821 14 4
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1	7	500	775	821 18 –	1,065 15 4	15,478	494,944 2 4	496,085 2 –
Tynemouth	1	1	300	150	130 – –	155 11 8	1,113	38,711 2 8	38,443 3 10
TOTAL	9	18	3,800	2,725	1,436 10 6	1,923 5 3	24,876	862,114 7 1	861,725 8 11
NOTTINGHAM:									
East Retford	1	3	1,000	1,200	110 – –	154 1 4	2,452	59,073 1 2	58,998 8 –
Mansfield	1	3	1,000	400	130 – –	191 16 6	2,182	67,082 15 4	67,139 5 1
Newark-upon-Trent	1	3	1,000	600	256 – –	286 – 3	2,808	76,446 15 8	75,852 15 7
Nottingham	1	4	3,000	1,850	709 – –	948 9 4	16,272	316,924 2 9	317,175 1 9
Southwell	–	1	– –	500	40 9 2	60 5 10	1,244	26,290 16 7	26,145 14 5
Worksop	1	2	500	300	– – –	185 2 4	1,938	57,171 15 5	56,636 16 8
TOTAL	5	16	6,500	4,850	1,245 9 2	1,825 15 7	26,896	602,989 6 11	601,948 1 6
OXFORD:									
Banbury	1	3	1,000	1,100	249 19 –	401 7 4	4,872	133,980 4 2	133,749 – 8
Bicester	1	1	200	40	65 – –	68 14 4	500	16,036 6 2	15,875 14 8
Burford	1	2	200	100	46 – –	52 17 –	349	11,832 16 1	11,806 12 4
Henley-on-Thames	1	2	600	300	90 – –	110 8 3	1,365	41,200 10 8	41,063 12 8
Oxford	1	3	2,000	200	248 12 –	422 11 3	7,505	196,605 4 10	194,311 5 5
Thame	1	1	500	200	35 – –	43 2 9	626	11,853 12 2	11,534 18 8
Woodstock	1	1	2,000	200	25 – –	30 7 6	247	7,024 14 10	7,071 7 8
TOTAL	7	13	6,500	2,140	759 11 –	1,129 8 5	15,464	418,533 8 11	415,412 12 1

(*a*) This includes 540 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* for building bank premises.

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
558 – 11	3 – –	300 2 1	– 7 6	1,021	526	6 2 11	11 10 6
486 – 2	2 18 –	245 5 1	– 6 2	719	270	5 5 8	15 7 1
701 10 4	3 – –	1,100 – –	– 5 3	1,100	573	6 1 5	10 18 2
621 15 5	2 18 4	- - -	– 6 8	1,812	644	4 14 6	10 19 10
178 13 11	2 18 4	—	– 6 –	806	322	5 3 6	9 4 5
49 4 4	2 18 4	- - -	– 7 11	468	92	1 16 9	5 9 10
2,595 5 1	2 19 1 Average.	1,645 7 2	– 6 6 Average.	5,926	2,427	6 1 5	12 13 –
1 15 10	3 – –	301 9 1	– 6 –	552	306	4 – 9	9 8 2
217 17 4	2 18 4	—	– 4 7	502	169	4 4 4	11 16 3
65 6 9	2 18 9	- - -	– 6 2	434	112	4 2 7	8 9 1
372 3 8	3 – –	395 – –	– 3 8	518	335	6 6 6	10 15 6
85 9 8	2 17 –	90 – –	– 7 7	697	169	4 16 3	16 19 9
626 12 4	2 18 4	1,000 – –	– 4 7	2,790	1,518	4 15 11	9 17 –
1,526 – 3	2 18 4	2,800 – –	– 5 7	8,810	6,091	5 5 3	9 3 3
449 7 9	3 – 10	738 6 9	– 5 2	509	292	6 5 6	10 9 7
184 13 4	2 19 –	70 – –	– 5 6	449	254	6 6 6	12 15 5
351 2 –	2 19 –	317 13 7	– 4 7	330	157	4 10 4	14 4 9
509 10 7	2 18 4	- - -	– 6 9	3,059	2,225	6 6 11	8 – 3
4,389 19 6	2 18 7 Average.	5,712 9 5	– 5 6 Average.	18,650	11,628	6 – 11	10 8 3
474 19 6	2 18 –	- - -	– 8 6	638	196	4 10 10	13 12 5
1,405 9 8	3 – –	2,100 – –	– 4 1	7,115	2,465	4 2 8	15 – 1
337 2 8	2 18 4	30 – –	– 7 6	1,136	428	5 8 11	15 8 11
887 16 9	2 17 1	483 19 2	– 6 2	2,158	835	3 19 11	11 15 2
3,105 8 7	2 19 3 Average.	2,613 19 2	– 5 1 Average.	11,047	3,924	4 18 3	15 3 4
144 16 11	3 – –	235 – –	– 1 8	238	105	10 14 1	21 17 –
548 16 3	3 – –	126 16 6	– 5 2	1,241	582	8 1 8	12 13 6
638 1 2	3 – –	330 – –	– 4 7	1,904	1,566	6 16 4	7 8 4
311 7 5	3 – 10	1,600 – –	– 3 4	1,189	619	8 18 4	18 3 10
248 14 5	3 – –	2,199 2 9	– 4 6	797	576	7 12 9	9 17 9
729 7 –	3 – –	12,100 – –	– 4 2	17,425	12,930	5 13 6	6 10 11
289 12 7	2 18 4	- - -	– 8 –	1,584	1,608	6 13 6	5 14 3
2,910 15 9	3 – – Average.	16,590 19 3	– 4 4 Average.	24,378	17,986	6 12 –	7 12 5
385 3 10	2 18 4	570 – –	– 5 1	1,410	654	6 6 3	12 15 8
(b) - - -	3 – 10	583 9 8	– 5 8	1,728	773	5 7 5	7 9 –
1,064 15 6	2 18 4	1,800 – –	– 7 3	1,877	1,082	5 19 5	12 10 6
206 19 7	2 18 4	6,732 13 1	– 5 11	15,899	10,132	4 12 6	6 9 3
197 8 5	3 – 10	425 – –	– 4 6	1,143	304	3 19 –	16 17 –
695 3 1	3 – –	350 – –	– 6 5	—	—	—	—
2,549 10 5	2 18 11 Average.	10,461 2 9	– 5 11 Average.	22,057	12,945	5 1 1	8 – 4
299 14 2	3 – –	- - -	– 5 11	4,380	1,162	4 8 3	13 14 9
178 – 5	2 18 4	—	– 8 6	400	104	6 10 1	11 13 9
109 10 8	2 15 6	- - -	– 8 11	185	101	8 5 7	18 14 11
202 2 6	3 – –	100 – –	– 5 4	1,225	455	3 11 4	10 6 4
2,996 2 2	2 18 4	5,600 – –	– 4 2	5,620	2,170	4 2 5	4 3 6
362 18 5	2 18 4	- - -	– 7 3	527	156	4 17 8	6 15 1
120 15 4	2 15 6	6 14 5	– 8 5	334	66	3 4 7	20 16 11
4,269 3 8	2 18 11 Average.	5,706 14 5	– 5 4 Average.	12,671	4,214	5 3 3	14 5 6

(b) Due to Treasurer, 19*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SALOP:									
Bridgnorth	1	3	500	1,600	210 – –	242 14 5	2,586	94,488 18 3	94,525 19 11
Cleobury Mortimer	1	1	400	100	- - -	(*a*) - -	102	1,865 1 6	1,642 11 5
Ellesmere	2	1	200	100	50 – –	87 4 3	1,102	40,872 13 1	40,606 11 11
Lilleshall	1	1	100	100	50 – –	53 15 6	387	13,491 2 6	13,110 8 2
Ludlow	1	1	1,000	300	180 – –	227 2 9	2,513	86,430 10 10	84,782 9 3
Market Drayton	1	2	500	150	- - -	79 6 3	1,043	39,556 2 11	39,902 19 9
Newport	1	2	200	100	110 10 –	135 14 –	1,913	50,130 8 8	49,977 – 2
Oswestry	1	3	200	550	131 – –	269 14 8	2,991	104,132 5 6	103,852 17 11
Shiffnall	1	1	200	200	40 – –	48 11 8	626	18,382 8 7	18,424 18 3
Shrewsbury	2	3	2,300	1,220	435 – –	528 17 5	6,986	248,880 10 1	248,362 3 –
Wellington	1	1	- -	1,000	95 – –	95 12 6	944	33,055 4 1	32,995 5 6
Wenlock	1	1	1,000	500	150 – –	175 – 3	2,464	73,515 17 4	73,041 9 9
Whitchurch	1	3	1,000	700	117 – –	180 18 4	2,309	82,865 7 11	82,783 7 2
TOTAL	15	23	7,600	6,620	1,568 10 –	2,124 12 –	25,966	887,666 11 3	884,008 2 2
SOMERSET:									
Bath	1	2	5,000	1,500	700 – –	874 6 8	10,414	344,926 8 2	343,198 13 10
Bridgwater	3	1	1,500	500	120 – –	175 6 –	2,435	57,079 1 11	56,740 11 –
Castle Cary	1	4	1,000	800	190 – –	215 11 6	2,575	71,566 7 11	71,438 15 6
Crewkerne	1	2	800	100	47 – –	64 6 10	910	19,644 12 6	19,559 4 3
Frome Selwood	1	1	500	1,000	80 – –	123 5 7	1,290	42,676 12 9	42,145 14 10
Nether Stowey	1	2	1,000	700	55 – –	65 – 9	735	24,945 4 7	24,633 5 7
Taunton	2	2	1,000	800	540 – –	669 5 7	8,670	271,620 14 3	271,350 13 –
Wells	1	1	500	500	100 – –	158 6 10	2,009	48,563 12 5	48,572 5 6
Weston-super-Mare	2	1	1,000	500	5 5 –	37 11 5	211	1,598 17 3	1,369 18 1
Wrington	1	1	500	500	55 – –	71 18 6	997	19,791 11 5	19,467 6 8
Yeovil	1	1	1,000	200	181 – –	225 15 11	2,243	59,931 9 –	59,341 1 5
TOTAL	15	18	13,800	7,100	2,073 5 –	2,680 15 7	32,489	962,344 12 2	957,817 9 8
SOUTHAMPTON:									
Alresford	4	1	500	500	55 – –	58 17 8	678	22,718 15 5	22,325 1 6
Alton	1	2	200	200	65 5	72 5 9	893	27,029 11 2	26,927 4 2
Andover	1	1	1,000	750	125 – –	104 19 10	1,372	46,426 7 2	45,915 9 9
Basingstoke	2	2	100	100	135 – –	143 17 6	1,103	39,882 2 11	39,542 12 –
Fareham	1	1	200	300	67 – –	73 1 –	776	24,604 18 9	24,669 1 –
Gosport	2	2	200	200	80 16 –	102 1 6	672	19,260 – 2	19,131 3 1
Havant	2	1	200	150	55 – –	60 13 3	715	20,409 3 3	20,191 1 11
Lymington	1	1	500	500	90 – –	111 11 3	1,129	44,917 14 4	44,481 – 6
Newport, Isle of Wight	1	4	600	200	182 1 –	230 16 6	2,958	61,826 14 1	60,909 2 9
Odiham	4	1	200	100	(*c*) - -	- - -	71	766 1 11	706 4 5
Petersfield	2	1	200	100	20 – –	24 6 10	460	12,208 – 3	12,104 8 3
Portsmouth	1	2	2,000	1,500	350 – –	443 12 4	6,948	183,527 8 2	183,925 4 9
Romsey	1	1	500	300	25 – –	41 14 9	520	7,354 5 7	7,422 12 9
Romsey, New Hall	3	–	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 –	69	316 18 9	307 3 –
Southampton	1	3	500	350	250 10 –	346 9 6	3,835	116,595 – 11	116,449 11 6
Winchester	1	3	500	700	170 – –	206 – 11	2,178	70,474 18 –	70,302 3 5
TOTAL	28	26	7,400	5,950	1,670 12 –	2,021 9 7	24,377	698,318 – 10	695,309 4 9
STAFFORD:									
Bilston	–	1	- -	700	50 – –	69 18 9	896	18,137 17 6	17,888 14 5
Brewood	1	2	50	25	30 – –	33 17 7	467	15,214 7 4	15,084 2 7
Burton-on-Trent	1	1	1,000	1,000	90 – –	124 9 5	1,877	45,093 13 11	45,188 8 4
Cheadle	1	2	2,000	500	105 – –	146 13 2	1,264	51,814 15 9	51,869 12 2
Eccleshall	1	1	200	100	15 – –	19 10 11	246	5,098 19 6	4,849 7 2
Hanley	1	3	500	350	129 9 –	199 16 8	2,153	66,416 13 7	66,102 18 4
Kingswinford	1	2	500	300	135 15 –	192 15 4	2,700	69,918 8 6	69,291 15 11
Leek	1	2	300	320	88 8 –	117 11 6	1,670	58,256 14 3	57,963 12 3
Lichfield	1	1	600	200	70 – –	93 6 6	1,321	37,945 2 10	37,564 8 2
Newcastle-under-Lyne	1	1	1,000	250	70 – –	(*e*)274 19 5	1,309	39,098 16 3	38,271 15 6
Penkridge	1	1	200	100	35 – –	37 10 9	485	11,443 12 3	11,355 6 7
Pirehill Meaford	1	2	700	500	94 – –	112 3 –	878	32,284 – 11	32,163 19 6
Rugeley	–	1	- -	500	70 – –	91 1 7	1,100	40,564 13 –	40,267 4 8
Shenston	1	1	200	30	20 – –	23 9 10	233	8,348 19 10	8,093 10 –
Stafford	1	1	1,000	150	80 – –	109 6 8	1,543	45,510 – 8	45,398 – 2
Stoke-upon Trent	1	1	- -	250	10 – –	33 12 11	177	991 16 1	910 1 9
Tamworth	1	1	600	200	70 – –	102 2 8	1,195	38,384 8 8	38,234 3 2
Trentham	2	2	400	400	50 – –	50 13 6	205	7,685 9 3	7,584 6 9
Tunstall	1	1	200	100	15 – –	19 7 1	225	5,068 14 4	4,749 19 1
Uttoxeter	1	2	- -	500	52 2 –	113 12 9	889	17,595 17 10	17,293 9 3
Walsall	1	3	1,000	500	105 – –	136 17 –	1,989	55,447 16 3	55,323 2 10
West Bromwich	1	1	300	200	50 – –	84 1 2	2,045	27,217 3 4	26,364 8 10
Wolverhampton	1	2	1,000	400	130 – –	193 – 4	2,887	72,049 13 7	71,634 4 9
Yoxall and Barton	1	2	1,000	500	55 5 –	78 2 6	540	18,212 5 11	17,920 5 –
TOTAL	23	37	12,750	8,075	1,619 19 –	2,458 1 –	28,294	787,800 1 4	781,366 17 2

(*a*) Defrayed by private subscription.
(*b*) Due to Treasurer, 220 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*
(*c*) This Savings Bank was opened only on 29th May 1860, and the salary of the Actuary has not yet been fixed.

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
189 4 8	3 – –	663 3 –	– 5 –	1,709	990	6 13 –	11 6 5
222 15 8	3 – –	- - -	- - -	134	2	6 13 1	13 11 4
352 15 6	3 – –	220 18 6	– 4 2	788	378	6 19 1	15 2 3
408 13 9	2 18 4	449 17 11	– 7 8	131	153	8 9 2	12 10 1
1,863 7 –	3 – –	3,077 1 11	– 5 –	1,289	622	7 18 3	15 14 11
(b) - - -	3 – 10	538 – –	– 3 11	—	—	—	—
314 8 11	3 – 10	350 – –	– 5 4	957	451	5 12 6	13 11 8
596 – 2	3 – 10	656 16 11	– 5 2	2,066	901	7 1 2	13 3 1
21 – 2	3 – –	260 – –	– 5 2	375	205	6 6 7	13 14 –
1,265 3 5	3 – –	8,900 – –	– 4 1	5,347	3,295	6 – 10	9 2 3
68 3 11	3 – –	754 13 –	– 5 7	736	378	7 7 6	12 4 3
706 13 –	3 – –	2,265 – –	– 4 9	1,626	826	5 6 8	9 14 11
350 16 4	3 – 5	700 – –	– 4 7	1,330	541	7 10 8	13 8 5
6,359 2 6	3 – 2 Average.	18,835 11 3	– 4 8 Average.	16,488	8,742	7 10 10	12 16 3
1,886 15 6	3 – 10	6,117 13 8	– 4 11	10,614	5,074	5 – 5	10 2 6
340 4 5	3 – –	1,714 8 6	– 5 11	1,520	764	6 6 1	10 7 1
333 3 1	3 – –	1,434 18 5	– 5 10	2,091	553	5 2 1	15 3 11
171 16 2	2 15 –	- - -	– 6 6	785	259	5 16 6	10 16 3
589 17 1	2 18 4	960 – –	– 5 7	908	358	7 2 –	12 – 3
285 19 8	3 – –	55 13 5	– 5 2	352	147	6 11 10	13 – –
1,097 6 8	3 – 10	5,439 – 5	– 4 11	5,645	3,425	6 11 6	10 1 –
229 2 4	3 – –	- - -	– 6 5	1,870	597	5 8 2	11 12 2
237 3 4	3 – –	- - -	2 6 8	214	20	6 17 5	4 14 5
344 13 6	2 18 4	9 5 8	– 6 8	321	242	4 14 10	13 1 4
848 16 3	2 18 4	341 – 9	– 7 6	2,012	491	4 19 4	12 11 5
6,364 18 –	3 – 3 Average.	16,072 – 10	– 5 6 Average.	26,832	11,930	6 4 3	12 – 6
467 17 2	3 – –	- - -	– 5 2	562	179	5 13 7	16 12 4
216 2 3	3 – 5	700 – –	– 5 2	686	277	5 6 1	14 19 10
678 3 4	2 18 4	490 – –	– 4 5	899	462	6 8 8	10 16 2
475 7 6	2 18 4	730 – –	– 7 –	812	373	5 18 –	14 15 6
101 14 8	2 17 –	- - -	– 5 10	592	159	5 14 –	13 11 6
113 11 6	2 17 –	440 – –	– 10 3	700	245	5 7 9	15 9 7
275 1 –	2 18 4	281 6 10	– 5 10	633	160	4 10 10	21 7 –
617 – 5	3 – –	784 4 4	– 5 –	737	411	6 19 5	14 10 9
1,123 1 1	2 18 4	- - -	– 7 5	2,391	741	5 11 3	15 16 7
60 16 11	2 18 4	- - -	- - -	94	2	5 8 –	6 6 3
198 12 7	2 18 4	- - -	– 3 10	424	185	4 15 9	11 16 10
336 10 6	3 – –	2,650 – –	– 4 8	10,366	3,692	4 18 9	11 7 2
– 18 8	3 – –	- - -	(d) - - -	359	102	5 15 11	8 15 4
14 1 11	3 – –	—	– 5 –	75	24	5 6 3	10 4 6
595 15 6	3 – –	2,480 9 10	– 5 10	3,668	1,786	5 8 1	10 3 1
480 14 7	3 – 5	1,778 – 8	– 5 9	1,861	674	4 7 2	14 2 3
5,755 9 7	2 19 5 Average.	10,334 1 8	– 5 8 Average.	24,859	9,472	5 14 4	13 7 9
313 9 9	3 – –	—	– 7 8	1,334	828	5 14 9	9 14 5
179 18 3	3 – –	40 3 6	– 4 5	301	128	5 14 –	10 16 7
106 9 11	3 – –	43 13 9	– 5 4	1,888	770	5 10 8	14 12 7
198 18 5	3 – –	630 – –	– 5 6	772	431	7 16 10	14 16 9
265 14 7	2 18 4	90 – –	– 7 6	206	70	4 7 –	13 3 1
544 6 11	3 – 7	107 – –	– 6 –	3,248	1,481	5 7 8	10 9 –
982 14 4	3 – –	- - -	– 5 6	2,893	872	5 12 –	12 18 11
614 2 8	3 – –	- - -	– 4 –	1,167	546	9 6 7	17 7 8
483 15 1	3 – –	737 11 6	– 4 11	1,029	373	4 16 3	13 2 7
928 13 8	2 15 6	- - -	– 6 8	1,478	750	5 4 8	10 8 9
97 19 5	2 18 4	—	– 6 6	314	144	7 8 6	17 5 –
293 19 11	2 18 –	947 10 10	– 6 10	683	350	6 14 8	8 5 –
418 4 10	3 – –	1,830 – –	– 4 3	651	361	6 19 –	10 19 7
227 16 3	3 – 7	509 10 2	– 5 7	120	45	6 5 9	14 3 –
271 19 8	3 – 5	790 – –	– 4 8	1,935	584	3 15 11	12 4 4
87 15 1	3 – 7	- - -	(f) - - -	735	35	1 9 2	2 13 –
269 4 7	3 – 7	50 – –	– 4 7	1,082	338	5 15 11	11 2 –
77 13 9	3 – –	500 – –	– 13 –	102	84	8 2 5	20 4 7
340 13 2	2 15 6	—	– 7 7	263	115	6 11 5	12 12 2
381 13 6	2 15 –	—	– 12 9	642	200	7 2 5	12 19 3
248 – 5	3 – –	223 8 1	– 4 10	2,948	1,108	5 1 –	12 19 –
675 16 2	3 – –	- - -	– 6 2	2,259	767	3 16 7	9 13 7
604 13 6	3 – –	- - -	– 5 4	3,976	1,206	5 3 11	13 6 11
231 6 11	3 – –	246 13 –	– 8 7	255	130	5 14 1	17 14 4
8,845 – 9	2 19 8 Average.	6,745 10 10	– 5 10 Average.	30,281	11,716	6 1 7	13 13 8

(d) The expenses of management are met by voluntary subscription.
(e) This includes the sum of 143 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* expended on bank premises.
(f) The expenses of management are met by voluntary subscription.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SUFFOLK:									
Bungay	1	1	200	200	50 – –	57 7 9	871	22,715 19 10	22,520 5 5
Bury St. Edmunds	1	3	1,000	1,000	202 10 –	267 6 1	3,095	105,027 4 –	105,217 17 5
Coddenham	1	2	500	400	80 – –	100 15 2	782	21,924 2 1	21,642 5 6
Eye	1	3	500	400	95 – –	132 5 3	1,520	35,243 4 7	35,057 17 5
Framlingham	2	1	500	500	86 4 –	91 14 3	748	23,731 10 2	23,799 4 1
Hadleigh	2	1	400	200	70 – –	94 13 8	825	24,938 8 8	24,924 5 2
Halesworth	1	2	1,000	200	65 10 –	101 16 7	994	26,646 2 3	26,522 5 7
Haverhill	1	1	300	100	30 – –	45 1 2	447	11,571 9 3	11,461 9 10
Ipswich, Corn Hill	1	2	500	1,000	50 – –	85 19 2	644	22,154 8 7	21,754 9 11
Ipswich Penny Bank	1	4	200	50	44 4 –	33 6 6	459	462 16 8	537 4 9
Ipswich, Queen Street	1	2	500	600	205 – –	280 4 5	4,556	128,786 16 2	128,280 12 8
Lowestoft	1	1	1,000	100	50 – –	83 6 6	915	23,075 17 4	22,787 1 6
Saxmundham	2	1	500	500	7 4 9	9 17 10	196	2,342 11 7	2,263 5 1
Southwold	2	1	500	50	2 – –	3 8 6	110	1,031 2 1	954 14 9
Sudbury	1	1	500	500	80 – –	97 6 5	1,152	36,028 7 6	35,942 9 1
Woodbridge	2	2	1,000	600	160 – –	249 8 1	2,267	73,476 19 3	73,442 8 11
TOTAL	21	28	9,100	6,400	1,277 12 9	1,733 17 4	19,581	559,156 19 6	557,107 17 1
SURREY:									
Bermondsey	1	3	1,000	200	22 12 –	43 16 –	537	2,322 8 1	2,185 – 8
Brixton	1	2	500	100	8 7 –	(*a*) – –	117	517 15 11	516 3 2
Camberwell	1	6	500	525	226 16 –	352 11 –	3,647	63,604 19 10	63,117 6 7
Carshalton	1	1	100	100	20 – –	28 12 6	490	10,398 12 2	10,252 11 11
Chertsey	1	1	300	100	65 – –	80 3 –	888	23,918 4 4	23,574 2 8
Clapham	2	1	500	100	120 – –	174 19 7	1,958	36,405 17 5	36,266 8 6
Croydon	1	2	250	100	110 – –	147 15 –	1,679	37,276 4 6	36,931 15 2
Dorking	1	1	500	100	98 7 –	98 7 –	1,024	28,255 18 11	28,304 – 10
Epsom	1	1	300	100	60 – –	67 6 4	544	11,534 18 –	11,621 4 5
Ewell	1	1	200	30	20 – –	27 11 2	213	6,609 3 11	6,572 18 8
Farnham	1	1	1,000	1,000	(*b*) 70 – –	97 14 –	1,836	49,924 1 8	49,611 2 6
Godalming	1	2	1,500	200	80 – –	93 6 9	567	20,031 7 –	19,897 1 2
Guildford	1	3	1,500	350	145 10 –	207 14 1	2,838	98,033 4 7	97,599 6 8
Kennington	1	1	500	100	40 – –	89 9 10	1,674	17,838 12 7	17,705 6 3
Kingston	1	3	1,000	300	147 10 –	238 11 6	2,489	57,873 4 1	57,402 4 6
Lambeth	1	4	2,000	1,150	316 – –	460 3 11	4,578	90,009 18 1	89,558 7 6
Lambeth, St. John	1	1	500	200	110 – –	112 4 –	1,103	21,157 17 11	20,954 12 1
Leatherhead	1	1	500	100	9 – –	2 9 5	28	592 12 3	506 18 5
Old Kent Road	1	2	500	– –	17 19 –	24 4 3	1,353	2,147 1 3	2,111 19 11
Reigate	1	1	200	20	60 – –	72 3 6	1,169	27,355 14 3	26,844 11 11
Richmond	1	2	1,000	600	182 12 –	209 6 8	2,056	40,719 7 2	40,319 17 1
Rotherhithe	2	1	700	100	53 15 –	98 11 9	1,487	17,693 – 5	17,406 6 11
Southwark	1	6	2,000	2,200	878 19 9	1,103 3 –	14,517	315,522 19 2	313,234 12 6
Wandsworth	1	1	200	400	30 – –	41 13 –	358	5,325 1 5	5,169 14 3
TOTAL	26	48	17,250	8,175	2,892 7 9	3,871 17 3	47,150	985,068 4 11	977,663 14 3
SUSSEX:									
Arundel	1	2	1,400	100	63 3 –	99 4 7	1,212	38,580 15 4	38,130 6 7
Battle	1	1	500	500	75 – –	88 10 –	1,558	37,155 17 –	37,212 1 5
Brighton	1	2	1,000	1,500	445 – –	596 – 8	8,972	229,016 10 5	227,908 19 7
Chichester	1	1	500	200	225 – –	238 – 6	3,202	106,845 – 6	106,289 11 4
Cuckfield	1	1	1,200	– –	20 – –	24 6 4	363	7,719 1 –	7,899 2 3
Grinstead, East	1	1	400	200	83 4 6	97 1 8	1,167	26,641 11 8	26,428 6 11
Hastings	2	1	500	250	64 16 7	65 17 –	1,079	23,334 11 1	23,165 16 7
Horsham	1	1	500	250	– – –	62 16 –	1,119	29,390 15 6	29,399 2 3
Lewes	1	1	1,000	300	158 4 –	207 4 2	3,026	76,385 1 9	75,773 6 2
Midhurst	1	1	200	100	40 – –	48 3 11	527	18,122 15 3	17,738 5 8
Petworth	1	2	200	300	105 – –	115 16 3	736	25,893 13 4	25,722 9 10
Rye	1	3	500	500	127 10 1	140 14 1	1,687	50,218 12 9	49,723 – 9
Uckfield	1	1	300	250	50 – –	77 7 3	433	10,504 14 –	10,333 18 3
Worthing	1	1	500	200	72 – –	118 3 4	1,276	31,120 9 1	30,804 17 5
TOTAL	15	19	8,700	4,650	1,528 18 2	1,979 5 9	26,357	710,929 8 8	706,529 5 –

(*a*) Defrayed by private subscription.

(*b*) And house.

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
283 15 3	2 16 8	300 – –	– 4 11	727	309	3 17 8	7 17 1
212 7 3	3 – –	200 – –	– 5 –	2,244	891	5 19 3	11 9 –
237 10 5	2 18 4	344 3 8	– 9 –	436	120	4 10 2	22 7 –
382 6 8	2 15 6	450 – –	– 7 4	1,087	317	4 9 2	11 3 4
2 12 4	2 18 6	214 14 10	– 7 7	420	204	5 7 4	21 7 3
235 2 4	2 17 1	150 – –	– 7 5	544	232	6 1 3	15 4 5
201 2 –	2 18 4	182 9 2	– 7 6	810	307	4 18 11	15 19 9
171 – 11	2 18 4	43 13 5	– 7 8	282	128	4 14 2	10 6 11
399 18 8	2 18 4	—	– 7 9	560	252	5 15 1	8 17 –
- - -	2 18 4	—	6 4 1	5,691	282	– 1 3	– 10 3
868 9 3	2 18 4	1,000 – –	– 4 3	4,510	3,073	4 14 –	7 11 10
325 14 6	2 18 10	- - -	– 7 2	729	343	5 4 7	10 5 3
80 12 8	2 17 1	- - -	– 8 5	386	25	2 17 7	8 19 3
76 18 3	2 15 6	- - -	– 6 8	180	35	3 3 2	11 4 1
123 17 5	3 – –	230 – –	– 5 4	1,041	552	4 7 8	8 11 11
346 2 3	3 – –	900 – –	– 6 8	2,150	1,070	3 10 8	8 2 –
3,947 10 2	2 18 8 Average.	4,015 1 1	– 6 2 Average.	21,797	8,140	4 5 –	11 2 8
142 19 6	2 18 4	—	1 17 7	3,337	591	– 12 6	2 8 10
2 16 1	2 18 4	- - -	- - -	554	28	1 – 4	1 16 9
884 – 4	2 15 –	1,011 11 –	– 11 –	4,790	1,728	3 6 3	8 6 9
179 3 10	3 – 10	- - -	– 5 5	443	198	3 14 –	6 16 11
456 16 11	2 18 4	400 – 1	– 6 6	670	230	5 16 8	15 4 –
316 3 9	2 17 2	535 – –	– 9 5	1,956	865	3 8 –	5 8 9
353 9 3	2 18 4	681 15 8	– 7 9	2,007	743	3 13 11	8 – 10
120 1 3	2 18 4	368 – 4	– 6 10	677	220	5 1 5	15 11 6
17 14 9	2 16 –	60 – –	– 11 7	484	186	3 17 –	11 8 7
74 14 8	2 16 –	47 12 1	– 8 2	153	74	4 7 10	9 11 –
438 5 4	3 – 10	850 – –	– 3 9	1,661	609	5 3 6	12 7 5
224 16 7	2 15 –	934 10 7	– 9 –	530	188	6 3 2	18 17 10
638 8 8	3 – 10	1,300 – –	– 4 8	2,291	1,528	6 5 2	10 11 8
242 1 5	2 17 1	—	– 10 –	3,980	867	5 – –	7 12 3
810 15 6	3 – –	500 – –	– 8 1	1,847	716	6 3 –	14 11 7
926 9 10	2 15 6	- - -	– 10 2	10,465	3,758	2 9 11	6 10 5
200 13 3	2 15 6	- - -	– 10 7	3,516	841	2 – 11	7 14 1
113 3 10	2 16 –	—	– 7 11	40	3	14 1 3	11 – 8
35 5 6	2 15 –	- - -	(c) 1 2 6	7,739	848	– 4 6	1 – 1
575 4 11	3 – 10	348 11 5	– 5 2	1,055	330	3 19 3	13 15 10
457 1 2	2 15 6	- - -	– 10 3	2,519	775	3 13 9	10 12 8
330 3 10	2 18 4	- - -	– 11 1	3,804	1,141	1 17 –	13 2 –
4,073 19 5	2 18 4	6,700 – –	– 6 10	19,100	7,648	4 5 5	9 14 5
130 2 4	2 15 6	- - -	– 15 8	384	130	4 19 –	8 16 –
11,744 11 11	2 18 3 Average.	13,737 1 2	– 7 9 Average.	74,002	24,245	3 8 10	9 15 6
527 17 4	3 – –	360 14 3	– 5 –	839	368	5 13 3	11 11 –
282 18 1	3 – –	387 5 5	– 4 8	1,084	335	5 18 6	13 8 1
1,592 – 9	3 – –	21 10 10	– 5 2	15,872	4,319	4 2 2	12 6 4
732 4 5	3 – –	1,900 – –	– 4 4	4,757	3,601	4 6 2	5 2 2
21 14 6	2 18 4	- - -	– 6 –	256	94	4 18 –	19 15 –
318 16 7	2 18 4	126 14 2	– 7 6	831	257	4 13 2	13 17 10
249 7 7	3 – –	—	– 5 7	1,355	599	6 – 11	10 3 4
237 7 4	3 – –	300 – –	– 4 2	—	—	—	—
681 14 11	3 – –	- - -	– 5 5	2,604	684	4 16 10	13 5 2
408 – 3	2 18 4	90 – –	– 5 3	314	134	6 15 –	17 6 6
200 2 10	2 16 8	526 8 2	– 8 9	336	139	7 10 8	23 18 9
596 9 3	3 – –	140 17 7	– 5 6	1,013	353	6 4 7	19 – 7
167 8 –	2 15 6	268 16 5	– 14 4	397	124	4 19 6	13 5 1
593 3 5	2 15 6	350 – –	– 7 5	1,081	318	3 12 –	14 18 7
6,609 5 3	2 19 6 Average	4,472 6 10	– 5 6 Average.	3,0739	11,325	5 – –	11 15 5

(c) Partly defrayed by private subscription.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
WARWICK:									
Alcester	1	1	500	500	31 15 4	47 9 2	568	15,933 18 7	15,760 – 3
Atherstone	1	1	400	100	60 – –	79 4 10	740	29,439 5 4	29,155 7 1
Birmingham	1	12	1,000	4,300	1,525 9 3	1,772 3 –	29,609	553,170 12 –	552,976 16 2
Coventry	2	1	1,000	1,000	250 – –	403 5 7	7,146	143,138 14 8	143,070 1 5
Nuneaton	1	1	300	– –	15 – –	24 6 10	200	1,961 4 10	1,856 17 7
Rugby	1	1	1,000	300	70 – –	139 9 9	1,743	44,499 5 10	44,309 9 3
Stratford-on-Avon	1	1	1,000	500	85 – –	127 10 9	1,266	38,879 2 7	38,728 16 1
Sutton Coldfield	1	1	500	500	60 – –	68 6 9	441	12,890 13 11	12,696 4 5
Warwick	1	2	2,000	250	260 – –	399 19 9	4,982	156,091 17 5	154,972 13 –
TOTAL	10	21	7,700	7,450	2,357 4 7	3,061 16 5	46,695	996,004 15 2	993,526 5 3
WESTMORLAND:									
Ambleside	1	1	200	200	10 – –	10 – –	274	2,149 17 1	1,922 3 5
Kirkby Lonsdale	1	2	400	400	65 – –	77 14 1	1,278	32,264 15 6	31,995 18 10
Kirkby Stephen	1	1	50	5	12 – –	14 13 9	364	6,564 11 7	6,495 11 1
TOTAL	3	4	650	605	87 – –	102 7 10	1,916	40,979 4 2	40,413 13 4
WILTS:									
Bradford	1	1	– –	1,000	22 – –	31 13 –	385	10,592 16 7	10,481 8 –
Calne	1	2	500	200	70 – –	86 5 1	667	20,932 2 10	20,868 1 10
Chippenham	1	2	1,000	400	110 – –	169 2 8	1,535	45,571 4 10	45,441 17 6
Devizes	1	2	3,000	200	102 – –	143 6 1	2,124	60,123 5 10	60,405 4 7
Malmesbury	–	2	– –	500	35 – –	39 17 –	429	14,194 11 10	14,018 18 5
Marlborough	1	3	1,000	100	100 – –	162 16 4	1,439	57,310 12 2	57,147 1 9
Melksham	1	1	100	100	42 – –	50 5 10	449	10,459 2 9	10,199 4 8
Salisbury	2	2	1,500	1,000	326 5 –	399 6 3	4,044	136,948 11 –	136,679 8 4
Swindon	1	1	500	250	75 – –	108 19 5	1,336	41,752 19 –	41,045 6 8
Trowbridge	1	1	500	30	80 – –	111 5 2	1,706	51,575 7 8	51,429 8 8
Warminster	1	1	1,000	400	120 – –	201 19 –	2,284	69,427 8 3	68,940 12 –
TOTAL	11	18	9,100	4,180	1,082 5 –	1,504 15 10	16,398	518,888 2 9	516,659 12 5
WORCESTER:									
Bewdley	1	1	500	100	40 – –	53 6 –	466	16,163 7 3	15,791 4 6
Bromsgrove	1	2	1,000	300	45 – –	(a)156 18 –	1,259	26,915 3 5	25,955 4 8
Droitwich	1	1	2,000	200	30 – –	41 1 –	311	9,730 4 9	9,480 11 4
Evesham	1	1	500	200	60 – –	84 – 3	1,093	24,946 8 1	24,858 15 –
Kidderminster	1	1	1,000	200	80 10 –	105 8 10	1,669	47,264 3 3	46,952 – 6
Shipston-on-Stour	1	1	200	100	40 – –	52 1 1	1,167	43,979 3 2	43,765 7 5
Stourport	1	1	400	400	47 10 –	57 18 6	641	17,086 16 5	16,855 19 1
Tenbury	1	1	500	100	35 – –	52 – 10	612	13,988 8 1	14,027 6 5
Upton-on-Severn	–	–	– –	– –	– – –	73 10 8	635	21,191 10 6	21,126 5 8
Worcester	1	4	2,000	1,400	516 10 –	703 3 9	10,824	321,190 7 8	320,125 5 11
TOTAL	9	13	8,100	3,000	894 10 –	1,379 8 11	18,677	542,455 12 7	538,938 – 6
YORK (EAST RIDING):									
Beverley	1	2	500	600	150 – –	222 5 8	2,166	74,282 2 10	74,582 4 4
Howden	–	2	– –	700	60 – –	94 7 7	806	24,678 3 –	24,579 15 10
Kingston-upon-Hull	–	9	– –	5,600	1,133 2 –	1,320 13 10	16,902	455,491 6 3	455,311 9 2
York (City)	1	4	1,000	900	435 – –	590 16 4	7,523	244,710 1 11	244,976 6 1
TOTAL	2	17	1,500	7,800	1,778 2 –	2,228 3 5	27,397	799,161 14 –	799,449 15 5
YORK (NORTH RIDING):									
Bedale	1	1	1,000	20	65 – –	100 11 1	1,632	54,716 16 8	54,863 3 3
Guisborough	1	1	– –	200	63 15 6	63 15 6	624	20,011 15 10	19,853 12 8
Leyburn	1	2	1,000	1,000	62 – –	71 5 2	1,150	28,395 16 8	28,254 12 10
Malton	1	1	1,500	50	100 – –	162 15 1	2,131	63,515 6 6	63,574 15 2
Middlesborough-on-Tees	1	1	1,000	100	12 – –	15 – –	410	4,140 16 7	3,847 18 5
Northallerton	1	1	1,000	500	50 – –	71 10 5	1,157	34,349 18 6	33,956 11 10
Pickering	–	2	– –	200	44 – –	65 4 10	945	22,050 5 5	21,886 10 9

(a) This includes the sum of 104*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* paid for alteration of bank premises.

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
225 - -	3 - -	- - -	- 5 11	412	131	5 17 5	12 14 1
326 - -	3 - -	230 - -	- 5 4	479	202	8 14 11	16 14 -
1,999 12 8	3 - -	1,500 - -	- 6 4	34,746	12,465	4 1 6	8 17 9
529 11 6	2 18 4	1,000 - -	- 5 7	9,507	4,691	3 18 -	7 14 10
109 6 9	2 18 4	—	1 5 -	328	49	1 19 -	8 10 -
527 8 9	3 - -	—	- 6 2	1,419	398	5 14 4	15 7 7
168 10 6	3 - -	90 - -	- 6 6	972	331	5 18 7	17 18 3
203 13 3	2 15 -	92 18 2	- 10 -	278	83	4 17 2	13 1 8
1,402 17 8	3 - -	1,559 19 11	- 5 1	4,140	1,623	4 16 6	13 6 5
5,292 1 1	2 19 8 Average.	4,472 18 1	- 6 1 Average.	52,281	19,973	4 10 -	9 15 -
233 8 4	2 15 -	—	- 9 3	227	45	3 14 3	13 1 9
280 4 3	3 - -	8 17 5	- 4 9	687	361	6 12 11	13 11 5
103 1 4	3 - -	40 - -	- 5 -	286	88	4 2 -	9 13 5
616 13 11	2 19 9 Average.	48 17 5	- 5 - Average.	1,200	494	5 12 4	13 7 9
114 10 10	3 - -	—	- 5 11	497	153	5 3 5	14 7 3
117 16 3	2 18 4	20 - -	- 8 2	357	161	5 13 4	12 5 4
265 16 9	2 18 4	80 - -	- 7 4	1,091	410	5 9 -	12 9 9
115 12 2	3 - -	- - -	- 4 8	1,794	636	4 19 6	15 9 11
309 10 4	2 18 4	70 - -	- 5 6	238	80	6 11 -	13 17 3
340 12 6	3 - 10	1,000 - -	- 5 7	776	442	5 12 -	12 9 8
259 18 1	2 18 4	- - -	- 9 7	352	143	3 14 1	8 18 10
757 11 9	3 - -	1,816 - -	- 5 9	2,768	1,606	5 14 5	10 11 5
826 15 7	3 - -	200 - -	- 5 2	1,250	483	5 8 8	10 7 3
355 5 2	3 - 7	- - -	- 4 6	1,502	628	5 17 7	11 7 2
755 14 -	3 - -	100 - -	- 5 9	1,857	801	5 17 -	12 5 10
4,219 3 5	2 19 10 Average.	3,286 - -	- 5 9 Average.	12,482	5,543	5 17 8	12 18 7
447 14 9	2 18 4	540 - -	- 6 4	350	116	6 4 1	16 9 10
1,008 7 4	2 18 4	- - -	- 4 6	862	345	4 13 4	11 14 10
326 1 -	2 18 9	370 - -	- 8 -	172	97	4 13 -	11 8 10
185 13 11	2 18 4	- - -	- 6 3	823	236	4 11 6	16 1 9
481 12 8	3 - -	300 - -	- 4 5	1,345	592	6 4 4	13 3 6
377 6 6	3 - 10	1,097 1 1	- 2 3	647	217	7 9 8	17 3 7
280 12 3	3 - -	710 15 2	- 6 -	371	186	6 2 11	14 16 9
36 15 -	3 - -	- - -	- 7 6	371	92	5 18 11	17 12 5
193 2 8	2 17 1	500 19 10	- 6 9	—	—	—	—
1,950 5 1	3 - -	15,317 13 3	- 4 4	9,730	3,657	5 11 5	15 1 1
5,287 11 2	2 19 9 Average.	18,836 9 4	- 4 6 Average.	14,671	5,538	6 3 2	15 17 7
(b) - -	3 - -	744 3 -	- 5 11	1,527	869	7 6 2	13 7 9
126 3 6	2 18 4	- - -	- 7 7	492	342	6 14 7	12 11 10
1,444 1 4	3 - -	700 - -	- 5 9	15,680	14,306	5 10 4	5 7 9
642 1 8	3 - -	6,610 12 9	- 3 4	6,213	3,489	5 14 1	11 2 4
2,212 6 6	3 - - Average.	8,054 15 9	- 5 6 Average.	23,912	19,006	6 4 -	7 9 5
(c) - -	3 - 10	3,420 18 11	- 3 9	932	591	6 7 6	13 9 -
272 17 8	2 18 4	3 6 1	- 6 8	510	227	6 10 6	15 16 11
383 3 7	2 18 4	500 - -	- 4 10	644	275	6 6 8	16 14 7
151 11 6	2 18 4	550 - -	- 5 1	1,359	739	7 6 11	10 1 4
310 14 3	2 17 1	- - -	- 7 2	1,377	432	2 - -	5 8 3
575 5 -	3 - -	876 18 7	- 4 1	787	485	6 - 8	8 7 3
253 11 5	2 16 8	- - -	- 5 10	692	366	6 3 6	12 5 -

(b) Due to Treasurer, 128 *l.*

(c) Due to Treasurer, 101 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.*

(*continued*)

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers: Unpaid	2. Number of Officers: Paid.	3. Amount of Security given: By the Unpaid Officers.	3. Amount of Security given: By the Paid Officers.	4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 29 November 1860.	8. Total Amount Invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
ENGLAND—*continued.*									
YORK (NORTH RIDING)—*cont*^{d}.			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Richmond	1	2	1,000	750	110 – –	167 16 7	2,352	69,654 10 4	69,119 17 11
Scarborough	1	1	500	300	80 – –	197 7 3	1,925	59,426 5 6	58,985 7 3
Stokesley	1	1	1,000	500	40 – –	58 5 3	933	30,615 14 –	30,643 1 11
Thirsk	1	1	1,000	200	70 – –	155 16 –	1,866	61,992 17 7	61,862 1 11
Whitby	1	1	1,000	500	120 – –	170 14 3	1,390	29,505 12 11	29,088 5 7
TOTAL	11	15	10,000	4,320	816 15 6	1,300 1 5	16,515	478,375 16 6	475,935 19 6
YORK (WEST RIDING):									
Barnsley	1	1	1,000	500	200 – –	260 – –	2,745	69,593 15 6	69,697 5 10
Birstal and Batley	1	2	– –	300	99 5 –	128 13 9	1,413	42,375 – 4	41,683 17 –
Bradford	1	4	1,000	500	450 – –	574 13 10	9,130	207,617 19 9	207,011 5 1
Doncaster	1	1	1,500	250	245 – –	(*a*)592 – 11	3,797	136,924 2 –	136,334 13 –
Goole	1	1	500	100	12 12 –	27 10 7	264	5,866 13 3	5,672 17 2
Halifax	1	1	1,000	200	240 – –	292 17 6	2,627	105,597 9 2	105,198 2 –
Harewood	–	1	600	300	50 – –	52 4 3	403	20,773 15 10	20,773 14 11
Huddersfield	1	3	1,000	1,000	370 – –	516 15 4	6,834	195,545 11 1	194,733 17 –
Keighley	1	2	500	600	95 – –	141 5 5	1,844	50,960 18 6	50,871 17 2
Knaresborough	1	4	1,000	350	262 – –	371 11 6	3,431	104,899 12 –	104,190 18 2
Leeds	1	7	3,000	2,700	570 – –	756 5 1	13,473	364,901 13 7	364,020 8 2
Otley	1	1	500	500	70 – –	81 – –	744	22,746 3 5	22,425 – 6
Pontefract	1	2	500	200	165 – –	261 2 3	2,812	82,452 17 10	82,152 – 1
Ripon	1	2	1,000	300	105 – –	137 6 9	1,599	43,956 16 3	43,696 4 11
Rotherham	1	1	200	200	50 – –	97 8 11	1,203	21,575 4 7	21,468 16 10
Saddleworth	1	1	– –	200	35 – –	51 3 8	239	8,551 6 5	8,380 11 3
Sedbergh	2	–	300	– –	– – –	– – –	84	658 11 –	655 19 5
Settle	1	1	500	500	125 – –	149 16 10	2,401	69,090 14 –	68,018 16 3
Sheffield	1	9	1,000	2,600	717 13 8	1,001 19 8	15,369	335,556 2 3	333,970 4 5
Skipton	1	3	500	1,500	135 – –	172 11 1	1,272	42,635 6 2	42,378 2 6
Wakefield	1	3	1,000	350	195 – –	246 10 5	2,008	58,973 7 10	58,655 19 8
Wentworth	–	1	– –	500	30 – –	31 17 5	425	10,327 19 8	10,198 – 11
TOTAL	21	51	16,600	13,650	4,221 10 8	5,944 15 2	74,117	2,001,581 – 11	1,992,188 12 3
WALES:									
ANGLESEY:									
Beaumaris	4	6	800	1,800	208 12 8	253 9 8	2,070	53,886 15 –	53,650 3 11
BRECON:									
Brecon	1	4	– –	400	85 – –	128 16 5	1,488	26,751 12 5	26,309 4 9
CARDIGAN:									
Aberystwyth	1	2	500	200	80 – –	99 19 4	1,289	42,207 1 6	41,701 13 3
CARMARTHEN:									
Llandilo	1	2	200	200	60 – –	146 14 10	1,616	60,433 1 8	57,312 14 8
Llanelly	1	1	500	150	10 – –	18 8 10	467	11,349 11 6	11,178 19 1
Newcastle-Emlyn	1	1	200	50	41 15 4	41 15 4	506	14,158 2 9	13,699 10 6
TOTAL	3	4	900	400	111 15 4	206 19 –	2,589	85,940 15 7	82,191 4 3
CARNARVON:									
Carnarvon	1	3	– –	200	21 2 4	30 4 –	638	3,071 18 7	3,027 12 10
Portmadoc	1	2	– –	– –	18 3 –	14 – 2	209	2,553 1 3	2,303 11 5
Pwllheli	1	1	200	100	50 – –	68 10 1	429	13,583 2 10	13,639 13 4
TOTAL	3	6	200	300	89 5 4	112 14 3	1,276	19,208 2 8	18,970 17 7
DENBIGH:									
Denbigh	1	1	1,000	300	20 – –	17 8 3	391	5,848 8 5	5,790 14 10
Llangollen	1	1	200	500	12 2 9	15 2 9	249	3,581 5 5	3,448 17 –
Ruthin	1	2	500	1,000	94 – –	128 10 9	1,100	29,051 17 5	28,922 7 4
Wrexham	1	2	500	1,000	122 10 –	210 4 11	2,819	54,648 17 11	54,501 13 5
TOTAL	4	6	2,200	2,800	248 12 9	371 6 8	4,559	93,130 9 2	92,663 12 7

(*a*) This includes 248 *l.* 12 *s.* 8 *d.* paid for repairs and alterations.

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
562 4 2	3 – 10	228 5 5	– 4 9	1,290	729	7 2 –	15 16 10
572 14 1	2 18 4	250 – –	– 6 7	1,505	1,127	7 15 10	9 11 9
67 – 6	3 – –	700 – –	– 3 8	518	350	6 15 5	13 18 5
321 18 8	3 – –	200 – –	– 5 –	1,080	683	7 3 7	11 9 9
428 6 2	2 15 6	199 13 –	– 11 6	962	757	5 2 10	12 5 3
3,899 7 –	2 19 2 Average.	6,929 2 –	– 5 4 Average.	11,656	6,761	6 9 10	11 8 9
81 1 4	2 18 4	85 11 9	– 7 5	2,329	1,550	6 – 4	9 – 3
715 16 10	2 18 –	320 8 3	– 6 1	2,205	762	5 7 10	11 5 9
823 14 9	3 – –	- - -	– 5 6	10,467	5,567	5 11 –	6 17 5
760 6 3	3 – –	2,000 – –	– 8 7	3,168	1,742	6 14 6	11 5 1
193 16 1	2 18 4	- - -	– 9 4	271	118	5 9 7	11 18 6
782 1 –	2 18 4	1,400 – –	– 5 5	3,359	1,436	6 11 –	12 13 7
63 17 3	3 – 10	850 – –	– 4 10	168	176	7 19 2	13 12 11
1,215 13 4	3 – 7	555 19 3	– 4 9	9,340	4,505	5 12 –	7 13 3
269 6 9	2 18 4	210 – –	– 5 6	2,202	790	6 3 10	10 13 6
1,201 – 9	2 17 1	1,594 – 7	– 7 –	2,284	1,488	5 12 7	11 6 8
1,440 3 –	2 18 4	11,480 19 10	– 4 –	16,929	10,871	4 13 8	6 5 3
398 2 1	2 15 6	494 7 5	– 6 11	486	277	7 3 1	13 17 –
294 2 7	3 – –	1,885 19 3	– 6 2	1,843	875	5 13 3	12 3 5
407 19 6	2 17 1	8 3 –	– 6 3	1,599	532	3 10 4	9 16 6
223 14 10	2 18 6	- - -	– 8 11	2,285	759	3 15 1	7 8 9
214 15 1	2 15 6	80 – –	– 11 11	172	84	7 8 3	12 10 6
3 3 9	2 15 –	- - -	- - -	106	9	3 13 8	6 6 2
1,099 11 –	3 – –	1,834 9 9	– 4 3	1,563	682	6 13 1	13 1 4
1,825 6 7	3 – –	- - -	– 5 11	21,101	12,718	4 8 11	6 5 9
628 11 1	2 16 –	1,027 1 6	– 8 1	934	425	7 16 2	12 13 1
499 10 2	2 15 6	1,965 17 2	– 8 4	2,028	778	4 18 1	12 4 10
219 14 5	3 – –	5 11 6	– 6 1	249	144	7 10 2	15 13 10
13,391 8 5	2 19 – Average.	25,798 9 3	– 5 7 Average.	85,088	46,288	5 13 5	8 8 11
558 3 1	2 15 6	900 – –	– 9 2	1,649	781	4 7 6	9 11 3
459 18 4	2 16 3	163 2 –	– 9 7	972	332	4 2 11	6 19 8
680 14 5	3 – –	800 – –	– 4 7	784	456	6 8 1	11 4 6
3,416 15 5	2 18 4	623 16 8	– 4 10	741	259	11 3 5	18 2 5
197 10 3	3 – 10	- - -	– 3 2	679	196	3 19 8	8 – 6
490 19 6	2 18 4	- - -	– 5 10	324	102	9 9 –	11 5 6
4,105 5 2	2 18 8 Average.	623 16 8	– 4 9 Average.	1,744	557	8 15 9	14 5 2
67 12 2	2 15 –	—	– 19 6	3,835	488	– 10 3	4 3 5
261 5 8	2 10 –	- - -	– 10 11	167	60	3 4 8	7 12 –
86 17 2	2 15 6	390 12 9	– 9 8	194	67	5 9 11	20 11 4
415 15 –	2 14 8 Average.	390 12 9	– 11 5 Average.	4,196	615	– 17 6	6 5 10
129 15 5	2 15 6	—	– 5 10	740	162	2 11 –	8 19 9
147 9 7	2 18 4	—	– 8 5	274	79	5 – 4	15 1 10
309 9 –	2 15 6	222 16 9	– 8 9	719	512	6 4 10	9 1 11
284 10 3	2 18 4	—	– 7 6	2,196	1,273	5 8 6	9 6 5
871 4 3	2 17 3 Average.	222 16 9	– 7 11 Average.	3,929	2,026	5 13 1	9 16 4

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers: Unpaid.	2. Number of Officers: Paid.	3. Amount of Security given: By the Unpaid Officers.	3. Amount of Security given: By the Paid Officers.	4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
WALES—*continued.*			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
FLINT:									
Flint	2	–	600	–	–	–	73	413 12 7	356 9 4
Holywell	1	1	500	600	100 – –	156 18 7	1,044	33,470 9 11	32,952 17 7
Maelor	1	1	500	700	40 – –	55 10 –	341	13,576 19 3	13,183 19 7
Mold	1	1	200	100	70 – –	129 2 9	1,203	42,277 11 6	41,820 – 5
St. Asaph	1	1	1,000	200	65 – –	97 6 4	1,123	36,065 3 8	36,063 8 8
TOTAL	6	4	2,800	1,600	275 – –	438 17 8	3,784	125,803 16 11	124,376 15 7
GLAMORGAN:									
Bridgend	1	1	1,000	200	70 – –	123 1 1	799	33,472 1 10	33,251 15 1
Caerphilly	1	1	500	200	28 18 –	28 18 –	117	5,998 18 5	5,939 6 9
Cardiff	1	3	500	500	195 – –	259 2 –	3,145	71,132 11 3	70,528 16 4
Merthyr Tydfil	1	1	200	200	16 15 4	14 5 7	319	3,320 1 9	3,248 15 6
Swansea	2	4	2,000	350	257 12 –	362 18 6	4,172	155,345 3 9	154,194 – 3
TOTAL	6	10	4,200	1,450	568 5 4	788 5 2	8,552	269,268 17 –	267,169 13 11
MERIONETH:									
Bala	1	1	300	200	50 – –	54 14 10	614	14,500 2 8	14,263 16 3
Dolgelley	1	1	500	100	100 – –	116 14 6	861	31,109 15 –	31,125 10 2
TOTAL	2	2	800	300	150 – –	171 9 4	1,475	45,609 17 8	45,389 6 5
MONTGOMERY:									
Machynlleth	1	1	200	1,000	28 15 6	30 16 –	293	10,238 12 5	10,167 1 11
Newtown	1	1	200	100	10 – –	11 9 –	156	2,919 13 2	2,733 4 6
Welchpool	1	3	500	500	145 – –	168 16 4	2,359	84,246 16 11	84,158 9 10
TOTAL	3	5	900	1,600	183 15 6	211 1 4	2,808	97,405 2 6	97,058 16 3
PEMBROKE:									
Haverfordwest	1	1	500	100	100 – –	(a)652 14 8	2,453	94,438 4 7	94,038 1 –
Narberth	2	–	1,000	–	–	–	132	4,142 15 9	3,953 5 4
Pembroke	1	2	300	200	97 9 7	172 15 8	1,386	62,120 14 11	61,910 6 7
Tenby	1	1	300	100	15 – –	16 14 9	317	7,452 3 6	7,248 18 5
TOTAL	5	4	2,100	400	212 9 7	842 5 1	4,288	168,153 18 9	167,150 11 4
RADNOR:									
Knighton	1	1	400	100	5 – –	12 1 4	450	7,453 18 4	7,463 17 2
SCOTLAND.									
ABERDEEN:									
Aberdeen	1	5	1,000	1,600	467 2 –	559 6 –	16,623	225,920 6 4	225,439 3 6
Ellon	–	1	–	250	15 – –	24 11 –	523	11,441 11 4	11,405 – 6
Insch	1	1	100	100	10 12 9	12 7 10	225	2,798 1 8	2,725 2 1
Inverury	1	1	200	200	26 – –	40 – 9	1,296	8,391 – 1	8,324 3 2
Kildrummy	1	2	50	–	8 – –	–	153	3,104 – 4	2,622 6 6
Kintore	1	2	200	200	11 – –	16 8 2	322	7,447 1 11	7,505 1 4
New Deer	1	2	50	100	18 18 –	22 9 8	414	8,002 6 7	7,925 16 6
TOTAL	6	14	1,600	2,450	556 12 9	675 3 5	19,556	267,104 8 3	265,946 13 7
ARGYLL:									
Glencoe	2	–	200	–	–	– 15 5	33	357 16 –	306 12 4
Oban	1	1	300	50	20 – –	23 19 1	319	5,887 6 3	5,896 4 7
TOTAL	3	1	500	50	20 – –	24 14 6	352	6,245 2 3	6,202 16 11
BANFF:									
Banff	1	1	–	300	40 10 –	58 8 7	1,257	17,642 4 8	17,475 18 4
Gamrie	1	1	200	50	8 8 2	8 18 8	102	2,051 2 1	1,886 16 9
TOTAL	2	2	200	350	48 18 2	67 7 3	1,359	19,693 6 9	19,362 7 1
BERWICK:									
Coldstream	1	2	100	50	12 10 9	12 10 9	239	3,397 3 2	3,346 16 10
BUTE:									
Rothesay	1	1	300	200	84 3 9	84 3 9	1,526	18,187 4 6	17,744 11 4
CAITHNESS:									
Thurso	1	1	300	200	13 6 4	14 – 1	260	2,765 4 9	2,656 2 8
Wick	1	1	500	300	98 8 4	98 8 4	856	18,873 5 –	18,302 14 4
TOTAL	2	2	800	500	111 14 8	112 8 5	1,116	21,638 9 9	20,958 17 –

(a) This amount includes 500*l.* for the purchase of ground for a new Savings Bank building.

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
58 3 5	2 18 4	- - -	- - -	283	19	1 1 8	2 10 5
545 4 5	2 15 6	- - -	- 9 5	1,017	569	5 16 6	9 8 2
658 15 11	2 18 4	- - -	- 8 -	197	74	8 14 6	12 1 4
608 18 3	2 18 4	685 8 10	- 5 11	1,248	452	5 9 1	13 8 7
199 11 1	3 - 10	70 - -	- 5 4	850	276	7 6 11	15 15 11
2,070 13 1	2 18 4 Average.	755 8 10	- 6 11 Average.	3,595	1,390	6 10 8	13 14 6
346 3 -	2 18 4	715 17 11	- 7 4	921	160	4 2 3	24 4 9
89 5 8	2 17 1	- - -	- 9 7	40	34	13 1 6	19 10 -
939 17 4	3 - 7	- - -	- 7 3	5,822	2,332	4 5 5	7 7 3
90 7 7	2 18 4	- - -	- 8 6	900	305	1 16 -	4 11 4
1,479 17 3	3 - -	1,500 - -	- 4 7	4,442	2,723	8 4 7	11 10 5
2,945 10 10	2 19 10 Average.	2,215 17 11	- 5 9 Average.	12,125	5,554	5 16 1	10 14 10
264 5 4	2 18 4	- - -	- 7 6	484	140	7 19 10	17 5 8
75 14 5	3 - -	530 - -	- 7 9	609	322	7 5 -	12 1 -
339 19 9	2 19 6 Average.	530 - -	- 7 5 Average.	1,093	462	7 15 -	14 16 4
90 17 9	2 18 4	- - -	- 6 6	181	159	8 18 3	9 6 9
198 13 -	2 10 -	8 - 8	- 7 6	344	39	2 17 3	7 8 -
749 18 5	3 - -	1,000 - -	- 4 -	1,550	752	7 16 10	15 14 9
1,039 9 2	2 19 6 Average.	1,008 - 8	- 4 3 Average.	2,075	950	8 3 8	14 7 8
715 19 9	3 - -	2,400 - -	(b) - 3 1	1,553	1,123	8 6 1	9 12 5
198 - 10	3 - -	3 12 1	- - -	180	68	4 16 6	9 8 1
395 11 1	3 - -	1,065 9 2	- 5 5	906	659	8 6 6	10 11 2
262 16 11	3 - -	- - -	- 4 6	351	94	4 5 3	8 1 9
1,572 8 7	3 - - Average.	3,469 1 3	- 3 11 Average.	2,990	1,944	8 2 2	10 5 10
26 11 6	3 - -	- - -	- 3 2	329	54	6 16 7	9 3 5
- - - - - - - -			SCOTLAND.				
1,047 8 9	3 - -	—	- 4 11	14,994	11,628	3 19 2	4 7 6
70 13 5	2 18 4	- - -	- 4 3	382	179	4 15 10	8 18 4
72 19 7	2 16 8	- - -	- 8 10	172	90	3 19 10	3 6 11
110 6 9	2 15 -	- - -	- 10 -	376	244	4 12 4	4 15 6
494 14 1	3 - -	- - -	—	73	28	5 17 11	7 10 9
25 16 1	3 - -	- - -	- 4 4	198	146	3 18 9	7 19 5
76 10 1	3 - -	- - -	- 4 9	263	152	5 17 6	8 5 6
1,898 8 9	2 19 9 Average.	- - -	- 5 - Average.	16,458	12,467	4 - 9	4 11 -
33 19 7	2 15 -	- - -	- 4 6	53	7	3 7 -	2 9 -
33 17 2	2 15 -	—	- 8 -	282	153	3 12 11	5 18 10
67 16 9	2 15 -	- - -	- 7 11 Average.	335	160	3 12 -	5 15 9
223 9 11	2 18 4	- - -	- 6 8	1,383	842	3 1 -	4 - 7
164 13 4	2 15 -	- - -	- 8 8	61	46	6 - 2	4 10 9
388 3 3	2 18 - Average.	- - -	- 6 10 Average.	1,444	888	3 4 2	4 2 -
50 6 4	2 18 4	—	- 7 4	156	86	5 3 -	7 13 3
442 13 2	2 15 -	- - -	- 8 3	1,729	1,276	5 - 8	5 18 8
125 7 2	2 15 -	- - -	- 10 -	195	119	3 5 3	3 3 4
570 10 8	2 15 -	- - -	- 10 5	682	613	5 2 2	4 4 8
695 17 10	2 15 - Average.	- - -	- 10 5 Average.	877	732	4 14 1	4 1 5

(b) Exclusive of sum paid for land for building.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
SCOTLAND—*continued.*			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DUMBARTON:									
Dumbarton	1	1	250	250	18 1 10	18 1 10	1,018	8,056 7 7	7,584 13 6
Kirkintilloch	1	1	- -	100	11 15 -	12 7 4	192	1,654 1 6	1,578 14 11
TOTAL	2	2	250	350	29 16 10	30 9 2	1,210	9,710 9 1	9,163 8 5
DUMFRIES:									
Thornhill	1	3	250	500	42 - -	47 12 1	679	9,738 6 8	9,359 3 11
EDINBURGH:									
Dalkeith	-	2	- -	200	55 - -	48 16 5	791	11,795 14 2	11,386 17 8
Edinburgh	1	11	1,000	6,650	1,190 - -	(c)3,444 9 3	29,481	543,131 3 1	543,979 15 2
Leith	1	1	500	1,000	1 10 -	2 2 2	24	292 8 9	276 5 9
TOTAL	2	14	1,500	7,850	1,246 10 -	3,495 7 10	30,296	555,219 6 -	555,643 - 7
ELGIN, or MORAY:									
Elgin	1	10	1,000	1,500	123 18 10	148 13 7	1,476	27,006 7 5	26,986 12 3
Forres	1	3	500	250	41 15 -	47 15 9	577	8,027 6 8	8,059 16 9
TOTAL	2	13	1,500	1,750	165 13 10	196 9 4	2,053	35,033 14 1	35,046 9 -
FIFE:									
Cupar	1	2	500	500	138 - -	154 18 6	1,513	26,251 3 -	25,544 11 2
Dunfermline	1	3	500	700	102 2 -	135 9 1	3,019	50,294 14 11	50,161 6 1
Kirkaldy	2	1	1,000	100	70 - -	98 2 8	2,249	27,216 18 11	26,855 4 9
St. Andrew's	1	1	250	250	20 - -	26 10 -	632	6,506 1 2	6,295 7 6
TOTAL	5	7	2,250	1,550	330 2 -	415 - 3	7,413	110,268 18 -	108,856 9 6
FORFAR:									
Brechin	1	1	150	150	30 - -	44 16 -	673	9,415 15 11	9,165 11 10
Dundee	1	1	200	1,000	390 - -	469 16 7	6,287	100,728 5 9	100,087 1 3
Forfar	1	2	200	200	13 13 -	20 13 7	699	5,270 6 9	5,041 15 1
Montrose	1	1	200	300	100 - -	125 1 5	2,838	41,265 - 2	40,840 19 1
TOTAL	4	5	750	1,650	533 13 -	660 7 7	10,497	156,679 8 7	155,135 7 3
INVERNESS:									
Fort William	2	-	100	- -	- - -	- - -	105	928 1 -	818 8 7
Inverness	1	6	250	1,050	83 2 -	133 3 9	2,713	34,707 13 11	33,901 17 11
Portree (Isle of Skye)	1	1	- (c) -	- -	10 9 6	10 9 6	172	1,380 1 1	808 11 4
TOTAL	4	7	350	1,050	93 11 6	143 13 3	2,990	37,015 16 -	35,528 17 10
KINCARDINE:									
Fordoun	1	2	100	100	24 7 4	30 17 7	427	6,814 3 7	6,448 16 7
Stonehaven	1	3	500	500	68 10 6	84 - 8	1,609	38,363 17 8	38,038 12 -
TOTAL	2	5	600	600	92 17 10	114 18 3	2,036	45,178 1 3	44,487 8 7
KIRKCUDBRIGHT:									
Castle Douglas	1	4	100	100	34 11 9	35 9 3	635	8,930 4 8	8,847 1 5
LANARK:									
Carluke	2	1	400	100	25 - -	26 1 1	574	8,525 9 10	8,092 5 11
Glasgow	-	16	- -	6,650	1,917 7 -	2,365 19 11	41,259	876,356 15 4	877,402 9 6
TOTAL	2	17	400	6,750	1,942 7 -	2,392 1 -	41,833	884,882 5 2	885,494 15 5
NAIRN:									
Nairn	1	1	200	200	35 14 1	38 3 6	581	7,441 7 -	7,438 3 8
PERTH:									
Perth	1	4	500	1,100	71 - -	146 8 10	2,853	32,654 11 11	32,676 4 3
RENFREW:									
Paisley	2	1	500	500	120 - -	193 - 11	3,121	45,101 13 4	44,656 2 5

(*a*) Including 99 *l.* 3 *s.* 11 *d.* due from late Actuary.
(*b*) This per centage is calculated on the ordinary expenses of management, only excluding payments for new building, amounting to 2,025 *l.* 1 *s.*

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
339 19 2	2 15 –	—	– 4 6	603	309	3 14 5	4 8 6
75 6 7	2 10 –	- - -	– 15 –	181	147	4 13 1	6 8 7
415 5 9	2 14 2 Average.		– 6 4 Average.	784	456	3 19 8	5 1 5
(a) 403 12 10	2 15 –	- - -	– 9 9	448	381	3 16 5	3 15 8
339 8 6	2 15 –	- - -	– 8 4	1,496	730	2 6 3	4 – 2
1,314 8 11	2 17 9	- - -	(b) – 5 2	62,192	43,521	3 9 8	3 19 8
16 3 –	2 15 –	—	– 14 5	—	29	—	7 1 8
1,670 – 5	2 17 8 Average.	- - -	– 5 3 Average.	63,688	44,280	3 9 2	4 4 11
145 1 8	2 17 6	50 – –	– 10 6	987	621	4 7 5	5 14 2
16 16 11	2 5 –	- - -	– 12 –	547	325	3 4 1	5 15 5
161 18 7	2 14 8 Average.	50 – –	– 11 2 Average.	1,534	946	3 19 1	5 15 1
678 19 10	2 15 –	- - -	– 11 9	1,546	978	4 4 6	4 11 3
367 13 6	2 17 6	450 – –	– 5 4	3,742	2,043	3 10 –	5 6 3
677 18 10	2 16 3	- - -	– 7 1	3,728	1,581	2 2 11	3 17 8
221 13 4	2 15 –	- - -	– 8 1	1,175	564	2 5 4	3 9 9
1,946 5 6	2 16 5 Average.	450 – –	– 7 5 Average.	10,191	5,166	2 17 10	4 11 1
294 12 5	2 15 –	- - -	– 9 6	740	372	2 15 2	5 17 3
1,724 6 8	2 10 –	626 16 10	– 9 4	13,520	8,469	3 10 2	4 8 9
251 – 6	2 15 –	—	– 7 10	841	332	2 8 10	3 5 –
562 7 6	3 – –	- - -	– 6 –	4,265	2,475	2 14 8	3 14 2
2,832 7 1	2 13 1 Average.	626 16 10	– 8 4 Average.	19,366	11,648	3 6 6	4 11 10
111 11 11	2 15 –	—	—	89	31	10 5 1	4 10 3
883 16 11	(d) 2 17 6	- - -	– 7 7	2,618	1,695	3 2 10	4 10 6
584 5 2	2 – –	- - -	– 15 –	176	138	4 14 2	4 4 5
1,579 14 –	2 16 9 Average.		– 7 9 Average.	2,883	1,864	3 18 11	4 10 6
365 7 –	2 15 –	- - -	– 9 –	258	238	5 17 6	4 15 1
348 – 6	3 – –	- - -	– 4 4	1,745	859	4 12 7	6 16 6
713 7 6	2 19 3 Average.		– 5 1 Average.	2,003	1,097	4 15 10	6 7 7
117 15 –	2 15 –	- - -	– 7 10	797	292	11 4 1	30 11 7
438 15 3	3 – –	- - -	– 6 1	532	417	4 12 11	4 15 –
755 6 11	3 – –	- - -	– 5 5	105,741	62,844	3 2 3	4 16 7
1,194 2 2	3 – – Average.		– 5 5 Average.	106,273	63,261	3 6 5	4 16 6
3 3 4	2 15 –	- - -	– 10 –	572	363	3 9 5	4 4 4
423 15 5	2 15 –	- - -	– 8 10	2,103	1,867	3 17 3	4 14 2
482 – 2	2 15 –	- - -	– 8 6	7,521	3,138	3 2 8	4 9 5

(c) This amount includes the sum of 2,025 *l.* 1 *s.* paid for a new Savings Bank Building.
(d) £. 3 per cent. to Charitable Societies.
(e) Personal bonds for intromissions approved by Trustees.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
SCOTLAND—*continued.*			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ROSS and CROMARTY:									
Tain	2	1	500	500	25 – –	20 19 6	439	6,117 18 10	5,741 7 9
ROXBURGH:									
Galashiels	1	1	200	200	13 1 10	4 10 7	371	3,996 13 2	3,818 1 8
Hawick	1	1	300	300	40 – –	65 12 5	979	19,717 15 11	19,233 9 5
Jedburgh	1	1	300	300	80 – –	99 14 1	1,394	34,651 9 7	34,371 14 5
Kelso	1	1	300	300	45 – –	56 3 1	969	16,853 7 1	16,397 15 6
TOTAL	4	4	1,100	1,100	178 1 10	226 – 2	3,713	75,219 5 9	73,821 1 –
SELKIRK:									
Selkirk	1	1	– –	200	30 – –	39 9 8	465	8,556 17 4	8,387 8 –
STIRLING:									
Falkirk	1	1	300	300	50 – –	81 – 9	1,595	18,177 4 4	17,937 16 –
Lennoxtown	–	1	– –	100	7 9 6	7 9 6	219	2,300 14 11	2,152 16 10
Stirling	1	1	500	500	119 16 6	135 10 2	2,338	29,748 16 9	29,105 12 5
TOTAL	2	3	800	900	177 6 –	224 – 5	4,152	50,226 16 –	49,196 5 3

IRELAND.

ANTRIM:									
Ballymena	1	1	– –	500	(*a*) 10 – –	– – –	204	739 17 5	602 2 4
Belfast	2	4	– –	2,850	442 6 –	(*b*)690 13 1	6,491	159,871 2 7	158,700 9 1
Gracehill	1	2	500	500	16 – –	32 9 –	302	7,683 11 3	7,645 6 11
Lisburn	1	2	– –	200	30 – –	42 12 10	428	8,052 3 7	7,926 17 7
TOTAL	5	9	500	4,050	498 6 –	765 14 11	7,425	176,346 14 10	174,874 15 11
ARMAGH:									
Armagh	1	4	1,000	1,400	192 10 –	281 2 11	2,894	95,334 7 10	95,490 4 5
CAVAN:									
Cavan	1	3	100	200	52 10 –	60 15 –	298	15,797 10 10	15,792 5 10
CLARE:									
Ennis	1	2	500	100	90 – –	126 17 10	943	31,762 5 5	31,221 7 2
CORK:									
Bandon	1	3	– –	1,600	69 5 6	122 18 –	683	18,415 17 11	18,206 9 6
Cork	–	8	– –	6,500	889 6 9	(*c*)1,350 11 4	9,333	371,641 19 3	370,765 6 1
Fermoy	1	2	– –	500	76 – –	87 18 –	516	17,834 13 4	17,716 15 5
Youghal	1	3	– –	900	80 – –	100 4 9	587	18,080 19 5	18,063 12 11
TOTAL	3	16	– –	9,500	1,114 12 3	1,661 12 1	11,119	425,973 9 11	424,752 3 11
DONEGAL:									
Carndonagh	3	–	300	– –	– – –	– – –	21	408 13 5	406 15 2
DOWN:									
Hillsborough	2	2	500	500	90 – –	101 16 10	574	19,438 2 –	19,164 16 10
Newry	–	3	– –	500	100 – –	170 9 5	1,863	59,092 14 4	60,045 6 9
Warrenpoint	1	2	500	100	33 3 –	57 3 1	477	18,134 16 7	17,844 3 8
TOTAL	3	7	1,000	1,100	223 3 –	329 9 4	2,914	96,665 12 11	97,054 7 3

(*a*) This Bank having only been opened on the 31st July 1860, no payment has yet been made.

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
392 18 8	2 15 –	- - -	– 6 9	237	185	4 17 9	3 17 7
191 13 6	2 17 6	- - -	– 2 3	881	221	3 3 1	5 9 9
144 12 6	3 – –	150 – –	– 6 6	1,667	693	3 6 6	5 9 5
415 13 6	2 18 4	- - -	– 5 8	1,024	893	5 15 6	6 10 6
521 18 5	2 18 6	- - -	– 6 7	944	435	4 17 3	6 3 9
1,273 17 11	2 18 9 Average.	150 – –	– 6 – Average.	4,516	2,242	4 4 4	6 5 2
293 16 1	2 10 –	- - -	– 9 2	604	304	4 – 6	3 17 3
244 12 –	2 15 –	19 9 10	– 8 11	4,740	876	1 9 9	5 2 8
147 18 1	2 18 4	- - -	– 6 6	403	197	2 3 9	5 4 8
643 4 4	2 15 –	- - -	– 9 –	2,430	1,320	3 5 10	4 16 –
1,035 14 5	2 15 2 Average.	19 9 10	– 8 11 Average.	7,573	2,393	2 5 8	5 – –

- - - - - - IRELAND.

137 9 3	2 15 6	- - -	- - -	1,531	7	– 9 10	2 17 1
1,419 4 1	2 18 4	- - -	– 8 7	9,978	4,229	4 8 7	8 17 6
76 2 9	2 15 6	- - -	– 8 4	320	162	6 7 10	10 18 11
139 15 5	2 15 6	- - -	– 10 7	727	265	3 1 10	5 18 10
1,772 11 6	2 18 1 Average.	- - -	– 8 8 Average.	12,556	4,663	4 – –	8 18 9
158 13 4	3 – –	900 – –	– 5 9	3,032	3,023	8 11 5	5 15 8
179 9 5	2 15 6	110 – –	– 7 9	229	141	11 7 11	16 14 1
639 9 9	2 15 6	260 – –	– 7 11	780	1,595	9 15 11	4 3 11
209 8 5	2 17 –	- - -	– 13 4	747	531	15 13 –	10 6 9
2,413 19 2	2 17 –	200 – –	– 7 2	10,393	10,722	8 2 6	7 3 4
244 4 5	2 15 9	150 – –	– 9 8	897	816	5 3 6	4 17 2
35 9 –	2 17 2	600 – –	– 10 8	878	814	4 17 –	6 11 2
2,903 1 –	2 16 11 Average.	950 – –	– 7 4 Average.	12,915	12,883	8 2 9	7 2 7
3 9 6	2 15 –	- - -	- - -	21	2	20 14 7	15 – 8
314 9 8	2 15 –	- - -	– 10 5	517	427	9 15 2	8 11 2
23 6 5	2 18 4	- - -	– 5 7	1,078	1,374	12 17 1	7 17 8
378 5 9	2 17 8	99 13 9	– 6 2	267	345	12 19 3	8 7 1
716 1 10	2 17 6 Average.	99 13 9	– 6 9 Average.	1,862	2,146	12 – 3	8 1 11

(*b*) This includes 171 *l.* paid for alterations and repairs.

(*c*) This includes 96 *l.* for alterations, &c.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
IRELAND—*continued.*									
DUBLIN:			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Castleknock	1	1	100	20	10 – –	13 5 11	137	3,392 19 2	3,342 8 4
Dublin	–	7	– –	5,000	932 – –	1,582 10 6	14,482	324,785 12 –	324,470 16 3
TOTAL	1	8	100	5,020	942 – –	1,595 16 5	14,619	328,178 11 2	327,813 4 7
FERMANAGH:									
Enniskillen	–	3	– –	600	203 2 6	223 1 2	1,977	86,574 7 5	86,279 – 10
GALWAY:									
Ballinasloe	1	2	– –	300	14 4 –	19 8 4	92	2,061 11 9	1,971 4 7
KILDARE:									
Celbridge	2	2	100	50	6 9 4	10 14 6	549	23,033 – 7	23,154 9 1
KILKENNY:									
Kilkenny	1	5	500	700	82 10 –	109 7 3	582	17,793 9 8	17,544 6 3
KING'S COUNTY:									
Parsonstown	2	1	300	50	100 – –	138 7 7	876	29,290 – 1	29,077 2 6
Tullamore	1	2	– –	100	34 – –	77 7 11	518	16,942 14 –	16,755 2 9
TOTAL	3	3	300	150	134 – –	215 15 6	1,394	46,232 14 1	45,832 5 3
LIMERICK:									
Limerick	–	6	– –	2,300	395 – –	520 19 10	3,429	133,312 – 4	132,976 6 11
LONDONDERRY:									
Coleraine	1	4	– (*a*) –	300	127 – –	151 6 9	1,779	55,958 17 11	55,713 10 8
Londonderry	1	3	500	500	100 – –	142 5 11	1,556	38,457 18 2	38,075 1 4
Newtown Limavady	1	1	(*b*) 500	200	30 – –	46 9 6	517	16,901 15 3	16,858 13 2
TOTAL	3	8	1,000	1,000	257 – –	340 2 2	3,852	111,318 11 4	110,647 5 2
LOUTH:									
Ardee	1	1	500	1,000	50 – –	64 15 6	510	21,624 18 3	21,483 14 5
Drogheda	–	5	– –	800	185 – –	217 4 6	1,767	58,353 13 4	58,331 16 –
Dundalk	–	2	– (*c*) –	100	45 5 –	51 10 –	461	13,385 2 2	13,153 4 5
TOTAL	1	8	500	1,900	280 5 –	333 10 –	2,738	93,363 13 9	92,968 14 10
MAYO:									
Castlebar	1	1	500	– –	23 – –	29 – 2	282	8,786 10 8	8,717 16 7
MEATH:									
Kells	1	3	300	1,200	84 – –	110 16 10	882	32,504 14 7	32,391 15 1
Navan	1	2	100	100	21 – –	21 – –	114	3,476 16 9	3,494 13 –
TOTAL	2	5	400	1,300	105 – –	131 16 10	996	35,981 11 4	35,886 8 1
MONAGHAN:									
Monaghan	1	3	500	900	105 – –	119 3 6	1,031	26,208 6 2	25,994 13 11

(*a*) Guarantee from Northern Banking Company, Belfast, to any amount.

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
50 14 3	2 17 1	- - -	- 7 10	339	96	1 9 10	4 4 7
1,142 17 4	2 15 -	—	- 9 8	34,927	15,245	3 16 5	7 13 11
1,193 11 7	2 15 - Average.	- - -	- 9 8 Average.	35,266	15,341	3 16 1	7 13 9
566 6 -	3 - -	- - -	- 5 1	1,425	1,697	10 8 10	7 16 7
50 - -	2 15 6	110 18 3	- 18 2	72	46	8 15 4	20 6 9
128 7 1	3 - 10	830 - -	- - 11	505	338	8 14 4	11 9 -
294 5 11	2 10 -	54 18 8	- 12 2	1,338	643	4 19 4	8 15 4
321 18 -	2 15 6	117 1 8	- 9 4	831	1,170	9 5 4	7 14 2
218 5 10	2 18 4	- - -	- 9 1	480	598	11 9 10	9 3 5
540 3 10	2 16 6 Average.	117 1 8	- 9 3 Average.	1,311	1,768	10 1 8	8 4 1
1,123 8 6	2 17 -	200 - -	- 7 9	3,596	2,823	9 6 11	11 17 6
365 19 9	3 - -	40 - -	- 5 -	1,840	942	7 3 9	10 3 4
492 15 3	2 15 -	323 2 8	- 7 3	2,557	1,605	5 3 1	6 5 2
97 6 8	2 18 4	100 - -	- 5 5	347	416	10 2 9	6 10 9
956 1 8	2 18 - Average.	463 2 8	- 6 1 Average.	4,744	2,963	6 6 2	7 10 10
244 6 7	2 18 4	65 - -	- 5 11	332	351	12 18 11	9 7 6
187 4 3	2 18 4	754 18 2	- 7 5	2,432	1,726	6 19 3	8 1 9
93 17 11	2 15 -	- - -	- 7 9	425	326	6 19 8	9 10 1
525 8 9	2 17 10 Average.	819 18 2	- 7 1 Average.	3,189	2,403	7 14 -	8 12 8
68 16 11	3 - -	- - -	- 6 7	- - -	181	- - -	6 - 8
185 19 4	3 - -	- - -	- 6 9	994	981	12 10 3	8 16 5
9 9 10	2 16 -	- - -	- 12 -	79	67	9 5 -	10 15 -
195 9 2	2 19 7 Average.		- 7 4 Average.	1,073	1,048	12 5 7	8 18 11
228 10 6	2 15 6	- - -	- 8 8	1,099	773	6 - 6	8 - 8

(*b*) The Managers and Trustees, 14 in number, give security of 100 *l.* each.

(*c*) Three of the Trustees give security of 100 *l.* each.

1. COUNTY.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.	8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.					
IRELAND—*continued.*			£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
QUEEN'S COUNTY:									
Abbeyleix	1	3	400	1,100	85 5 9	95 5 6	446	18,300 15 8	18,314 1 11
Portarlington	1	3	100	50	48 – –	79 19 5	428	13,634 – 6	12,634 – 1
TOTAL	2	6	500	1,150	133 5 9	175 4 11	874	31,934 16 2	30,948 2 –
ROSCOMMON:									
Boyle	1	3	300	300	170 – –	178 4 2	1,036	43,988 3 1	44,167 7 2
SLIGO:									
Sligo	–	2	– –	600	80 – –	77 10 –	936	28,520 – –	28,328 1 3
TIPPERARY:									
Cashel	1	1	300	300	20 – –	31 15 6	230	5,454 17 11	5,465 4 9
Clonmel	1	4	– –	700	152 12 –	188 3 2	978	23,403 1 8	23,096 3 3
Roscrea	1	2	– –	300	65 – –	84 9 –	473	17,668 – 10	17,263 2 11
Thurles	1	1	– –	100	60 – –	75 11 8	444	16,626 – 2	16,667 2 9
TOTAL	4	8	300	1,400	297 12 –	379 19 4	2,120	63,152 – 7	62,491 13 8
TYRONE:									
Clogher	1	2	200	90	22 – –	30 19 5	623	23,668 19 4	23,513 15 9
Cookstown	1	2	300	100	26 – –	27 5 4	439	11,002 11 11	10,865 12 3
Dungannon	2	2	– –	500	45 – –	58 17 6	848	21,699 17 7	21,694 10 6
Omagh	3	1	– –	200	20 – –	49 2 4	209	5,013 5 5	4,965 10 4
Strabane	2	2	– –	300	58 – –	76 10 11	486	18,007 6 4	17,911 9 7
TOTAL	9	9	500	1,190	171 – –	242 15 6	2,605	79,392 – 7	78,950 18 5
WATERFORD:									
Waterford	1	6	– –	1,150	255 17 2	363 1 2	2,384	74,061 10 1	73,662 18 6
WESTMEATH:									
Castle Pollard	2	4	1,000	100	96 12 –	99 5 1	515	19,158 9 8	18,750 1 5
WEXFORD:									
Gorey	1	1	– –	200	10 – –	4 19 4	108	2,349 4 3	2,080 10 9
Wexford	–	3	– –	600	120 – –	137 3 3	645	19,471 10 5	19,221 11 1
TOTAL	1	4	– –	800	130 – –	142 2 7	753	21,820 14 8	21,302 1 10
WICKLOW:									
Arklow	–	4	– –	200	43 – –	72 – 7	445	16,983 9 7	16,927 7 10
Baltinglass	–	2	– –	100	18 – –	30 13 4	213	4,474 17 2	4,472 15 11
Bray	1	2	300	100	35 5 –	32 6 10	258	4,664 7 5	4,287 10 1
TOTAL	1	8	300	400	96 5 –	135 – 9	916	26,122 14 2	25,687 13 10

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

GUERNSEY	2	1	400	500	400 – –	478 17 7	6,738	203,979 7 10	203,560 1 11
JERSEY	1	3	1,000	1,100	605 – –	718 2 –	10,277	245,477 3 3	245,490 10 7

9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 November 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
8 17 8	2 15 –	- - -	– 10 4	308	387	16 6 2	11 18 7
1,025 1 1	2 15 6	180 – –	– 11 6	473	416	9 10 7	13 3 –
1,033 18 9	2 15 3 Average.	180 – –	– 10 11 Average.	781	803	12 3 9	12 11 3
18 2 6	2 15 6	- - -	– 8 –	604	989	13 – 6	6 13 6
230 15 –	2 18 6	—	– 5 5	885	775	7 7 3	7 15 10
34 7 3	2 10 –	8 6 7	– 11 6	274	129	4 3 –	10 15 –
311 1 5	2 10 –	1,079 7 4	– 15 4	3,362	995	2 5 5	7 1 7
421 10 10	2 15 6	25 1 7	– 9 9	413	293	8 10 7	9 1 3
589 8 2	2 10 –	—	– 8 9	362	302	9 9 –	14 4 6
1,356 7 8	2 11 6 Average.	1,112 15 6	– 11 8 Average.	4,411	1,719	3 14 2	9 2 1
205 9 1	3 – 10	146 4 10	– 2 6	379	602	11 18 10	5 15 2
143 19 5	3 – –	140 – –	– 5 –	337	278	6 17 9	5 14 11
130 19 9	2 15 6	75 – –	– 5 5	713	829	7 – 9	4 15 9
47 15 1	3 – –	- - -	– 19 7	752	104	4 11 2	8 16 2
103 7 6	2 17 2	370 – –	– 8 6	503	455	10 12 4	8 12 2
631 10 10	2 18 5 Average.	731 4 10	– 6 1 Average.	2,684	2,268	8 – 4	6 7 6
712 11 7	2 15 6	850 – –	– 9 7	3,898	3,279	5 2 1	5 9 3
321 6 –	2 17 1	600 – –	– 10 1	245	326	14 9 7	11 15 11
268 13 6	2 15 6	- - -	– 4 3	81	87	7 1 10	6 7 4
261 16 –	2 10 –	306 8 1	– 13 10	590	530	9 19 9	9 9 11
530 9 6	2 10 7 Average.	306 8 1	– 12 10 Average.	671	617	10 8 4	9 1 1
73 7 3	2 18 4	168 – 9	– 8 5	316	320	13 16 6	11 18 4
6 2 1	2 15 –	- - -	– 13 8	240	137	5 14 8	17 7 3
407 12 3	2 10 –	4 5 –	– 13 6	382	202	3 12 6	8 – 1
487 1 7	2 16 3 Average.	172 5 9	– 10 3 Average.	938	659	8 2 3	11 17 –

- - - - - ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

694 4 9	3 – –	900 – –	– 4 8	4,628	2,282	6 5 11	12 17 8
665 15 5	3 – –	2,300 – –	– 5 9	4,905	3,082	7 – 6	10 3 –

SUMMARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1. COUNTY.	Population, 1851.	Number of Banks.	2. Number of Officers: Unpaid.	2. Number of Officers: Paid.	3. Amount of Security given: By the Unpaid Officers.	3. Amount of Security given: By the Paid Officers.	4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.
ENGLAND:					£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Bedford	124,478	5	5	5	2,100	1,000	340 – –	481 17 8	5,861	173,043 6 8
Berks	170,065	10	12	18	5,000	3.340	1,045 12 –	1,626 10 2	18,165	485,844 13 5
Bucks	163,723	6	9	7	4,700	850	412 12 3	529 19 10	6,837	171,383 13 7
Cambridge	185,405	4	6	8	3,100	1,700	533 10 6	715 16 5	8,631	255,782 – 7
Chester	455,725	16	17	32	9,900	10,270	2,156 12 5	3,789 3 10	30,151	1,033,279 6 8
Cornwall	355,558	10	13	20	8,700	5,600	1,195 15 –	1,604 19 9	17,739	728,209 2 8
Cumberland	195,492	7	7	16	4,600	3,000	702 – –	1,010 3 5	13,121	382,503 7 1
Derby	296,084	14	18	21	8,350	4,150	1,412 17 4	1,931 12 9	22,546	620,877 4 11
Devon	567,098	6	8	45	10,400	25,850	4,001 12 2	4,808 – 6	66,568	1,827,868 16 9
Dorset	184,207	10	10	12	7,600	3,350	1,115 – –	1,461 6 6	15,717	522,341 15 11
Durham	390,997	13	14	16	6,150	3,600	792 15 5	1,020 10 6	14,236	296,755 8 4
Essex	369,318	18	23	25	10,300	3,250	1,443 16 9	1,935 3 5	20,511	589,398 – 1
Gloucester	458,805	15	15	32	8,400	8,070	2,196 6 –	3,018 10 8	38,477	1,141,727 9 4
Hereford	115,489	6	6	12	4,800	2,550	730 – 9	1,025 10 2	13,275	317,728 19 9
Herts	167,298	9	13	7	3,750	2,300	451 11 4	559 14 2	6,826	189,024 6 5
Huntingdon	64,183	1	1	3	700	300	169 10 –	236 3 –	2,500	71,297 3 3
Kent	615,766	23	25	48	16,800	11,250	3,196 15 5	4,357 17 7	45,796	1,169,144 4 8
Lancaster	2,031,236	32	34	85	25,320	26,390	7,785 9 10	10,494 2 7	142,894	4,084,781 4 1
Leicester	230,308	7	7	10	4,200	2,300	768 10 –	991 2 1	13,898	335,381 3 1
Lincoln	407,222	15	15	30	7,900	6,300	1,843 9 11	2,494 3 6	31,238	772,021 – 10
Middlesex	1,886,576	41	42	156	49,850	59,545	17,183 9 4	23,366 17 8	275,322	5,878,178 6 9
Monmouth	157,418	6	6	9	3,700	1,800	427 15 2	570 19 9	6,477	172,798 18 9
Norfolk	442,714	11	12	16	11,000	6,600	1,588 18 –	2,544 17 3	23,319	710,722 13 10
Northampton	212,380	4	4	8	2,500	2,700	593 3 –	854 4 10	12,457	334,793 19 7
Northumberland	303,568	7	9	18	3,800	2,725	1,436 10 6	1,923 5 3	24,876	862,114 7 1
Nottingham	270,427	6	5	16	6,500	4,850	1,245 9 2	1,825 15 7	26,896	602,989 6 11
Oxford	170,439	7	7	13	6,500	2,140	759 11 –	1,129 8 5	15,464	418,533 8 11
Rutland	22,983	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salop	229,341	13	15	23	7,600	6,620	1,568 10 –	2,124 12 –	25,966	887,666 11 3
Somerset	443,916	11	15	18	13,800	7,100	2,073 5 –	2,680 15 7	32,489	962,344 12 2
Southampton	405,370	16	28	26	7,400	5,950	1,670 12 –	2,021 9 7	24,377	698,318 – 10
Stafford	608,716	24	23	37	12,750	8,075	1,691 19 –	2,458 1 –	28,294	787,800 1 4
Suffolk	337,215	16	21	28	9,100	6,400	1,277 12 9	1,733 17 4	19,581	559,156 19 6
Surrey	680,082	24	26	48	17,250	8,175	2,892 7 9	3,871 17 3	47,150	985,068 4 11
Sussex	336,844	14	15	19	8,700	4,650	1,528 18 2	1,979 5 9	26,357	710,929 8 8
Warwick	475,013	9	10	21	7,700	7,450	2,357 4 7	3,061 16 5	40,695	996,004 15 2
Westmoreland	58,287	3	3	4	650	605	87 – –	102 7 10	1,916	40,979 4 2
Wilts	254,221	11	11	18	9,100	4,180	1,082 5 –	1,504 15 10	16,398	518,888 2 9
Worcester	276,926	10	9	13	8,100	3,000	894 10 –	1,379 8 11	18,677	542,455 12 7
York, East Riding	220,983	4	2	17	1,500	7,800	1,778 2 –	2,228 3 5	27,397	799,161 14 –
York, North Riding	251,517	12	11	15	10,000	4,320	816 15 6	1,300 1 5	16,515	478,375 16 6
York, West Riding	1,325,495	22	21	51	16,600	13,650	4,221 10 8	5,944 15 2	74,117	2,001,581 – 11
TOTAL ENGLAND	16,921,888	498	553	1,026	367,770	293,755	79,469 5 8	108,699 4 9	1,325,727	35,217,343 14 8
WALES:										
Anglesey	57,327	1	4	6	800	1,800	208 12 8	253 9 8	2,070	53,886 15 –
Brecon	61,474	1	1	4	– –	400	85 – –	128 16 5	1,488	26,751 12 5
Cardigan	70,796	1	1	2	500	200	80 – –	99 19 4	1,289	42,207 1 6
Carmarthen	110,632	3	3	4	900	400	111 15 4	206 19 –	2,580	85,940 15 7
Carnarvon	87,870	3	3	6	200	300	89 5 4	112 14 3	1,276	19,208 2 8
Denbigh	92,583	4	4	6	2,200	2,800	248 12 9	371 6 8	4,559	93,130 9 2
Flint	68,156	5	6	4	2,800	1,600	275 – –	438 17 8	3,784	125,803 16 11
Glamorgan	231,849	5	6	10	4,200	1,450	568 5 4	788 5 2	8,552	269,268 17 –
Merioneth	38,843	2	2	2	800	300	150 – –	171 9 4	1,475	45,609 17 8
Montgomery	67,395	3	3	5	900	1,600	183 15 6	211 1 4	2,808	97,405 2 6
Pembroke	94,140	4	5	4	2,100	400	212 9 7	842 5 1	4,288	168,153 18 0
Radnor	24,716	1	1	1	400	100	5 – –	12 1 4	450	7,453 18 4
TOTAL WALES	1,005,721	33	39	54	15,800	11,350	2,217 16 6	3,637 5 3	34,028	1,034,820 7 6
TOTAL ENGLAND	16,921,888	498	553	1,026	367,770	293,755	79,469 5 8	108,699 4 9	1,325,727	35,217,343 14 8
TOTAL ENGLAND AND WALES	17,927,609	531	592	1,080	383,570	305,105	81,687 2 2	112,336 10 –	1,360,355	36,252,164 2 2

SUMMARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.	9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
171,884 2 9	1,570 5 6	2 18 6	515 15 5	– 5 6	5,133	1,806	5 7 5	16 5 9
482,003 17 1	5,220 19 9	2 19 3	3,147 8 7	– 6 7	15,398	6,367	5 3 11	11 3 1
170,381 8 7	1,737 7 5	2 19 4	300 – –	– 6 2	5,172	1,824	5 6 10	15 17 2
255,714 10 9	1,328 – 7	2 18 5	1,100 – –	– 5 6	12,858	3,167	3 2 8	13 10 6
1,028,400 2 10	7,937 9 10	2 19 3	6,933 16 2	– 5 8	35,006	14,832	6 7 11	12 8 –
726,414 15 11	4,211 15 1	3 – 1	7,034 10 6	– 4 4	10,245	7,240	9 8 1	12 – 4
381,467 1 8	2,284 10 5	2 19 11	2,933 18 9	– 5 3	13,067	5,242	5 8 10	12 13 2
618,501 6 –	4,402 4 9	2 19 10	3,645 9 1	– 6 2	19,974	8,134	6 3 10	13 6 –
1,829,414 10 8	4,794 19 6	3 – –	9,496 8 8	– 5 2	48,707	26,269	5 18 2	10 7 4
518,946 15 –	4,641 10 8	3 – 1	3,532 9 2	– 5 6	12,088	5,811	6 8 1	13 6 2
392,481 14 7	5,211 8 10	2 19 7	4,971 3 10	– 5 1	16,174	9,281	6 1 5	8 5 7
583,942 9 3	7,312 6 8	2 18 11	5,884 1 9	– 6 6	17,330	6,440	5 10 11	14 2 7
1,136,987 10 1	8,434 – 5	2 19 1	19,739 18 1	– 5 2	38,127	15,905	5 10 4	12 8 4
316,206 1 –	2,560 15 7	2 19 5	2,814 2 9	– 6 4	10,144	4,731	5 7 11	10 12 5
186,625 19 10	2,801 3 3	2 19 3	1,331 11 8	– 5 10	5,675	1,890	6 9 11	17 1 5
70,454 13 3	1,092 11 –	2 18 9	508 19 –	– 6 6	1,721	783	4 19 8	12 2 5
1,159,216 14 10	12,906 8 2	2 18 3	12,844 3 10	– 7 4	52,572	21,467	4 17 6	11 8 9
4,078,701 3 10	23,657 6 9	2 19 7	31,787 6 1	– 5 1	230,740	90,842	5 2 5	10 2 8
332,558 17 6	4,518 4 4	2 18 1	2,889 11 3	– 5 10	13,888	4,908	5 6 10	11 13 4
769,773 3 1	6,247 14 1	2 18 3	3,217 16 11	– 6 5	24,001	10,773	5 10 3	13 6 1
5,880,419 1 10	22,275 4 3	2 17 11	22,130 17 7	– 7 11	421,901	150,154	4 2 8	9 17 9
171,047 8 4	2,595 5 1	2 19 1	1,645 7 2	– 6 6	5,926	2,427	6 1 5	12 13 –
708,678 15 10	4,389 19 6	2 18 7	5,712 9 5	– 5 6	18,650	11,628	6 – 11	10 8 3
332,924 1 1	3,105 8 7	2 19 3	2,613 19 2	– 5 1	11,047	3,924	4 18 3	15 3 4
861,725 8 11	2,910 15 9	3 – –	16,590 19 3	– 4 4	24,378	17,986	6 12 –	7 12 5
601,948 1 6	2,549 10 5	2 18 11	10,461 2 9	– 5 11	22,057	12,945	5 1 1	8 – 4
415,412 12 1	4,269 3 8	2 18 11	5,706 14 5	– 5 4	12,671	4,214	5 3 3	14 5 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
884,008 2 2	6,359 2 6	3 – 2	18,835 11 3	– 4 8	16,488	8,742	7 10 10	12 16 3
957,817 9 8	6,364 18 –	3 – 3	16,072 – 10	– 5 6	26,832	11,930	6 4 3	12 – 6
695,309 4 9	5,755 9 7	2 19 5	10,334 1 8	– 5 8	24,859	9,472	5 14 4	13 7 9
781,366 17 2	8,845 – 9	2 19 8	6,745 10 10	– 5 10	30,281	11,716	6 1 7	13 13 8
557,107 17 1	3,947 10 2	2 18 8	4,015 1 1	– 6 2	21,797	8,140	4 5 –	11 2 8
977,663 14 3	11,744 11 11	2 18 3	13,737 1 2	– 7 9	74,002	24,245	3 8 10	9 15 6
706,529 5 –	6,609 5 3	2 19 6	4,472 6 10	– 5 6	30,739	11,325	5 – –	11 15 5
993,526 5 3	5,292 1 1	2 19 8	4,472 18 1	– 6 1	52,281	19,973	4 10 –	9 15 –
40,413 13 4	616 13 11	2 19 9	48 17 5	– 5 –	1,200	494	5 12 4	13 7 9
516,659 12 5	4,219 3 5	2 19 10	3,286 – –	– 5 9	12,482	5,543	5 17 8	12 18 7
538,938 – 6	5,287 11 2	2 19 9	18,836 9 4	– 4 6	14,671	5,538	6 3 2	15 17 7
799,449 15 5	2,212 6 6	3 – –	8,054 15 9	– 5 6	23,912	19,006	6 4 –	7 9 5
475,935 19 6	3,899 7 –	2 19 2	6,929 2 –	– 5 4	11,656	6,761	6 9 10	11 8 9
1,992,188 12 3	13,391 8 5	2 19 –	25,798 9 3	– 5 7	85,088	46,288	5 13 5	8 8 11
35,099,146 16 10	239,510 19 6	2 19 1 Average.	331,088 6 9	– 6 1 Average.	1,530,938	640,163	5 – 11	10 11 5
53,650 3 11	558 3 1	2 15 6	900 – –	– 9 2	1,649	781	4 7 6	9 11 3
26,309 4 9	459 18 4	2 16 3	163 2 –	– 9 7	972	332	4 2 11	6 19 8
41,701 13 3	680 14 5	3 – –	800 – –	– 4 7	784	456	6 8 1	11 4 6
82,191 4 3	4,105 5 2	2 18 8	623 16 8	– 4 9	1,744	557	8 15 9	14 5 2
18,970 17 7	415 15 –	2 14 8	390 12 9	– 11 5	4,196	615	– 17 6	6 5 10
92,663 12 7	871 4 3	2 17 3	222 16 9	– 7 11	3,929	2,026	5 13 1	9 16 4
124,376 15 7	2,070 13 1	2 18 4	755 8 10	– 6 11	3,595	1,390	6 10 8	13 14 6
267,169 13 11	2,945 10 10	2 19 10	2,215 17 11	– 5 9	12,125	5,554	5 16 1	10 14 10
45,389 6 5	339 19 9	2 19 6	530 – –	– 7 5	1,093	462	7 15 –	14 16 4
97,058 16 3	1,039 9 2	2 19 6	1,008 – 8	– 4 3	2,075	950	8 3 8	14 7 8
167,150 11 4	1,572 8 7	3 – –	3,469 1 3	– 3 11	2,990	1,944	8 2 2	10 5 10
7,463 17 2	26 11 6	3 – –	- - -	– 3 2	329	54	6 16 7	9 3 5
1,024,095 17 –	15,085 13 2	2 18 11	11,078 16 10	– 6 11	35,481	15,121	5 15 5	11 1 4
35,099,146 16 10	239,510 19 6	2 19 1	331,088 6 9	– 6 1	1,530,938	640,163	5 – 11	10 11 5
36,123,242 13 10	254,596 12 8	2 19 1 Average.	342,167 3 7	– 6 1 Average.	1,566,419	655,284	5 1 3	10 11 7

SUMMARY OF SCOTLAND.

1. COUNTY.	Population, 1851.	Number of Banks.	2. Number of Officers		3. Amount of Security given		4. Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	5. Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	6. Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	7. Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 Nov. 1860.
			Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.				
					£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Aberdeen	212,032	7	6	14	1,600	2,450	556 12 9	675 3 5	19,556	267,104 8 3
Argyll	89,298	2	3	1	500	50	20 – –	24 14 6	352	6,245 2 3
Ayr	189,858	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banff	54,171	2	2	2	200	350	48 18 2	67 7 3	1,359	19,693 6 9
Berwick	36,297	1	1	2	100	50	12 10 9	12 10 9	239	3,397 3 2
Bute	16,608	1	1	1	300	200	84 3 9	84 3 9	1,526	18,187 4 6
Caithness	38,709	2	2	2	800	500	111 14 8	112 8 5	1,116	21,638 9 9
Clackmannan	22,951	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dumbarton	45,103	2	2	2	250	350	29 16 10	30 9 2	1,210	9,710 9 1
Dumfries	78,123	1	1	3	250	500	42 – –	47 12 1	679	9,738 6 8
Edinburgh	259,435	3	2	14	1,500	7,850	1,246 10 –	3,495 7 10	30,296	555,219 6 –
Elgin	38,959	2	2	13	1,500	1,750	165 13 10	196 9 4	2,053	35,033 14 1
Fife	153,546	4	5	7	2,250	1,550	330 2 –	415 – 3	7,413	110,268 18 –
Forfar	191,264	4	4	5	750	1,650	533 13 –	660 7 7	10,497	156,679 8 7
Haddington	36,386	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inverness	96,500	3	4	7	350	1,050	93 11 6	143 13 3	2,990	37,015 16 –
Kincardine	34,598	2	2	5	600	600	92 17 10	114 18 3	2,036	45,178 1 3
Kinross	8,924	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkcudbright	43,121	1	1	4	100	100	34 11 9	35 9 3	635	8,930 4 8
Lanark	530,169	2	2	17	400	6,750	1,942 7 –	2,392 1 –	41,833	884,882 5 2
Linlithgow	30,135	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nairn	9,956	1	1	1	200	200	35 14 1	38 3 6	581	7,441 7 –
Orkney & Shetland	62,533	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peebles	10,738	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perth	138,660	1	1	4	500	1,100	71 – –	146 8 10	2,853	32,654 11 11
Renfrew	161,091	1	2	1	500	500	120 – –	193 – 11	3,121	45,101 13 4
Ross and Cromarty	82,707	1	2	1	500	500	25 – –	20 19 6	439	6,117 18 10
Roxburgh	51,642	4	4	4	1,100	1,100	178 1 10	226 – 2	3,713	75,219 5 9
Selkirk	9,809	1	1	1	– –	200	30 – –	39 9 8	465	8,556 17 4
Stirling	86,237	3	2	3	800	900	177 6 –	224 – 5	4,152	50,226 16 –
Sutherland	25,793	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wigtown	43,389	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL SCOTLAND	2,888,742	51	53	114	15,050	30,250	5,982 5 9	9,395 19 1	139,114	2,414,240 14 4

SUMMARY OF SCOTLAND.

8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.	9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management, at 20 Nov. 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
265,946 13 7	1,898 8 9	2 19 9	- - - -	- 5 -	16,458	12,467	4 - 9	4 11 -
6,202 16 11	67 16 9	2 15 -	- - - -	- 7 11	335	160	3 12 -	5 15 9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19,362 7 1	388 3 3	2 18 -	- - - -	- 6 10	1,444	888	3 4 2	4 2 -
3,346 16 10	50 6 4	2 18 4	- - - -	- 7 4	156	86	5 3 -	7 13 3
17,744 11 4	442 13 2	2 15 -	- - - -	- 10 -	1,729	1,276	5 - 8	5 18 8
20,958 17 -	695 17 10	2 15 -	- - - -	- 10 5	877	732	4 14 1	4 1 5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,163 8 5	415 5 9	2 14 2	- - - -	- 6 4	784	456	3 19 8	5 1 5
9,357 3 11	403 12 10	2 15 -	- - - -	- 9 9	448	381	3 16 5	3 15 8
555,643 - 7	1,670 - 5	2 17 8	- - - -	- 5 3	63,688	44,280	3 9 2	4 4 11
35,046 9 -	161 18 7	2 14 8	50 - -	- 11 2	1,534	946	3 19 1	5 15 1
108,856 9 6	1,946 5 6	2 16 5	450 - -	- 7 5	10,191	5,166	2 17 10	4 11 1
155,135 7 3	2,832 7 1	2 13 1	626 16 10	- 8 4	19,366	11,648	3 6 6	4 11 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35,528 17 10	1,579 14 -	2 16 9	- - - -	- 7 9	2,883	1,864	3 18 11	4 10 6
44,487 8 7	713 7 6	2 19 3	- - - -	- 5 1	2,003	1,097	4 15 10	6 7 7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8,847 1 5	117 15 -	2 15 -	- - - -	- 7 10	797	292	11 4 1	30 11 7
885,494 15 5	1,194 2 2	3 - -	- - - -	- 5 5	106,273	63,261	3 6 5	4 16 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,438 3 8	3 3 4	2 15 -	- - - -	- 10 -	572	363	3 9 5	4 4 4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32,676 4 3	423 15 5	2 15 -	- - - -	- 8 10	2,103	1,867	3 17 3	4 14 2
44,656 2 5	482 - 2	2 15 -	- - - -	- 8 6	7,521	3,138	3 2 8	4 9 5
5,741 7 9	392 18 8	2 15 -	- - - -	- 6 9	237	185	4 17 9	3 17 7
73,821 1 -	1,273 17 11	2 18 9	150 - -	- 6 -	4,516	2,242	4 4 4	6 5 2
8,387 8 -	293 16 1	2 10 -	- - - -	- 9 2	604	304	4 - 6	3 17 3
49,196 5 3	1,035 14 5	2 15 2	19 9 10	- 8 11	7,573	2,393	2 5 8	5 - -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,403,028 17 -	18,483 - 11	2 18 2 Average.	1,296 6 8	- 7 9 Average.	252,092	155,492	3 8 5	4 13 -

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

1.			2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.
COUNTY.	Population, 1851.	Number of Banks.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.
			Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.				
					£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Antrim	360,204	4	5	9	500	4,050	498 6 –	765 14 11	7,425	176,346 14 10
Armagh	196,084	1	1	4	1,000	1,400	192 10 –	281 2 11	2,894	95,334 7 10
Carlow	68,078	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan	174,064	1	1	3	100	200	52 10 –	60 15 –	298	15,797 10 10
Clare	212,440	1	1	2	500	100	90 – –	126 17 10	943	31,762 5 5
Cork	649,308	4	3	16	– –	9,500	1,114 12 3	1,661 12 1	11,119	425,973 9 11
Donegal	255,158	1	3	–	300	– –	– – –	– – –	21	408 13 5
Down	320,817	3	3	7	1,000	1,100	223 3 –	329 9 4	2,914	96,665 12 11
Dublin	405,147	2	1	8	100	5,020	942 – –	1,595 16 5	14,619	328,178 11 2
Fermanagh	116,047	1	–	3	– –	600	203 2 6	223 1 2	1,977	86,574 7 5
Galway	321,684	1	1	2	– –	300	14 4 –	19 8 4	92	2,061 11 9
Kerry	238,254	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare	95,723	1	2	2	100	50	6 9 4	10 14 6	549	23,033 – 7
Kilkenny	158,748	1	1	5	500	700	82 10 –	109 7 3	582	17,793 9 8
King's County	112,076	2	3	3	300	150	134 – –	215 15 6	1,394	46,232 14 1
Leitrim	111,897	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick	262,132	1	–	6	– –	2,300	395 – –	520 19 10	3,429	133,312 – 4
Londonderry	192,022	3	3	8	1,000	1,000	257 – –	340 2 2	3,852	111,318 11 4
Longford	82,348	–	–	–	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth	107,662	3	1	8	500	1,900	280 5 –	333 10 –	2,738	93,363 13 9
Mayo	274,499	1	1	1	500	– –	23 – –	29 – 2	282	8,786 10 8
Meath	140,748	2	2	5	400	1,300	105 – –	131 16 10	996	35,981 11 4
Monaghan	141,823	1	1	3	500	900	105 – –	119 3 6	1,031	26,208 6 2
Queen's County	111,664	2	2	6	500	1,150	133 5 9	175 4 11	874	31,934 16 2
Roscommon	173,436	1	1	3	300	300	170 – –	178 4 2	1,036	43,988 3 1
Sligo	128,515	1	–	2	– –	600	80 – –	77 10 –	936	28,520 – –
Tipperary	331,567	4	4	8	300	1,400	297 12 –	379 19 4	2,120	63,152 – 7
Tyrone	255,661	5	9	9	500	1,190	171 – –	242 15 6	2,605	79,392 – 7
Waterford	164,035	1	1	6	– –	1,150	255 17 2	363 1 2	2,384	74,061 10 1
Westmeath	111,407	1	2	4	1,000	100	96 12 –	99 5 1	515	19,158 9 8
Wexford	180,158	2	1	4	– –	800	130 – –	142 2 7	753	21,820 14 8
Wicklow	98,979	3	1	8	300	400	96 5 –	135 – 9	916	26,122 14 2
TOTAL IRELAND	6,552,385	54	54	145	10,200	37,660	6,149 4 –	8,667 11 3	69,294	2,143,283 12 5

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.	9. Balance in the Hands of the easurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management at 20 Nov. 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
174,874 15 11	1,772 11 6	2 18 1	- - -	- 6 8	12,556	4,663	4 - -	8 18 9
95,490 4 5	158 13 4	3 - -	900 - -	- 5 9	3,032	3,023	8 11 5	5 15 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,792 5 10	179 9 5	2 15 6	110 - -	- 9 5	229	141	11 7 11	16 14 1
31,221 7 2	639 9 9	2 15 6	260 - -	- 7 11	780	1,595	9 15 11	4 3 11
424,752 3 11	2,903 1 -	2 16 11	950 - -	- 7 4	12,915	12,883	8 2 9	7 2 7
406 15 2	3 9 6	2 15 -	- - -	- - -	21	2	20 14 7	15 - 8
97,054 7 3	716 1 10	2 17 6	99 13 9	- 6 9	1,862	2,146	12 - 3	8 1 11
327,813 4 7	1,193 11 7	2 15 -	- - -	- 9 8	35,266	15,341	3 16 1	7 13 9
86,279 - 10	566 6 -	3 - -	- - -	- 5 1	1,425	1,697	10 8 10	7 16 7
1,971 4 7	50 - -	2 15 6	110 18 3	- 18 2	72	46	8 15 4	20 6 9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23,154 9 1	128 7 1	3 - 10	830 - -	- - 11	505	338	8 14 4	11 9 -
17,544 6 3	294 5 11	2 10 -	54 18 8	- 12 2	1,338	643	4 19 4	8 15 4
45,832 5 3	540 3 10	2 16 6	117 1 8	- 9 3	1,311	1,768	10 1 8	8 4 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132,976 6 11	1,123 8 6	2 17 -	200 - -	- 7 9	3,596	2,823	9 6 11	11 17 6
110,647 5 2	956 1 8	2 18 -	463 2 8	- 6 1	4,744	2,963	6 6 2	7 10 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92,968 14 10	525 8 9	2 17 10	819 18 2	- 7 1	3,189	2,403	7 14 -	8 12 8
8,717 16 7	68 16 11	3 - -	- - -	- 6 7	- -	181	—	6 - 8
35,886 8 1	195 9 2	2 19 7	- - -	- 7 4	1,073	1,048	12 5 7	8 18 11
25,994 13 11	228 10 6	2 15 6	- - -	- 8 8	1,099	773	6 - 6	8 - 8
30,948 2 -	1,033 18 9	2 15 3	180 - -	- 10 11	781	803	12 3 9	12 11 3
44,167 7 2	18 2 6	2 15 6	- - -	- 8 -	604	989	13 - 6	6 13 6
28,328 1 3	230 15 -	2 18 6	- - -	- 4 7	885	775	7 7 3	7 15 10
62,491 13 8	1,356 7 8	2 11 6	1,112 15 6	- 11 8	4,411	1,719	3 14 2	9 2 1
78,950 18 5	631 10 10	2 18 5	731 4 10	- 6 1	2,684	2,268	8 - 4	6 7 6
73,662 18 6	712 11 7	2 15 6	850 - -	- 9 7	3,898	3,279	5 2 1	5 9 3
18,750 1 5	321 6 -	2 17 1	600 - -	- 7 10	245	326	14 9 7	11 15 11
21,302 1 10	530 9 6	2 10 7	306 8 1	- 12 10	671	617	10 8 4	9 1 1
25,687 13 10	487 1 7	2 16 3	172 5 9	- 10 3	938	659	8 2 3	11 17 -
2,133,666 13 10	17,565 9 8	2 16 10 Average.	8,868 7 4	- 8 - Average.	100,130	65,912	5 19 4	7 16 10

SUMMARY OF THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS. - - -

1.			2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.
	Population, 1851.	Number of Banks.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.
			Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.				
					£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Guernsey - -	33,719	1	2	1	400	500	400 - -	478 17 7	6,738	203,979 7 10
Jersey - - -	57,020	1	1	3	1,000	1,100	605 - -	718 2 -	10,277	245,477 3 3
TOTAL - - -	90,739	2	3	4	1,400	1,600	1,005 - -	1,196 19 7	17,015	449,456 11 1

RECAPITULATION. - - - - - -

1.			2.		3.		4.	5.	6.	7.
	Population, 1851.	Number of Banks.	Number of Officers		Amount of Security given		Salaries and Allowances of the Paid Officers.	Annual Expenses of Management, inclusive of all Payments and Salaries, for the Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	Number of Accounts remaining Open, 20 Nov. 1860.	Total Amount owing to Depositors on 20 November 1860.
			Unpaid.	Paid.	By the Unpaid Officers.	By the Paid Officers.				
					£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
ENGLAND AND WALES	17,927,609	531	592	1,080	383,570	305,105	81,687 2 2	112,336 10 -	1,360,355	36,252,164 2 2
SCOTLAND - -	2,888,742	51	53	114	15,050	30,250	5,982 5 9	9,395 19 1	139,114	2,414,240 14 4
IRELAND - - -	6,552,385	54	54	145	10,200	37,660	6,149 4 -	8,667 11 3	69,294	2,143,283 12 5
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS -	90,739	2	3	4	1,400	1,600	1,005 - -	1,196 19 7	17,015	449,456 11 1
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM -	27,459,475	638	702	1,343	410,220	374,615	94,823 11 11	131,596 19 11	1,585,778	41,259,145 - -

Note.—*The Trustees of the following Savings Banks have neglected to furnish any information respecting this*

Cheshunt.
Horsham.
Maidenhead.

The deficiency, however, has been supplied, so far as it can

* *The Trustees of this Savings Bank have not only omitted this year to make*

- - - SUMMARY OF THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.	9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management, at 20 Nov. 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
203,560 1 11	694 4 9	3 - -	900 - -	- 4 8	4,628	2,282	6 5 11	12 17 8
245,490 10 7	665 15 5	3 - -	2,300 - -	- 5 9	4.905	3,082	7 - 6	10 3 -
449,050 12 6	1,360 - 2	3 - - Average.	3,200 - -	- 5 3 Average.	9,533	5,364	6 19 -	11 8 11

- - - - - - RECAPITULATION.

8. Total Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on 20 Nov. 1860, excluding the Surplus Fund.	9. Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 20 Nov. 1860.	10. Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors.	11. Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund in the Hands of the Commissioners on 20 Nov. 1860.	12. Rate per Cent. per Annum on the Capital of the Bank for the Expenses of Management, at 20 Nov. 1860.	13. Annual Number of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	14. Annual Number of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	15. Average Amount of Receipts from Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.	16. Average Amount of Payments to Depositors, Year ended 20 Nov. 1860.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
36,123,242 13 10	254,596 12 8	2 19 1	342,167 3 7	- 6 -	1,566,419	655,284	5 1 3	10 11 7
2,403,038 17 -	18,483 - 11	2 18 2	1,296 6 8	- 6 1	252,092	155,492	3 8 5	4 13 -
2,133,666 13 10	17,565 9 8	2 16 10	8,868 7 4	- 7 9	100,130	65,912	5 19 4	7 16 10
449,050 12 6	1,360 - 2	3 - -	3,200 - -	- 5 3	9,533	5,364	6 19 -	11 8 11
41,108,998 17 2	292,005 3 5	2 18 11 Average.	355,531 17 7	- 6 - Average.	1,928,174	882,052	4 18 1	9 6 9

Return to the Order of the House of Commons, although repeated applications have been made to them for it: viz.—

Market Drayton.
** Upton-on-Severn.*
Worksop.

be obtained, from Accounts in the National Debt Office.

a Return to the Order, but have never obeyed it for any year since 1855.

2.—ABSTRACT OF RETURNS from each SAVINGS BANK in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the NAMES of the OFFICERS, their respective SALARIES and other ALLOWANCES (if any); and the Amount of SECURITY each gives.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
				£. s. d.	£.
ENGLAND:					
Abergavenny	Monmouth	Philip Williams	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Gwynne	Actuary	80 - -	100
		W. H. Greive	Clerk	30 - -	100
Abingdon	Berks	James Palmer Hammet	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		George Shepherd	Actuary	100 - -	600
		William Henry Davies	Auditor	15 15 -	—
Accrington	Lancaster	Thomas Charles	Secretary & Actuary	40 - -	—
		William Barnes	Cashier	25 - -	500
Alcester	Warwick	John Amery	Treasurer	- - -	500
		James Sayce	Secretary	31 15 4	500
Alford	Lincoln	F. J. Rhodes	Treasurer	(a) - - -	200
		William Sylvester	Actuary	30 - -	100
Alfreton	Derby	William Wilson	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Samuel Rowbottom	Actuary	30 - -	50
Allendale Town	Northumberland	William C. Arnison	Treasurer	- - -	200
		George Dickinson	Actuary	15 - -	100
Alnwick	Northumberland	William Johnson	Secretary	125 - -	400
		Edward Augustine Storer	Treasurer	- - -	800
		Thomas Rickaby	Porter	3 - -	—
Alresford	Southampton	Edward Blackmore	Secretary	—	—
		James Calvert Rev. H. Salmon	Auditors	—	—
		Edward Hunt	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Joseph Anderson	Actuary	50 - -	500
Alston	Cumberland	Utrick Bainbridge	Treasurer	- - -	100
		George Peart	Secretary	25 - -	100
Alton	Southampton	Henry Hall	Treasurer	- - -	200
		William Trimming	Actuary	60 - -	200
		John Dowden	Porter	5 5 -	—
Ambleside	Westmoreland	James Newby	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Joseph Fleming Green	Actuary	10 - -	200
Ampthill	Bedford	Francis Lucas	Treasurer	- - -	400
		John Marshall	Actuary	25 - -	200
Andover	Southampton	W. H. Heath	Treasurer	- -	1,000
		William Poore	Actuary	125 - -	750
Arundel	Sussex	Messrs. Henty & Co.	Treasurers	(b) - -	1,400
		David Sabine Deas	Actuary	60 - -	100
		Fred. Wm. Street	Auditor	3 3 -	
Ashbourne	Derby	P. C. Gerome	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Thomas James Jones	Actuary	(c) 120 - -	100
		M. A. Jones	Assistant Secretary	20 - -	100
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Leicester	George Buller	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Darling Hextall	Secretary	85 - -	150
Ashford	Kent	Edward Watson Simonds	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Benjamin Thorpe John Worgen	Auditors	—	—
		Thomas Thurston	Clerk	80 - -	100
		William Whitfield	Assistant Clerk	30 - -	100
Ashton-under-Lyne	Lancaster	John Ross Coulthart	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Samuel Ashton	Actuary	243 10 -	500
		Thomas H. Mundy	Auditor	12 - -	—
		John Ashton	Clerk	—	—
Atherstone	Warwick	William Gimson	Treasurer	- - -	400
		William Chaplain Holland	Actuary	60 - -	100
Aylesbury	Bucks	Zacharias Daniel Hunt	Treasurer	- - -	600
		James James	Secretary	70 - -	300
		Thomas Parrott	Auditor	12 12 -	—

(a) The Treasurer allowed to have 200 *l.* in hand, without paying interest for the same.
(b) To hold a balance from 200 *l.* to 300 *l.*
(c) And occupation of private part of house, on condition of cleaning, providing extra assistance and payment of acknowledgment.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, &c.—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued*.				£. s. d.	£.
Aylsham	Norfolk	Rev. E. T. Yates	Treasurer	- - -	300
		George Bower	Secretary	50 - -	200
Bakewell	Derby	Sheffield and Rotherham Banking Company.	Treasurers	(*a*) - -	1,000
		Thomas Masters	Secretary, &c.	140 - -	500
		Messrs. Barclay & Co.	Agents	(*a*) - -	500
Baldock	Herts	William Hogge	Treasurer	- - -	300
		James Newbery	Actuary	60 - -	500
Banbury	Oxford	Timothy R. Cobb	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Rusher	Actuary	185 - -	1,000
		William Castell	Clerk	56 - -	100
		William H. Swift	Porter	(*b*) 3 10 -	—
Barking	Essex	Francis Whitbourn	Treasurer	—	—
		Charles Coxhead	Actuary	50 - -	200
Barnard Castle	Durham	Joshua Monkhouse	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Thompson Richardson	Secretary	40 - -	500
Barnsley	York, W. R.	John Staniforth Beckett	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Edward Lancaster	Secretary	200 - -	500
Basingstoke	Southampton	Rev. James Blatch	Treasurer	- - -	50
		Rev. Richard Pole	Treasurer	- - -	50
		S. Chandler, jun.	Actuary	90 - -	50
		Charles Headeach	Secretary	45 - -	50
Bath	Somerset	William Long	Treasurer	- - -	5,000
		Robert William Carpenter	Actuary	(*c*) 550 - -	1,000
		Charles P. Carpenter	Cashier	150 - -	500
Battle	Sussex	Charles Arnold	Actuary & Receiver	75 - -	500
		Francis Ward	Treasurer	(*d*) - -	500
Bedale	York, N. R.	Rev. John Joseph Thomas Monson.	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Knowles	Actuary	65 - -	20
Bedlington	Northumberland	Robert Swann	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Fisher	Secretary	- - -	250
Bedford	Bedford	Thomas Barnard	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Francis Trapp	Secretary	150 - -	200
Belper	Derby	George Henry Strutt	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Hunter	Actuary	60 - -	500
		John Holbrook	Clerk	5 - -	—
		William Jackson	Clerk	5 - -	—
		Joseph Bown	Cashier	50 - -	500
		George Gratian	Porter	5 - -	—
Bermondsey	Surrey	James B. Bevington	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Henry Phillips	Actuary	10 - -	100
		William Groombridge	Clerk	10 - -	100
		Henry Hearn	Porter	2 12 -	—
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Northumberland	John Mill Meggison	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		George Landels Paulin	Secretary	110 - -	500
		William Young	Clerk	15 - -	100
		David Tait Swainston	Porter	8 - -	—
Beverley	York, E. R.	James Hall	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Blythe Robinson	Secretary	120 - -	500
		Thomas Ellery Turner	Auditor	30 - -	100
Bewdley	Worcester	Slade Baker	Treasurer	- - -	500
		A. M. Clinch	Secretary	40 - -	100
Bicester	Oxford	George Tubb	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Thomas Painter	Secretary	65 - -	40
Biggleswade	Bedford	William Hogge	Treasurer	- - -	200
		George Newbery	Actuary	50 - -	200
Billericay (*e*)	Essex	Henry Callin	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Henry Robertson	Secretary	- - -	50

(*continued*)

(*a*) Commission.
(*b*) And extra clerk, 5 *l*. 9 *s*.
(*c*) And apartments. The above includes the salaries of the clerks and porters.
(*d*) Use of balance.
(*e*) This bank had not been opened four months at 20 November 1860.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Bilston	Stafford	Horatio S. Fletcher	Treasurer & Actuary	50 – –	700
Birkenhead	Chester	George Rae	Treasurer	– – –	1,000
		George Hancock	Secretary	– – –	500
		George Platts	Cashier	4 – –	500
		Richard M. Jones	Book-keeper	15 – –	100
Birmingham	Warwick	James Moilliett	Treasurer	– – –	1,000
		William Bolton	Secretary	500 – –	2,000
		W. A. Bolton	Assistant Secretary	100 – –	500
		John Williams	Accountant	400 – –	1,000
		John Deakin	Clerk	65 15 9	100
		Thomas Walter	Clerk	55 7 9	100
		Charles Bates	Clerk	48 4 6	100
		John Headley	Clerk	40 16 –	100
		J. H. Green	Clerk	49 18 6	100
		Alfred Williams	Clerk	26 10 –	100
		C. T. Glover	Clerk	42 12 9	100
		Additional assistance in balancing books, &c.		131 16 6	—
		Treasurer's Clerks' Christmas gratuities.		6 – –	—
		Public Accountant (examining pass-books).		24 15 –	—
		Daniel Hickling	Porter	33 12 6	100
Birstal and Batley	York, W. R.	William Beckett, esq.	Treasurer	—	—
		George Bromley	Actuary	98 – –	300
		Charles Christie	Porter	1 5 –	—
Bishop Auckland	Durham	Edmund Backhouse	Treasurer	– – –	800
		Rev. Edward Healy	Secretary	50 – –	300
		William Vickers Thompson	Assistant ditto	30 – –	150
Bishop Stortford	Herts	William Taylor	Treasurer	– – –	400
		John Coote	Secretary	76 11 4	200
Blackburn	Lancaster	Samuel Brooks	Treasurer	– – –	1,000
		John Garstang	Actuary	100 – –	1,000
		Thomas Brennand	Cashier	100 – –	1,000
		George H. Brennand	Clerk	13 13 –	—
Blackpool	Lancaster	John Cocker, M.D.	Treasurer	– – –	100
		Robert Rawcliffe	Treasurer	– – –	100
		Henry Fisher	Secretary	7 – –	100
Blandford Forum	Dorset	Wilts and Dorset Banking Company.	Treasurers	– – –	1,000
		William Baker	Actuary	160 – –	500
		John Banister Roe	Auditor	30 – –	50
Blomfield-street, Moorfields, late Bishopsgate Churchyard, London.	Middlesex	Robarts, Lubbock & Co.	Treasurers	– – –	5,000
		George Saintsbury (*a*)	Comptroller and Secretary.	214 19 4	2,000
		F. E. Greenaway		406 12 –	200
		Edward P. Jeanneret	Actuary	455 12 6	2,000
		James D. Fulcher	Cashier	124 5 6	1,000
		Robert Ritherdon	Cashier	287 9 9	750
		John W. Grout	Cashier	287 6 –	750
		Henry E. Bevan	Cashier	281 18 6	750
		Samuel Charlesworth	Cashier	266 7 3	750
		Samuel C. Warren	Cashier	193 13 8	750
		Henry F. Jackson	Cashier	172 8 7	750
		Arthur Mayor	Clerk	155 18 11	250
		Robert C. Woodward	Clerk	160 13 11	250
		George Dore	Clerk	141 3 6	250
		Thomas L. Ritherdon	Clerk	135 8 1	250
		C. A. Rosier	Clerk	52 8 8	250
		Fairfax Fishwick	Messenger	106 1 6	125
		Thomas Heritage	Messenger	79 12 6	100
		Rebecca Fishwick	Office Cleaner	44 – –	—
		George Munday	City Police Officer	13 – –	—

(*a*) George Saintsbury died 1st March. F. E. Greenaway, appointed 9th March.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Bloomsbury, Montague-street, London.	Middlesex	Robarts, Lubbock & Co.	Treasurers	— — —	3,000
		Thomas Thomson	Actuary	650 — —	1,000
		William N. West	Sub-Actuary	290 — —	500
		Charles Thos. Hughes	Clerk	220 — —	500
		Henry Bois	Cashier	105 — —	500
		D. Manchee	Cashier	100 — —	500
		J. H. Hale	Clerk	65 — —	500
		John Smith	Clerk	60 — —	500
		J. J. Tidd	Clerk	40 — —	500
		A. G. Harris	Clerk	(*a*) 50 — —	500
		H. B. Wilkinson	Clerk	19 17 —	500
Bodmin	Cornwall	John Pethybridge	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Thomas Pearse	Actuary	80 — —	500
Bolton	Lancaster	James Scowcroft	Treasurer	— — —	500
		William Mawdsley	Actuary	500 — —	500
Boston	Lincoln	William Garfit	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Thomas Storr	Clerk	230 — —	500
Bourn	Lincoln	William Parker	Treasurer	— — —	300
		John Leonard Bell	Secretary	30 — —	300
Bowdon and Altrincham.	Chester	Samuel Brooks	Treasurer	— — —	600
		John Mort	Actuary	120 — —	500
		William Burrow	Clerk	20 — —	50
Bradford	Wilts	Daniel Wilshire	Actuary	22 — —	1,000
		North Wilts Banking Co.	Treasurers	—	—
Bradford	York, W. R.	Henry Harris	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Thomas Haigh	Secretary or Actuary	(*b*) 450 — —	500
		W. H. Haigh, John Rayner, E. Keighley	Assistant Clerks	—	—
Braintree	Essex	Basil Sparrow	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		James Neal	Actuary	20 — —	100
Brentford	Middlesex	James Montgomery	Treasurer	— — —	500
		George Brown	Secretary & Actuary	100 — —	100
Brewood	Stafford	Rev. Alex. Bunn Haden	Treasurer	— — —	50
		Rev. William Rushton	Secretary or Actuary	25 — —	25
		Edward Beetlestone	Auditor	5 — —	—
Bridgnorth	Salop	Messrs. Cooper & Pinton	Treasurers	— — —	500
		Alfred Stringer Trevor	Secretary & Cashier	180 — —	1,500
		James H. Law	Clerk	20 — —	50
		William Brown	Messenger	10 —	50
Bridgwater	Somerset	R. R. Woodland, G. S. Poole, J. L. Sealey	Treasurers	— — —	each 500
		Charles Knowles	Actuary	120 — —	500
Bridport	Dorset	Herbert Williams	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		James Williams	Actuary	130 — —	200
Brigg	Lincoln	William Nicholson	Treasurer	— — —	500
		Richard Tumman	Actuary	55 — —	200
Brighton	Sussex	Eardley Nicholas Hall, R. A. Bevan, G. K. Carr Lloyd	Treasurers	— — —	1,000
		William Hatton	Actuary	305 — —	1,000
		W. H. Smithers	Clerk	140 — —	500
Bristol	Gloucester	Samuel Simon Wayte	Secretary	100 — —	200
		John Pearsall	Clerk	160 — —	200
		John Rudhall	Actuary	220 — —	200
		Thomas Burnett Worth	Clerk	180 — —	200
		Charles Joshua Vining	Clerk	80 — —	200
		Edward D. Tricks	Clerk	50 — —	200

(*continued*)

(*a*) Twelve occasional assistant clerks, 123 *l.* 15 *s.*; and policemen, porters, and servants, 173 *l.* 10 *s.*

(*b*) And house to live in, free of rent and taxes, with coals and gas; and pays for three assistant clerks, about 167 *l.*

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Brixton	Surrey	Richard Cooper	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William K. Rowe	Accountant	7 7 –	100
		Thomas Hall	Porter	1 – –	—
Bromley	Kent	Samuel Scott	Treasurer	- - -	400
		George Dennen	Secretary & Actuary	(*a*) 50 – –	200
		Jacob Wood	Porter	2 12 –	—
Bromsgrove	Worcester	John Amery	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Wilson	Actuary	(*b*) 35 – –	200
		John Osborne	Local Agent	10 – –	100
Bromyard	Hereford	James Eckley	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Oakley	Actuary	23 – –	50
Buckingham	Buckingham	John Edward Bartlett	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Edward Parrott	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Richard Carter	Secretary & Actuary	160 – 3	50
Bungay	Suffolk	William Hartcup	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Greystone Bucke Baker	Actuary or Clerk	50 – –	200
Buntingford	Herts	H. Fordham	Treasurer	- - -	200
		C. Nicholls	Secretary	5 – –	200
		James Wilcox	Auditor	—	—
Burford	Oxford	County of Gloucester Bank	Treasurers	- - -	200
		William Henry Ward	Actuary	45 – –	100
		Stephen Matthews	Porter	1 – –	—
Burnley	Lancaster	George Stansfeld	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		Hor. Ross Somervell	Actuary	120 – –	500
		John Thornton	Clerk	30 – –	100
Burton-upon-Trent	Stafford	Edwin Brown	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Coxon	Secretary	90 – –	1,000
Bury	Lancaster	William Coward	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John George Thomas Child	Actuary	150 – –	500
		James Harrison	Cashier	50 – –	200
		James Bell Moscrop, Joseph Handley	Auditors	20 – –	—
Bury St. Edmunds	Suffolk	Messrs. Oakes, Bevan & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Stow	Actuary	125 – –	500
		James Rayner	Clerk	75 – –	500
		George Spooner	Messenger	2 10 –	—
Buxton	Derby	George Hounsfield	Treasurer	- - -	500
		James Wurdley	Actuary	10 – –	200
Cainscross	Gloucester	James Charles Hallewell	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Edwin Bucknall	Actuary	80 – –	500
		John H. Carpenter	Auditor	40 – –	500
		Thomas Wrenford	Clerk	15 – –	500
		John Clibbon Tabram	Clerk	17 10 –	500
Caistor	Lincoln	Hon. Alexander Leslie Melville.	Treasurer	- - -	500
		George Robert Forster Haddelsey.	Actuary	50 – –	500
		Thomas Kirkby	Auditor	5 – –	—
Calne	Wilts	North Wilts Banking Company.	Treasurers	– 10 –	500
		William Rogers	Accountant	25 – –	50
		John Nelson Ladd	Receiver and Secretary.	45 – –	150
Camberwell, Peckham and Dulwich.	Surrey	Robert Alexander Gray	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Searle	Secretary	100 – –	200
		C. W. Gregory	Clerk	40 – –	100
		Thomas Weston	Clerk	50 – –	100
		Charles Tijou	Clerk	20 – –	100
		Edward Cobden	Messenger	8 8 –	100
		John May	Porter	8 8 –	25

(*a*) And 5 *l.* for fuel and house.

(*b*) And house rent free.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
				£. s. d.	£.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
Camborne	Cornwall	John S. Beckford	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William C. B. Yewens	Actuary	not yet fixed	100
		Helvellyn Newton	Assistant Actuary	not yet fixed	100
		Henry James Leam	Assistant Actuary	not yet fixed	100
Cambridge	Cambridge	Thomas Hall Fisher	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		George Salmon	Cashier	100 - -	1,000
		Charles Edward Brown	Actuary	(a) 210 - -	200
		H. G. Atkins	Assistant	40 - -	—
		William Sturlman	Porter	6 6 -	—
Cambridge Penny Bank.	Cambridge	George E. Foster	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Richard Dixon	Actuary	- - -	500
Camden Town	Middlesex	George Lockett	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Philip Nuttall King	Actuary	120 - -	500
		Walter Bartlett	Secretary	10 - -	—
		Henry Taylor	Porter	15 - -	—
Canterbury	Kent	George Furley	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		Samuel Greaves	Actuary and Secretary.	200 - -	400
		John Abram	Clerk	(b) 100 - -	100
Carlisle	Cumberland	George Relph	Treasurer	- - -	1,500
		John Laver	Secretary	200 - -	500
		Samuel Laver	Clerk at Carlisle	50 - -	300
		Thomas Cheeshough	Clerk at Brampton	10 - -	150
		Joseph Mattinson	Clerk at Penrith	30 - -	150
		Joseph Crawford	Porter	10 - -	—
		David Harkness	Clerk at Longtown	5 - -	50
		Henry Hoodless	Clerk at Wigton	10 - -	150
		John Anderson	Clerk at Morland	10 - -	150
Carshalton	Surrey	Rev. William Albemarle Bertie Cator.	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Edward Estridge	Secretary	(c) 20 - -	100
Castle Cary	Somerset	William S. Wood	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Samuel Moore	Actuary	60 - -	200
		James Richards	Actuary	45 - -	200
		Benjamin Ellis	Actuary	55 - -	200
		J. G. Bord	Actuary	30 - -	200
Chapel-en-le-Frith	Derby	John Slack	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Carrington	Actuary	65 - -	300
Chatham	Kent	Messrs. Day & Nicholson	Treasurers	- - -	2,000
		George Tucker Skinner	Actuary	240 - -	500
		William Henry Cackett	Cashier	160 - -	1,000
		Henry James	Auditors	40 - -	500
		Larkin Allan	Auditors	40 - -	500
Cheadle	Stafford	Messrs. Philips & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	2,000
		R. H. James	Actuary	(d) 100 - -	500
		W. Nutt	Treasurer's Clerk	5 - -	—
Chelmsford	Essex	Thomas William Bramston, M. P.	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay	Secretary	—	—
		George Hill Durrant	Actuary	(e) 180 - -	100
		Edgar Jeremiah Bridge	Assistant Actuary at Maldon.	35 - -	100
Chelsea	Middlesex	Hopkinson & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	2,000
		William Haselden	Secretary	175 - -	1,000
		John H. Ollive	Cashier (f)	150 - -	500
		P. B. Burgess	Clerk	63 - -	200
		Thomas F. Hall	Clerk	40 - -	200
		B. Eyton	Auditor	50 - -	—
		Thomas Bull	Assistant Cashier	100 - -	500
		J. Crouchey	Clerk	37 - -	200
		J. Gaisford	Porter	12 - -	—

(continued)

(a) £. 30 is also allowed to the Actuary towards the expenses he incurs by his weekly attendance at Newmarket, to transact the business of that branch. The Actuary pays all the rates and taxes.
(b) And 10 *l.* gratuity.
(c) This 20 *l.* is given to the Carshalton Boys' School.
(d) Residence, and 5 *l.* for coals and cleaning rooms.
(e) This includes the annual value of the dwelling-house belonging to the bank, which is occupied by the actuary free.
(f) And house.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Cheltenham	Gloucester	James Hinton Bowley	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		James Rees Philipps	Actuary	260 - -	500
Chepstow	Monmouth	J. Best Snead	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Cooper	Actuary	40 - -	300
		Edgar H. Salmon	Clerk	25 - -	200
Chertsey	Surrey	Thomas Black La Coste	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Alfred Grave	Secretary	65 - -	100
Chesham	Bucks	Thomas Butcher, junior	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John D. Francis	Secretary	- - -	300
Cheshunt	Herts	William Stobart	Treasurer	—	—
		William Brine	Secretary	—	—
		Samuel Taylor	Agent	—	—
Chester	Chester	John Williams	Treasurer	- - -	500
		George Edwards	Secretary	100 - -	300
		John Owen	Assistant Secretary	50 - -	150
		James Smith	Cashier	100 - -	100
		William Bennett	Secretary at the Hawarden Branch.	30 - -	100
		William Knowles	Secretary at the Tattenhall Branch.	10 - -	100
		John Jones	Auditor	100 - -	50
		John Soorn	Porter	12 - -	—
Chesterfield	Derby	John Gilbert Crompton	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Peter Redfern	Secretary	200 - -	500
Chester-le-Street	Durham	Edward Johnson	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Simon Robinson	Cashier	- - -	150
		Matthew Potts	Secretary	28 2 8	100
Chichester	Sussex	Henry Comper	Treasurer	- - -	500
		George Paull	Actuary	(a) 225 - -	200
Chippenham	Wilts	Sir John Neeld, Bart.	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Messrs. W. & F. Awdry	Secretaries	40 - -	200
		James Noyes	Accountant	70 - -	200
Chipping Ongar	Essex	Sir Charles C. Smith, Bart.	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Charles Brown	Actuary	7 14 9	100
Chorley	Lancaster	William Fisher	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Richard Cliffe	Secretary	30 - -	200
		T. Holt	Auditor	—	—
Cirencester	Gloucester	Frederick Cripps	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Wm. Gregory	Actuary	150 - -	200
		Wm. Miller	Assistant Actuary	15 - -	—
		James Haines	Porter	10 - -	—
Clapham	Surrey	John Humphery, jun.	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Rev. Henry Lewis	Secretary	—	—
		James Balaam	Actuary	120 - -	100
Cleobury Mortimer	Salop	Slade Baker and John Crane	Treasurers	- - -	400
		Adam P. Trow	Actuary	- 5 7	100
Clitheroe	Lancaster	John Birkbeck	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Wheeler	Actuary	(b) 30 - -	100
		William Peterkin	Agent	45 18 3	100
Cockermouth	Cumberland	Joseph Brown	Treasurer	- - -	(c)1,000
		Elizabeth Cooper	Secretary	70 - -	500
		J. S. Hellon	Auditor	5 - -	—

(*a*) The Actuary is paid a commission of 9 *d.* per each account open on the 20th May and 20th November. From this commission he has to pay all taxes (except property); to find firing, lighting; also to defray the expense of cleaning offices, porter, &c.

(*b*) Rent, &c. 3 *l.* 13 *s.*

(*c*) Allowed the interest upon monies in his hands.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Coddenham	Suffolk	Samuel A. Maw	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Albert C. Attwood	Actuary	60 - -	200
		John Mumford	Clerk at Stowmarket	20 - -	200
Colchester	Essex	J. M. Leake	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		C. G. Round	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		W. F. Brill	Actuary	210 - -	200
		John Lay	Auditor	30 - -	—
		John Root	Porter	13 - -	—
Colne	Lancaster	George Stansfeld	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Robert Earnshaw	Actuary	75 - -	300
Congleton	Chester	George Wm. Hall	Treasurer and Cashier.	25 - -	1,000
		John Fielder Hall	Actuary	100 - -	500
		Rev. John Wilkinson Turner	Assistant Secretary	25 - -	50
Covent Garden	Middlesex	William Marjoribanks, jun.	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Cribb	Secretary	40 - -	100
		William Barnett	Actuary	35 - -	100
		Charles Cribb	Clerk	15 - -	50
		William Fotheringham	Office Keeper	—	—
Coventry	Warwick	Francis Wyley	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Luke Dresser	Actuary	250 - -	1,000
		J. B. Twist	Honorary Secretary	—	—
Crewkerne	Somerset	Henry Wm. Hoskins	Treasurer	- - -	800
		Thos. Frederick Clark	Actuary	35 - -	100
		John Wheadon	Auditor	12 - -	—
Cripplegate	Middlesex	R. Spencer	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Ellis, Charles Ellis	Joint Secretaries	230 - -	1,000 / 1,000
		Thomas Smith Wright	Messenger	24 - -	50
Croston	Lancaster	Robert William King	Secretary	47 - -	100
		Rev. Streynsham Master	Treasurer	—	—
Croydon	Surrey	Charles Chatfield	Treasurer	- - -	250
		Peter Daniel Beck	Secretary	80 - -	50
		Robert Appleby	Assistant ditto	30 - -	50
Cuckfield	Sussex	Rev. Thomas Astley Maberley	Treasurer	- - -	1,200
		Thomas Saunders	Secretary	20 - -	—
Darlington	Durham	Alfred Backhouse	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		James Harris	Secretary	70 - -	100
Dartford	Kent	S. J. Barter	Treasurer	—	2,000
		James Sharp	Cashier	28 13 9	2,000
		Edward Deere	Secretary	57 7 6	100
Deal	Kent	George Hughes	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Aynott C. Woodruff	Secretary	65 - -	100
		Thomas E. Cavell	Clerk	25 - -	100
Deptford	Kent	Robert Hatfull	Treasurer	- - -	400
		Thomas Marchant	Secretary & Actuary	(a) 100 - -	500
Derby	Derby	Henry Cox	Treasurer	- - -	1,500
		John Watson	Actuary	220 - -	500
		George Rickard	Clerk	180 - -	100
		Thomas B. Watson	Assistant Clerk	50 - -	50
		John H. Perrins	Assistant Clerk	40 - -	—
		Joseph Kniveton	Porter	15 12 -	—
Devizes	Wilts	John Hayward	Treasurer	- - -	3,000
		William Nott	Actuary	90 - -	200
		Henry Calf	Auditor	12 - -	—

(*continued*)

(a) And rent and taxes, 15*l.*

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Devonport Union	Devon	Philip Moysey Little	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		Allan Belfield Bone, jun.	Secretary	—	—
		James Dawe (deceased)	Late Actuary	223 - -	1,000
		John Raphael May	Actuary	283 2 -	1,000
		William Gard	First Clerk	161 - -	700
		Stephen Leach	Second Clerk	168 18 -	500
		John George Dinnis	Third Clerk	116 2 -	300
		Charles Norman	Fourth Clerk	(a) 20 16 -	300
		William Howe	Bank Porter	(b) 41 12 -	—
Devonport Royal Naval Annuitant and Naval.	Devon	John H. Cook	Treasurer	- - -	300
		T. W. Archer	Secretary	—	—
		P. A. Helpman	Actuary	62 - -	200
		R. N. Williams	Cashier	31 - -	100
			Messenger	2 12 -	—
Devonport Dockyard	Devon	Thomas Pretious	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Robert Halliburton Rae	Actuary	44 16 5	100
Doncaster	York, W. R.	Thomas Walker	Treasurer	- - -	1,500
		Edward Easterfield	Secretary	(c) 225 - -	250
Dorchester	Dorset	Herbert Williams	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		George Henry Davis	Actuary	150 - -	200
Dorking	Surrey	Richard Attlee	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Hart	Secretary	98 7 -	100
Dover	Kent	Lewis Stride	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Baker	Secretary	(d) 110 - -	500
		Gilbert R. Amos	Clerk	(d) 50 - -	100
		George H. Reeve	Auditor	3 3 -	—
		Thomas Garrick	Ditto	3 3 -	—
			Porter	3 3 -	—
Downham Market	Norfolk	Daniel Gurney	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Edward Clements Johnson	Secretary	18 - -	200
Droitwich	Worcester	Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, bart.	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		Samuel Tombs	Secretary	30 - -	200
Dunmow, Great	Essex	Basil Sparrow	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Rev. H. L. Majendie	Secretary	—	—
		John Perry Gunn	Clerk	40 - -	50
Durham	Durham	Percival Forster	Treasurer	70 - -	1,000
Dursley	Gloucester	John Vizard	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Henry Heath	Secretary	30 - -	200
		George Wenden	Auditor	—	—
East Dereham	Norfolk	J. H. Gurney	Treasurer	- - -	200
		William Aldis	Secretary	15 - -	200
Eccleshall	Stafford	Thomas Salt	Treasurer	- - -	200
		G. W. Hewitt	Secretary	15 - -	100
Eccleston	Lancaster	Hy. Graves	Treasurer	- - -	120
		W. Bretherton	Actuary	50 - -	120
Eckington	Derby	Edmund B. Estcourt	Treasurer	- - -	100
		John Ibbotson Hayes	Actuary	10 - -	50
Edmonton	Middlesex	Edward John Booker	Treasurer	- - -	300
		William Dexter	Secretary	25 - -	100
Ellesmere	Salop	William Aldrich Cotton Robert Morrall	Treasurers	- - - - - -	100 100
		William Lee	Secretary	50 - -	100
Ely	Cambridge	Messrs. C. F. and G. E. Foster	Treasurers	- - -	500
		Thomas A. Hills	Actuary	40 - -	200
Enfield	Middlesex	Rev. J. M. Heath	Treasurer	- - -	200
		James Redman	Secretary	10 - -	50
Epping	Essex	J. W. Bosanquet	Treasurer	- - -	200
		W. C. Metcalfe	Secretary	42 - -	300
Epsom	Surrey	Henry Gosse	Treasurer	- - -	300
		William Everest	Secretary	60 - -	100

(a) Apartments rent free; taxes and fuel, 25 *l.*
(b) Apartments rent free; taxes and fuel, 10 *l.*
(c) Clear of tax, with residence, coals, and lights; auditor 20 *l.*
(d) Gratuity of 10 *l.*

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Evesham	Worcester	Nathaniel Hartland	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Alfred Huband	Actuary	60 – –	200
Ewell	Surrey	Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, bart.	Treasurer	- - -	200
		John Pilgrim	Actuary	20 – –	30
Exeter	Devon	Edward Andrew Sanders	Treasurer	- - -	5,000
		James Shopland	Actuary	(a) 400 – –	3,000
		William Kennaway	Auditor	150 – –	1,000
		Thomas Coulson Sanders	Auditor	150 – –	1,000
		Richard Pike	Cashier	(a) 250 – –	2,000
		Andrew Glanvill	Check Clerk	160 – –	1,000
		Samuel Pidgley Hayman	Clerk	120 – –	1,000
		Humphry William Sellers	Clerk	113 – 5	500
		Hubert Hake	Clerk	90 13 –	500
		William Frederick Yelland	Clerk	70 – –	500
		John Turner	Clerk	70 – –	500
		H. R. Hill	Clerk	60 – –	500
		T. M. Richards	Clerk	51 17 9	500
		Harry Hooper	Apprentice	33 8 7	300
		William Saunders, jun.	Ditto	23 10 6	300
		Henry Havill	Assistant Clerk	19 7 –	—
		John Hurford	Messenger	54 12 –	100
		Rebecca Carter	Charwoman	13 – –	—
		Edwin Risdon Davy	- - -	100 – –	1,000
		George Richards	- - -	48 13 –	500
		John Banfield	- - -	24 18 –	500
		Charles Seymour	- - -	14 5 –	500
		Arthur Cruwys Sharland	- - -	56 7 –	500
		William Kenward Newberry	- - -	34 18 –	500
		William Robert Creed	Paid Receivers	30 6 –	500
		John Cowell Stark	of Deposits	30 9 –	500
		Charles H. Brooking	- - -	18 12 –	500
		Henry Fowler	- - -	29 2 –	500
		Rev. John N. Lightfoot	- - -	33 2 –	500
		Benjamin L. Burnett	- - -	13 18 –	500
		William Pulman	- - -	(b) 27 16 –	500
		Rev. J. C. K. Saunders	- - -	29 10 –	500
Eye	Suffolk	Gurneys & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	500
		Henry Bishop	Secretary	(c) 100 – –	300
		Francis Cupiss	Receiver at Diss	13 – –	100
		John Hursam	Porter	2 – –	—
Fakenham	Norfolk	Robert Nicholas Hamond	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Franc. Blunderfield Midleton	Secretary	45 – –	500
Falmouth	Cornwall	William Carne	Treasurer	- - -	1,200
		Thomas Johns	Secretary & Actuary	(d) 162 – –	800
		Henry Pollard	Auditor	13 – –	50
		Robert Jordan	Auditor	13 – –	50
Fareham	Southampton	George Hunt	Treasurer	- - -	200
		William Kelsall	Actuary & Secretary	67 – –	300
Farnham	Surrey	James Knight	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Mason	Actuary	(e) 70 – –	1,000
Faringdon	Berks	John Barnes	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Henry St. John Medley	Actuary	70 – –	300
		George Frederick Crowdy	Auditor	10 10 –	—
Farringdon-street	Middlesex	Sir Charles Rugge Price, bart.	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Henry Grey	Actuary *pro tem.*	140 – –	400
		John Lowe	Cashier	72 – –	1,000
		William Rose	Porter	25 – –	—
Faversham	Kent	William Rigden	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Coulter	Secretary & Actuary	100 – –	200
		Henry Elvy Coulter		(f) 50 – –	100
		John E. Cook	Porter	5 18 6	—

(continued)

(a) And residence.

(b) Also, Edward Knight Gillard, late Receiver, 3 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.*

(c) Salary - - - - £. 80 – –
Allowance for Messenger - 5 – –
Rent of Office - - - 15 – –
£. 100 – –

(d) For General Account - - £. 130 – –
For Annuity Account - - 32 – –
£. 162 – –

(e) And house.

(f) Residence in Bank, rent free, but pays a moiety of rates and taxes.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Finchley	Middlesex	Joshua Wimbush	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Hammond	Secretary	- - -	500
		Samuel Carroll Warren	Actuary	5 5 -	—
Finsbury	Middlesex	Cashiers of the Bank of England.	Treasurers	- - -	—
		William N. Wortley	Actuary	422 10 -	2,000
		Edward Scargill	Chief Clerk	172 10 -	500
		Edmund Best	Clerk	115 - -	250
		William Taylor	Clerk	114 15 -	250
		Benjamin P. Searle	Clerk	35 - -	250
		W. J. Kilburne	Clerk	17 6 2	200
		B. H. Pratt	Clerk	17 6 2	200
		George Swales	Messenger	70 10 -	100
		Robert H. Bennett	Assistant Messenger	(*a*) 32 7 -	—
Fleetwood	Lancaster	Frederick Kemp	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Ward	Actuary	- - -	100
Folkestone	Kent	Angus Mackay Leith	Treasurer	—	—
		William Venables	Secretary	20 15 4	100
Folkingham	Lincoln	Orlando Edmonds	Treasurer	- - -	300
		John Rose	Actuary	26 - -	100
		John Caswell	Auditor	4 4 -	—
Framlingham	Suffolk	George Edwards	Treasurer	- - -	500
		George Edwards	Clerk	86 4 -	500
		L. F. Edwards	Secretary	—	—
Frodsham	Chester	John H. Hayes	Treasurer	- - -	300
		John Pollard	Secretary	35 - -	300
Frome Selwood	Somerset	George Walters	Treasurer	- - -	500
		James Gough	Actuary	80 - -	1,000
Fulham	Middlesex	Robert George Baker	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Henry Hackman	Secretary	11 1 -	100
Gainsborough	Lincoln	William Lister Sharpe	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Hord	Actuary	99 19 -	500
		Samuel Wilkinson	Auditor	30 - -	200
Glossop	Derby	Francis Sumner	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Francis Hawke (*b*)	Actuary	9 4 1	100
		C. J. Hadfield	Secretary	42 5 4	100
Gloucester	Gloucester	William C. Tunstall	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Kendall and Edward Leader Kendall.	Auditors	40 - -	500 each.
		Thomas Jew	Secretary & Actuary	120 - -	1,000
		William Washbourn	Assistant Actuary	50 - -	500
		John Woodward	Porter	7 16 -	—
Godalming	Surrey	Frederick Mellersh	Treasurer	- - -	1,500
		Thomas Elwin	Secretary	60 - -	100
		Richard Whitbourn	Auditor	20 - -	100
Goole	York, W. R.	John Humble Rockett	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Thomas Bunker	Secretary	12 12 -	100
Gosport	Southampton	George Gillman	Treasurer	- - -	200
		James Hoskins	Secretary	—	—
		Thomas Henry Field	Actuary	(*c*) 75 - -	200
		Cornelius Regan	Messenger	5 16 -	—
Grantham	Lincoln	T. Hardy & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Winter	Actuary	285 - -	500
		Noel Winter	Assistant ditto	35 - -	200
Gravesend	Kent	Coleman Dunnett	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Henry Newman	Actuary	115 - -	300

(*a*) Also policemen, 10 *l.* 8 *s.*; and extra clerks, 28 *l.* 17 *s.* 8 *d.*

(*b*) Francis Hawke resigned; C. J. Hadfield succeeded him on 12th February 1860.

(*c*) The duties of Secretary have been performed for many years past by the Actuary.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Great Grimsby	Lincoln	William Grange	Secretary	15 – –	200
		William Wallis	Auditor	2 2 –	—
		Hon. Alex. Leslie Melville	Treasurer	– – –	500
Greenwich, Lewisham and Lee.	Kent	Rev. J. S. Masters	Treasurer	Nil	1,000
		John Inwood Langley	Actuary	(*a*) 200 – –	500
		Francis Huskisson	Assistant Clerk	50 – –	200
		F. H. Hart	Clerk for Lee	30 – –	200
		E. A. Domville	Assistant Clerk	20 – –	200
Grinstead, East	Sussex	George Head	Treasurer	– – –	400
		John Smith	Secretary	83 4 6	200
Guildford	Surrey	Samuel Haydon	Treasurer	– – –	1,500
		Joseph Hockley	Secretary	10 10 –	50
		Francis Piggott	Actuary	(*b*) 130 – –	300
		George Loveland	Porter	5 – –	—
Guisborough	York, N. R.	The National Provincial Bank of England.	Treasurers	—	—
		Thomas Tudor Trevor	Secretary	63 15 6	200
Hackney	Middlesex	Barclay, Bevan & Co.	Treasurers	– – –	250
		W. M. Russell	Secretary	70 – –	300
		John E. Clennell	Actuary	50 – –	100
		John Lloyd	Clerk	20 – –	50
Hadleigh	Suffolk	John Bawtree	Treasurer	– – –	400
		William Grimwade	Actuary	70 – –	200
		Richard Newman	Secretary	—	—
Haggerstone	Middlesex	George Racine	Treasurer	– – –	500
		Alexander J. Lewis	Secretary	20 – –	50
Halesworth	Suffolk	Andrew Johnston	Treasurer	– – –	1,000
		Robert Beales Bass	Secretary	10 10 –	100
		James Tippell	Clerk	55 – –	100
Halifax	York, W. R.	James Bowman	Treasurer	– – –	1,000
		William Tongue	Actuary	240 – –	200
Halstead	Essex	John Thomas Adams	Treasurer	– – –	500
		James Flavell	Actuary	(*c*) 50 – –	200
Ham, West	Essex	Woodes Rogers	Treasurer	– – –	500
		Septimus Morris	Actuary	75 – –	200
Hammersmith	Middlesex	William Smith	Treasurer	– – –	500
		William Akhurst	Secretary	80 – –	500
		Robert Bland	Messenger	8 – –	—
Hampstead	Middlesex	Edwin Richard Bremridge	Actuary	70 – –	600
Hanley	Stafford	James G. Walker	Treasurer	– – –	(*d*) 500
		John Shirley	Secretary	100 – –	300
		William Var	Assistant Secretary	20 – –	—
		John C. Daniel	Auditor	9 9 –	50
Harewood	York, W. R.	John Parker	Secretary and Treasurer.	50 – –	300
Harleston	Norfolk	William Martin Hazard	Treasurer	– – –	500
		Edgar James Everson	Actuary	50 – –	200
Harrow	Middlesex	Jacob Francis Marillier	Treasurer	– – –	200
		William Winkley	Secretary	15 – –	100
Hartlepool	Durham	George Quick	Treasurer	– – –	200
		H. A. Hammarbom	Secretary	26 3 9	200
Harwich	Essex	Charlotte Cox, John Cobbold, John Chevallier Cobbold, and William Rodwell	Treasurers	– – –	500
		Francis Hales	Secretary	20 – –	100
		Benjamin Paternoster Goodwin	Clerk	25 – –	100

(*continued*)

(*a*) And 10*l.* for coals.
(*b*) And house.
(*c*) And 10*l.* for rent of office.
(*d*) And commission.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Hastings	Sussex	John Gower O'Neil	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Banks	Actuary	64 16 7	250
		John Phillips	Secretary	—	—
Havant	Southampton	George Gillman	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Joseph Richard Cox	Actuary	(a) 55 - -	150
		James Watson	Secretary	—	—
Haverhill	Suffolk	William Wakeling Boreham	Treasurer	- - -	300
		R. P. Todd	Secretary	30 - -	100
Hawkhurst	Kent	Ellis J. Troughton	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Goodwin Kilburne	Actuary & Secretary	70 - -	200
Helston	Cornwall	John Kendall	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Arundel Rogers	Actuary	80 - -	200
		E. J. Anthony	Clerk	20 - -	—
Hemel Hempstead	Herts	John Edward Bartlett	Treasurer	- - -	300
		George Alexander Smith	Actuary & Secretary	45 - -	300
Henley-on-Thames	Oxford	John Cooper	Treasurer	- - -	600
		John Page	Actuary	80 - -	300
		William Hews	Clerk	10 - -	—
Hereford	Hereford	Frederick Hoskyns Matthews	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		James Thomas Owen Fowler	Actuary & Secretary	(b) 250 - -	500
		Edwin Day	Assistant Actuary	100 - -	300
Hertford	Herts	William Robert Baker	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		James Poulton	Secretary	80 - -	100
Hexham	Northumberland	James Donaldson Bell	Treasurer	- - -	500
		James Fairlamb	Actuary	(c) 100 - -	200
		T. H. Bell	Treasurer's Clerk	5 15 -	—
		Robert Gibson	Porter	2 17 6	—
Highgate	Middlesex	W. P. Bodkin	Honorary Treasurer	- - -	200
		William Potter	Actuary	21 - -	100
Hinckford	Essex	Nath. C. Barnardiston	Treasurer	- - -	300
		William Villiers Fowke	Secretary	—	—
		Jeffery Carter	Actuary	50 - -	300
Hinckley	Leicester	William Bilson	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Thomas Short	Secretary	(d) 60 - -	100
Hitchin	Herts	James Hack Tuke	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Joshua Whiting	Secretary	60 - -	500
Holloway	Middlesex	Samuel Lewis	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		George Waller	Secretary	- - -	500
Horncastle	Lincoln	Alfred Kirk	Treasurer	- - -	600
		Robert Lockwood	Actuary	80 - -	200
		R. C. Armstrong	Auditor	—	—
Hornsey	Middlesex	M. W. Attwood	Treasurer	- - -	200
		W. F. Watkins	Actuary	13 - -	40
Horsham	Sussex	John William Burmester	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Charles Hunt	Actuary	50 - -	250
Howden	York, E. R.	Charles Hutchinson	Secretary	50 - -	500
		Robert Sugden	Auditor	10 - -	200
Hoxton	Middlesex	Robert C. Davis	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Norman	Actuary	60 - -	300
		Robert English	Messenger	1 10 -	—
Huddersfield	York, W. R.	John Moody	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Charles Atkinson	Actuary	240 - -	500
		George Hirst	Assistant	100 - -	500
		Trist Ridgway	Auditor	30 - -	—
Hungerford	Berks	John William Burmester	Treasurer	- - -	400
		Henry Edward Astley	Actuary	60 - -	500
		Benjamin Alexander	Auditor	20 - -	200

(a) The Actuary pays rent, fuel, &c.
(b) Clerk and Messenger and Porter appointed and paid by the Actuary, who has a dwelling-house, rent, taxes, &c., free.
(c) And residence.
(d) Including 10*l.* for Porter and assistant Clerk.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	David Veasey	Treasurer	—	700
		Thomas Lovell	Consulting Actuary	20 — —	—
		R. W. Clayton	Clerk	30 — —	100
		Henry Clayton	Actuary	119 10 —	200
Hyde	Chester	Thomas Mottram	Treasurer	—	—
		William Smith, jun.	Actuary	25 — —	100
Hythe	Kent	J. S. Coombs	Treasurer	—	500
		Edward Ashdown	Clerk	45 — —	50
Ipswich, Cornhill	Suffolk	William Rodwell	Treasurer	—	500
		Samuel Belcher Chapman	Secretary	25 — —	500
		Richard Porter	Actuary	25 — —	500
Ipswich, Penny	Suffolk	Henry Miller	Treasurer	—	200
		A. C. Ridley	Cashier	10 — —	—
		John Peachey	Clerk	30 — —	50
		George Baxter, Wm. Robinson	Porters	4 4 —	—
Ipswich, Queen Street	Suffolk	William Henry Alexander	Treasurer	—	500
		Jeremiah Head	Cashier	75 — — and 30 *l.*, rent of house.	300
		R. Christopherson	Actuary	100 — —	300
Islington	Middlesex	Nathaniel Henry Clifton, Nathaniel Clifton	Treasurers	—	1,000
		Augustus Pigott Oldershaw	Secretary & Agent	120 — —	500
		William George Leftly	Doorkeeper	13 — —	—
		George Thain	Messenger	15 — —	—
Keighley	York, W. R.	Henry Alcock	Treasurer	(*a*) —	500
		George Smith	Secretary	80 — —	500
		Edward Brown	Auditor	15 — —	100
Kennington	Surrey	Oliver Henry Davis	Treasurer	—	500
		Frederick Reeve	Actuary	40 — —	100
Kensington	Middlesex	James Trenow	Treasurer	—	600
		Reuben Green	Secretary	170 — —	500
		Charles Day	Messenger	10 — —	—
Keswick	Cumberland	J. F Crossthwaite	Treasurer	—	500
		Anthony Gibson	Actuary	25 — —	50
Kettering	Northampton	Messrs. Yorke and Eland	Treasurers	—	500
		Louisa Meadows	Actuary	40 — —	100
		William Sturgess	Clerk	3 3 —	—
Kidderminster	Worcester	John Amery	Treasurer	—	1,000
		James Chambers	Actuary	80 10 —	200
King's Lynn	Norfolk	Francis J. Cresswell	Treasurer	—	1,000
		John Burch	Secretary	100 — —	200
		James Eccles	Clerk	30 — —	200
Kingsland Road	Middlesex	Robert C. Davis	Treasurer	—	1,000
		James Duthoit	Actuary	100 — —	500
		James Robert Anning	Clerk	52 10 —	250
		Alfred Duthoit	Assistant Clerk	12 10 —	—
Kingston-on-Hull	York, E. R.	Edmund Smith	Banker	—	2,000
		William Kirke Towers	Secretary	365 — —	2,000
		Daniel Charles Donovan	First Clerk	260 — —	500
		Henry J. Buckton	Second Clerk	150 — —	200
		Thomas Dickinson Little	Third ditto	50 — —	100
		William Watson	Branch Secretary	160 — —	500
		George Wetwand	Assistant ditto	30 — —	100
		William Henderson	Branch Agent	10 10 —	150
		William Richardson	Porter	(*b*) 55 — —	50
Kingston-on-Thames	Surrey	Samuel Ranyard	Treasurer	—	1,000
		Joseph Munday Webster	Secretary	120 — —	300
		Wm. A. Fricker	Assistant Secretary	20 — —	—
		John Wild	Porter	7 10 —	—

(*continued*)

(*a*) Commission, 19 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.*

(*b*) Occasional assistance, 10 *l.* 12 *s.*

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Kingswinford	Stafford	Thomas Dudley	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Caswell	Actuary	120 - -	300
		William G. Dixon	Auditor	15 15 -	—
Kingswood	Gloucester	Messrs. Baillie Baillie, Henry Cave & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	500
		John Sircom	Actuary	31 10 -	100
Kington	Hereford	Erasmus Barnsley Price	Treasurer	- - -	500
		James Pugh	Actuary	70 - -	300
Kirkby Lonsdale	Westmoreland	Robert L. Gregg	Treasurer	- - -	400
		John Metcalfe	Actuary	60 - -	400
		John Allen	Clerk	5 - -	—
Kirkby Stephen	Westmoreland	Thomas Mason	Treasurer	- - -	50
		George Steedman Rowland	Actuary	12 - -	5
Kirkham	Lancaster	Charles Birley	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Bradley	Actuary	30 - -	200
		Adam Wright	Auditor	5 5 -	—
Knaresborough	York, W. R.	Rev. Thomas Collins	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Harrison	Cashier	30 - -	—
		George Stead	Secretary	(*a*) 150 - -	100
		Joseph Dixon	Clerk at Wetherby Branch.	(*b*) 42 - -	200
		John Scafe	Clerk at Pateley Branch.	20 - -	50
Knutsford, Nether	Chester	Henry Long	Treasurer	- - -	300
		John Siddeley	Actuary	70 - -	300
		John Clarke	Auditor	10 - -	20
Lambeth	Surrey	London & Westminster Bank	Treasurers	- - -	2,000
		William Davies	Actuary	150 - -	500
		W. K. Davies	Secretary	100 - -	500
		W. W. Jones	Clerk	40 - -	100
		J. Adamson	Messenger	26 - -	50
Lambeth, St. John	Surrey	J. H. Harris	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Davies	Secretary	110 - -	200
Lancaster	Lancaster	John Coulston	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Lancelot Sanderson	Actuary	95 - -	200
		Michael Harrison	ditto	95 - -	200
		Edmund Shackleton	Cashier	50 - -	200
Lanchester	Durham	John Greenwell	Treasurer	- - -	500
		F. J. Laycock	Secretary	20 - -	50
Launceston	Cornwall	John Lethbridge Cowland	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Dymond	Actuary	75 - -	300
		George Mitchell Gifford	Assistant	7 - -	—
Lechlade	Gloucester	Lindsey Winterbotham	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Simon Matthews	Actuary	11 10 -	20
Ledbury	Hereford	Edward John Webb	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Thomas Woodward	Secretary	70 - -	200
Leeds	York, W. R.	Samuel James Brown	Treasurer	- - -	3,000
		George S. Carr	Secretary	156 5 -	1,200
		William Tanner	(*c*) Late Secretary	225 - -	1,000
		J. H. Oates	Clerk	72 10 -	200
		George Hudson	Clerk	60 - -	100
		John W. Mathewman	Clerk	37 10 -	100
		Robert A. Furbank	Clerk	12 - -	100
		John Roylance	Porter	6 15 -	—
Leek	Stafford	Thomas Carr	Treasurer	- - -	300
		William Sherratt Mollatt	Actuary	(*d*) 80 - -	300
		John G. Whittles	Auditor	8 8 -	20
Leicester	Leicester	Richard Warner Wood	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Arthur Malin	Secretary	(*e*) 200 - -	1,000
		John H. Williams	Accountant	10 10 -	—

(*a*) And 20 *l.* for assistance; and house.
(*b*) And house.
(*c*) Died 26th April 1860.
(*d*) And bank house, rent and taxes free.
(*e*) £. 83 allowed to secretary for additional assistance.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Leigh	Lancaster	William Charles Jones	Treasurer	- - -	400
		Atherton Selby	Actuary	60 - -	—
		Samuel Mosscrop	Clerk	30 - -	—
Leighton Buzzard	Bedford	John Dollin Bassett	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Thomas Stratford	Secretary & Actuary	80 - -	200
Leominster	Hereford	Edward P. Southall	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John West	Actuary	100 - -	200
		George Wynde	Porter	2 12 -	—
		John Anthony	Office Keeper	3 1 -	—
Letherhead	Surrey	Reginald F. Remington	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Thomas Haynes	Secretary	9 - -	100
Lewes	Sussex	Thomas Whitfeld	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Smith	Actuary	(*a*) 140 - -	300
Leyburn	York, N. R.	Christopher Other	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Teale	Actuary	50 - -	500
		John J. Grime	Asst. Accountant	12 - -	500
Leyland	Lancaster	Edward Barnes	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Thomas Addison	Actuary	75 - -	150
		Peter Burdon	Cashier	75 - -	150
Leyton	Essex	J. W. Bosanquet	Treasurer	- - -	500
		James Imbrey	Secretary	20 - -	50
Lichfield	Stafford	P. S. Sandieman	Treasurer	- - -	600
		John Thomas Parker	Actuary	70 - -	200
Lilleshall	Salop	His Grace George Granville Sutherland Leveson Gower, Duke and Earl of Sutherland, K. G.	Treasurer	- - -	100
		George Hughes	Secretary	50 - -	100
Limehouse	Middlesex	Sir C. R. Price, Bart.	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William E. Holland	Actuary	64 - -	600
		John Capes	Assistant Actuary	29 - -	600
		Richard Foster	Deputy Assistant Actuary.	23 10 -	30
Lincoln	Lincoln	The Hon. A. L. Melville	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		J. Mawer	Actuary	202 3 11	600
		Henry Thomas Robinson	Auditor	50 - -	100
		Joseph Broughton	Clerk	49 - -	100
		William Mountain	Assistant Clerk	25 - -	100
		Joseph Martin	Occasional Assistant ditto.	1 10 -	—
Liskeard	Cornwall	John Squire	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Richard Clogg	Actuary	60 - -	1,000
		John Pearson	Assistant Actuary	20 - -	400
Liverpool	Lancaster	Messrs. Heywood & Sons, Bankers.	Treasurers	- - -	2,000
		Robert Lawton	Actuary	600 - -	2,000
		John Henry Hugo	Chief Clerk	216 13 4	750
		William Humphreys Cattrell	Pay Clerk	184 3 4	500
		Henry L. Cunningham	Clerk	30 - -	100
		Thomas Burcher	Clerk	60 - -	100
		Richard Shaw	Clerk	86 13 4	100
		Charles James Leders	Clerk	65 - -	100
		Richard Corbett Ward	Clerk	40 - -	100
		William Robert Westmore	Clerk	40 - -	100
		Benjamin Lewis	Messenger	59 2 -	—
Loughborough	Leicester	E. C. Middleton & T. Cradock	Treasurers	- - -	500
		John Francis White	Secretary	(*b*) 115 - -	300
		Thomas Whittle Marshall	Auditor	8 - -	—
Louth	Lincoln	Field Flowers Goe	Treasurer	- - -	100
		John Nesbitt	Actuary	120 - -	300
		Chs. M. Nesbitt	Clerk	20 - -	200
		John Hurst	Auditor	30 - -	200
Lowestoft	Suffolk	John Henry Gurney, M.P.	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Barber, jun.	Actuary	50 - -	100

(continued)

(*a*) And 18 *l.* 4 *s.* for an occasional clerk.

(*b*) Including 25 *l.* rent, and a gratuity of 10 *l.*

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Ludlow	Salop	Roche, Eyton & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		John Williams	Actuary	180 - -	300
Luton	Bedford	Henry Coles Brown	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Thomas Erskine Austin	Actuary	35 - -	200
Lutterworth	Leicester	Richard Warner Wood	Treasurer	- - -	400
		Frederick Bottrill	Secretary	60 - -	200
Lyme Regis	Dorset	Herbert Williams	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Charles C. Benett	Actuary	60 - -	50
Lymington	Southampton	Messrs. St. Barbe	Treasurers	- - -	500
		Chiels Cripps Wilkinson	Secretary	90 - -	500
Macclesfield	Chester	Thomas Allen	Treasurer	—	—
		Isaac Eaton	Actuary	(a) 110 - -	500
		Edward Eaton	Clerk	120 - -	400
		John Smith Bayley	Clerk	60 - -	200
		Peter Barber	Auditor	30 - -	—
Maidenhead	Berks	Charles Stephens	Treasurer	- - -	400
		Frederick Thomas Ward	Secretary	40 - -	50
		James Ford	Actuary	40 - -	50
Maidstone	Kent	Alexander Randall	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Stephen Link Hazell	Secretary	160 - -	300
		Joseph Brown	Assistant Secretary	120 - -	200
		James Watts	Auditor	20 - -	—
		J. P. Joslin	Auditor	20 - -	—
Malling, West	Kent	John Noble Dudlow	Treasurer	- - -	200
		John Viner	Actuary	(b) 50 - -	100
Malmesbury	Wilts	Thomas Luce	Actuary	30 - -	500
		Charles R. Luce	Clerk	5 - -	—
Malton	York, N. R.	Robert Bower	Treasurer	- - -	1,500
		George Hardy	Secretary & Actuary	100 - -	50
Manchester	Lancaster	Loyd, Entwisle & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	5,000
		John Hope Nield	Actuary	800 - -	3,000
		James Henry Owen	Cashier	(c) 250 - -	1,000
		Joseph Bent	Pay Clerk	140 - -	600
		George J. Blake	Clerk	130 - -	300
		Charles Parker Kendrew	Assistant Clerk	100 - -	100
		J. W. Middleton	Assistant ditto	65 - -	100
		Richard Gibbon	Assistant ditto	90 - -	100
		John Chadfield	Assistant ditto	75 - -	100
		T. B. Wilkinson	Assistant ditto	115 - -	100
		Edward J. Leeming	Assistant ditto	40 - -	100
		William Booth	Assistant ditto	50 - -	100
		James Halliday	Professional Accountant	80 - -	—
		Alfred T. Leeming	Assistant Clerk	50 - -	100
		Charles Bibby	Messenger	54 12 -	—
		Occasional Clerks & Gratuities		131 15 -	—
Manningtree	Essex	C. Nunn & Co., Bankers	Treasurers	- - -	200
		John White Webber	Secretary	40 - -	100
Mansfield	Nottingham	James Robinson	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		W. E. Goodacre	Secretary	(c) 40 - -	200
		William Kitching	Actuary	50 - -	100
		Charles Stanton	Clerk	40 - -	100
Margate	Kent	Francis William Cobb	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Church Brasier	Secretary	52 10 -	200
Market Drayton	Salop	W. W. Saxton	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Moore	Secretary	45 - -	150
		W. D. Green	Auditor	5 5 -	—
Market Harborough	Leicester	Thomas Harrison Kinton	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Richard Lawrence	Secretary	45 - -	300
Marlborough	Wilts	Thos. Baverstock Merriman	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		James Leader	Actuary	80 - -	100
		William Wooldridge	Examiner	10 - -	—
		Richard Lavington	Examiner	10 - -	—

(a) And a house, rent and taxes free.

(b) This includes 10*l.* for rent.

(c) And house.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Marlow, Great	Bucks	Owen Wethered and Lawrence William Wethered.	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		William Lakin Ward	Secretary	20 - -	100
Maryport	Cumberland	William Ostle	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Joseph Mark	Actuary	(*a*) 52 - -	200
Melbourne	Derby	John Earp	Treasurer	- - -	150
		F. F. Archer	Secretary	5 - -	100
Melksham	Wilts	John Fowler	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Arthur Gore	Actuary	42 - -	100
Melton Mowbray	Leicester	Leicestershire Banking Company.	Treasurers	- - -	500
		Robert W. Johnson	Secretary	80 - -	200
		William Shouler	Auditor	22 - -	100
Middlesborough-on-Tees.	York, N.R.	Alfred Backhouse	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		T. Outhwaite	Secretary	12 - -	100
Middleton-in-Teesdale.	Durham	John Bell	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Hyslop	Secretary	25 - -	100
Middlewich	Cheshire	Benjamin L. Vaudrey	Secretary	- - -	1,000
		David Harding	Actuary & Secretary	10 - -	300
		Clement B. Leo	Auditor	—	—
Midhurst	Sussex	Samuel Parrish	Treasurer	- - -	200
		John Thorp	Actuary	40 - -	100
Monkwearmouth	Durham	William Givens	Treasurer	- - -	300
		William Brown	Secretary	85 - -	500
		John Addison	Clerk	80 - -	100
Monmouth	Monmouth	Henry Gosling	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William C. A. Williams	Actuary	70 - -	600
		John Wightman	Clerk	26 - -	50
Morpeth	Northumberland	Stephen Wilkinson	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Rev. Thomas Finch	Actuary and Sub-Treasurer.	100 - -	500
		Rev. S. B. Maughan	Secretary	—	—
		Rev. E. J. Maskery	Secretary	—	—
Nantwich	Chester	John Mills	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Richard Martin	Secretary	(*b*) 75 - -	250
		E. H. Griffiths	Auditor	(*c*) 20 - -	—
Nether Stowey	Somerset	Rev. Benjamin Pope	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		James Trevor	Actuary	50 - -	500
		Joseph Williams	Agent	5 - -	200
Newark-upon-Trent	Nottingham	John Handley, M.P.	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Wilson	Secretary	140 - -	100
		William Horner Caparn	Actuary	90 - -	500
		Sarah Harston	Housekeeper	26 - -	—
Newbury	Berks	Charles Slocock	Treasurer	- - -	500
		George Barnes	Secretary & Actuary	150 - -	250
		Benjamin Thatcher	Porter & Housekeeper	10 8 -	—
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	Stafford	C. Cooper	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		W. M. Houson	Actuary	70 - -	250
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Northumberland	James Potts	Hon. Secretary	—	—
		Charles Henry Cooke	Treasurer	- - -	500
		James Fletcher	Actuary	300 - -	500
		Henry Piper	Sub-Actuary	150 - -	100
		Joseph Armstrong	Cashier	70 - -	100
		Ralph Wood	Clerk	110 - -	25
		John Keedy Davie	Clerk	80 - -	25
		George Sneeth	Clerk	30 - -	15
		George Wright	Cleaner & Messenger	(*d*) 81 18 -	10
New Mills	Derby	James Ingham	Treasurer	- - -	400
		Henry Barber	Actuary	- - -	100
Newnham	Gloucester	E. O. Jones	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Cholditch	Actuary	60 - -	500

(*continued*)

(*a*) And 12 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* for expenses. (*b*) And gratuity of 40 *l.* (*c*) And gratuity of 20 *l.* (*d*) With house and coals.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Newport	Salop	John Horton	Treasurer	— — —	200
		William Silvester	Accountant	10 10 —	—
		Charles Silvester	Secretary	100 — —	100
Newport (Isle of Wight.)	Hants	W. Mollett	Treasurer	— — —	600
		William Henry Pullen	Secretary, Ryde Branch.	15 — —	100
		J. C. Jackson	Secretary	155 10 —	100
		Robert Maude, Secretary of Yarmouth Branch.	— — — —	3 3 —	—
		W. Richardson	Secretary of Cowes Branch.	—	—
		Samuel C. Warren	Auditor	8 8 —	—
Newport (late Caerleon.)	Monmouth	Stephen Vernon	Treasurer	— — —	600
		James Salter	Actuary	(*a*) 90 — —	200
Newport Pagnell	Buckingham	Francis Bassett	Treasurer	— — —	300
		George Cooch and William Bateman Bull.	Joint Secretaries and Actuaries.	70 — —	300
Northallerton	York, N. R.	Anthony Dinsdale	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Michael Horner	Secretary	(*b*) 50 — —	500
Northampton	Northampton	William Risbee	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Benjamin Vialls	Actuary	(*c*) 210 — —	1,000
		Edward Joseph Whitten	Cashier	50 — —	500
		Thos. R. Rice	Clerk	70 — —	100
Northwich	Cheshire	Frederick Hand Firth	Treasurer	— — —	2,000
		William Sutton Bradburne	Secretary, Actuary, and Cashier.	180 — —	2,000
		Johnson Fletcher	Auditor & Check Clerk	75 — —	500
Norwich	Norfolk	Robert J. H. Harvey	Treasurer	— — —	5,000
		The Rev. Edward Cole	Honorary Secretary	—	—
		Wales Christopher Hotson	Superintendent	300 — —	3,000
		Edward Hare	Chief Clerk	(*d*) 220 — —	500
		Samuel Osborne	Clerk	140 — —	250
		John Moore, jun.	Clerk	110 — —	250
Nottingham	Nottingham	J. C. Wright	Treasurer	— — —	3,000
		William Jarman	Actuary	(*c*) 330 — —	1,000
		Thomas Hind	Clerk	220 — —	500
		John Stevenson	Clerk	99 — —	250
		William Brown	Clerk	60 — —	100
Nuneaton	Warwick	John Craddock	Treasurer	— — —	300
		Craddock Fowler	Actuary	15 — —	—
Odiham	Hants	John G. Seymour	Treasurer	— — —	100
		John Cave	ditto	— — —	100
		Benjamin Reeves	Secretary	—	—
		Joseph Bartholomew	ditto	—	—
		James L. Paffard	Actuary	— — —	100
Oldham	Lancaster	William Blackburne	Cashier	75 — —	—
		Henry Tipping	Treasurer	— — —	500
		John George Blackburne	Actuary	100 — —	500
		Isaac Gaitskell, Samuel Grindrod	Auditors	10 10 —	—
Old Kent Road	Surrey	John A. Lyon	Treasurer	— — —	500
		W. H. Eyre	Secretary & Actuary	15 15 —	—
		R. Moore	Porter	2 4 —	—
Ormskirk	Lancaster	Henry Graves	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Henry Brighouse	Actuary	100 — —	1,000
		J. Lyon	Auditor	21 — —	—

(*a*) Out of this the Actuary provides an Assistant Clerk. || (*b*) And a residence on the premises occupied by the Bank.
(*c*) And house. (*d*) Which includes 30 *l.* allowed, with servants; with incidental expenses as resident clerk.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Oswestry	Salop	T. L. Longueville	Treasurer	- - -	200
		John Fox	Secretary	70 - -	400
		John Leah	Assistant Secretary	45 - -	150
		Henry Ellis	Auditor	16 - -	—
Otley	York, W. R.	F. Billam	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Thomas Atkinson	Secretary	70 - -	500
Oundle	Northampton	J. W. Smith	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Richard Todd	Actuary	80 - -	300
		Stephen Richards	Agent at Thrapston	20 - -	200
Over Darwen	Lancaster	Eccles Shorrock	Treasurer	- - -	100
		A. M. Briggs	Secretary	10 - -	100
Oxford	Oxford	Parson, Thomson & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	2,000
		William Henry Butler	Secretary & Actuary	206 - -	200
		William Rivers	Messenger	(*a*) 12 12 -	—
Paddington	Middlesex	Henry Morris Kemshead	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Fred. James Fuller	Secretary & Weekly Auditor.	200 - -	500
		John Barrable	Actuary	120 - -	100
		Robert Ford	Clerk	80 - -	50
		G. L. Ransdale	Clerk	50 - -	50
		Albert Weston	Clerk	20 - -	50
Penkridge	Stafford	Rd. Croydon	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Eli Shaw	Secretary	35 - -	100
Penzance	Cornwall	T. & W. Bolitho	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		D. B. Bedford	Secretary	110 - -	400
		P. Grenfell	Assistant Secretary	60 - -	300
Peterborough	Northampton	James Cattel	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Wiggin	Secretary	120 - -	500
Petersfield	Southampton	John Small	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Gideon Duplock	Actuary	20 - -	100
		Rev. A. Smelt	Secretary	—	—
Petworth	Sussex	Thomas Chrippes	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Arthur Daintrey	Clerk	50 - -	100
		William Knight	Actuary	55 - -	200
Pickering	York, N. R.	Thomas Bird	Treasurer	4 - -	100
		John Simpson	Secretary	40 - -	100
Pimlico	Middlesex	Philip P. Bouverie	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Edward Naimby	Actuary	25 - -	400
		John G. H. Brückner	Clerk and Cashier	20 - -	300
Pirehill Meaford	Stafford	Thomas Salt	Treasurer	- - -	700
		William Warner	Actuary	84 - -	500
		John Pilling	Auditor	10 - -	—
Plymouth	Devon	Christopher Harris	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		William George Haydon	Actuary	250 - -	1,000
		John Augustus Saunders	Clerk	130 - -	500
		James Drew	Messenger	30 - -	50
Pontefract	York, W. R.	Letham & Co.	Treasurers	- - -	500
		Henry Handley	Secretary	150 - -	200
		Joseph Walker	Auditor	15 - -	—
Pontypool	Monmouth	Stephen Vernon	Treasurer	- - -	500
		George Fothergill	Secretary	60 - -	200
Poole	Dorset	Hugh Kingsmill Thurston	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Adey, jun.	Clerk	50 - -	250
		Samuel C. Scott	Auditor	20 - -	100
Poplar	Middlesex	Sir C. R. Price, Bart.	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Robert Dixon	Secretary	55 - -	400
		John Poulter	Secretary	55 - -	400
		E. Coleman	Secretary	55 - -	400
		W. J. R. Hughes	Auditor	20 - -	—
		John Moore	Auditor	20 - -	—
		Henry Allen	Messenger	12 - -	—

(*continued*)

(*a*) And 30 *l.* for auditors and examiners.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Portsmouth	Southampton	Grant, Gillman & Long	Treasurers	– – –	2,000
		Richard Wm. Bradley	Actuary	200 – – and for house rent 50 – –	1,000
		Thomas Slade	Secretary	100 – –	500
Poulton-le-Fylde	Lancaster	William Hodgson	Treasurer	– – –	500
		George Parkinson	Secretary	57 7 3	500
		William Whitehead	Auditor	10 – –	—
Prescot	Lancaster	E. Ward	Treasurer	– – –	500
		Jchn Culshaw	Actuary	35 – –	200
		Thomas Webster, William Swift	Auditors	12 – –	—
Preston	Lancaster	Edward Pedder	Treasurer	– – –	2,000
		William B. Roper	Clerk	65 – –	250
		John A. Ferguson	Clerk	65 – –	150
		Thomas Woodhouse	Clerk	(*a*) 9 15 –	100
		John Garner	Clerk	(*a*) 90 – –	100
		John Fisher Higgins	Actuary	180 – –	500
Ramsgate	Kent	George Burgess	Treasurer	(*b*) – –	1,000
		William Alexander Hunt	Secretary	100 – –	500
		John Smith	Porter	4 – –	—
Rawtenstall	Lancaster	John Brooks	Treasurer	– –	500
		John King	Actuary	(*c*) 75 – –	100
Reading	Berks	William Blandy	Treasurer	– – –	500
		George Hawkes	Secretary and Actuary.	(*d*) 200 – –	500
		Joseph Morris	Assistant Secretary	80 – –	100
		George Barnes	Auditor	25 – –	—
Redruth	Cornwall	William Williams	Treasurer	– – –	500
		W. M. Grylls	Actuary	55 – –	100
		John Blamey	Cashier	55 – –	100
		Thomas Davey	Clerk	50 – –	100
		Hugh Sims	Clerk	50 – –	100
		M. Medlin	Porter	20 – –	—
Reigate	Surrey	George Baker	Treasurer	– – –	200
		Robert Read	Secretary	60 – –	20
Retford, East	Nottingham	Henry Brilby William Milner	Treasurer	– – –	1,000
		John Mee	Secretary	10 – –	500
		Mary Anne Thornton	Actuary	75 – –	500
		H. Lambert and T. Ward	Auditors	25 – –	200
Richmond	Surrey	Sir Thomas Newbee Reeve	Treasurer	– – –	1,000
		James Mackay	Secretary	170 – –	500
		William A. Fricker	Auditor	12 12 –	100
Richmond	York, N. R.	Roper S. D. R. Roper	Treasurer	– – –	1,000
		H. C. Priestman	Secretary	40 – –	50
		John Bell	Actuary	70 – –	700
Ripon	York, W. R.	John Harrison	Treasurer	– – –	1,000
		Thomas Askwith	Secretary	90 – –	200
		John Wood	Assistant ditto	15 – –	100
Rochford	Essex	Rev. Thomas Scott Scratton	Treasurer	– – –	1,000
		Thomas Salmon	Clerk	(*e*) 49 15 –	100
Romford	Essex	North Surridge	Secretary, Solicitor, and Cashier.	20 – –	1,000
		Oswald Adams	Actuary	85 – –	200
		John Rootsey Ward	Assistant Actuary	55 – –	100
		Edward Innes	Assistant Clerk at Romford and at the Brentwood Branch.	53 5 –	100

(*a*) Part of year.
(*b*) Allowed to hold a balance of 500 *l.*, and 3 *l.* 15 *s.* guarantee.
(*c*) Rent – £5 – – } Allowance to Clerk.
Printing £7 2 6 }
(*d*) And house.
(*e*) Including rent of office.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Romsey	Southampton	William Andrews Footner	Treasurer	- - -	(a) 500
		Christopher L. Lordon	Actuary & Secretary	25 - -	300
Romsey (New Hall)	Hants	Stephen Witt	Treasurer	—	—
		Charles Dyett	Treasurer	—	—
		Charles L. Floyd	Secretary	—	—
Ross	Hereford	James Allaway	Treasurer	- - -	600
		James Smith	Actuary	76 3 3	600
		Charles Roberts	Cashier	15 4 6	200
		Henry Minett	Auditor	10 - -	200
		William E. Hill	Porter	10 - -	—
Rotherham	York, W. R.	William Dyson	Treasurer	- - -	200
		John Barret	Secretary	50 - -	200
Rotherhithe	Surrey	Rev. Edward Blick	Treasurer in Rotherhithe.	- - -	200
		Sir Charles Price, Bart.	Treasurer in London	- - -	500
		William Akam	Clerk	53 15 -	100
Rugby	Warwick	A. Butlin & Son	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		George Valentine Hefford	Actuary	70 - -	300
Rugeley	Stafford	John Holt Moxon	Secretary	70 - -	500
Runcorn	Chester	John Simpson	Treasurer	- - -	250
		William F. Salkeld	Actuary	50 - -	250
Rye	Sussex	John Bellingham	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Henry Stocks	Secretary	106 10 1	300
		Alfred Smith	Agent at Tenterden	20 - -	200
		James Vennall	Messenger	1 - -	—
St. Albans	Hertford	George R. Marten	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Henry Harris	Secretary	- - -	300
St. Marylebone	Middlesex	Sir Claude Edward Scott, Bart.	Treasurer	- - -	5,000
		Douglas Finney	Secretary and Actuary (b).	640 - -	2,000
		John Commin	Clerk	205 - -	250
		Robert William Sheath	Clerk	175 - -	200
		William Clee (c)	Clerk	76 6 8	50
		Edwin Slark	Clerk	97 - -	100
		George Clark	Clerk	39 10 -	—
		George Lloyd	Clerk	18 - -	—
		Robert Wm. Sheath, jun.	Clerk	33 10 -	—
		Henry Headland	Clerk	23 10 -	—
		William Haycock	Clerk	14 15 -	—
			Extra Clerks	87 13 -	—
St. Clement Danes	Middlesex	Richard Twining	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		Thomas Partington Scrivener	Actuary	150 - -	1,000
		Frederick Cocker	Clerk	100 - -	500
		John Standgroom	Messenger	60 - -	100
St. Helens	Lancaster	David Gamble	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Frederick W. Wignell	Actuary	- - -	500
		Joseph Johnson	Manager's Clerk	15 - -	—
St. James', Piccadilly	Middlesex	W. R. B. Lee	Secretary & Actuary	(d) 100 - -	500
		Frederick Green	Porter	5 - -	—

(continued)

(a) Allowed ½ per cent. on sums invested with Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt.
(b) The Secretary and Actuary has been called upon to occupy that part of the house not used for the business of the Bank.
(c) Mr. Clee died during the year.
(d) 100 *l.*, nominal, actually paid 50 *l.*

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
St. Martin's Place	Middlesex	Messrs. Drummonds	Treasurers	— — —	5,000
		Edward Boodle	Comptroller and Secretary.	880 — —	2,000
		Henry Lewin	Auditor	357 10 —	500
		Robert Hy. Mitford	Auditor	357 10 —	500
		Thomas N. Scallon	Chief Cashier and Accountant.	332 10 —	2,000
		Alfred W. Boodle	Cashier	252 10 —	750
		John Biggs	Cashier	212 10 —	750
		Benjamin E. Bult	Cashier	202 10 —	750
		William S. Yarrow	Clerk	172 10 —	250
		Joseph Matthews	Clerk	40 — —	250
		John L. Dening	Clerk	152 10 —	250
		Arthur Oliver	Clerk	142 10 —	250
		James Gilbert	Clerk	132 10 —	250
		William Ham	Clerk	122 10 —	250
		George R. Barker	Clerk	112 10 —	250
		H. A. Howman	Clerk	75 — —	250
		W. E. Carrington	Clerk	75 — —	250
		Thomas Hudson	Messenger	90 — —	50
		Joseph H. Shepherd	Messenger	60 — —	50
		John Martin	Police Constable	80 — —	—
				(*a*)3,850 — —	
		John Legge	Superannuated	50 — —	—
		Henry A. Howman	Supernumerary	25 — —	—
		William E. Carrington	ditto	26 10 —	—
		Mr. Scallon, Allowance for Servant.		80 — —	—
			Supernumerary Clerks' assistance in balancing.	156 1 6	—
Saddleworth	York, W. R.	James H. Kershaw	Treasurer	—	—
		Joseph Thornton	Actuary	35 — —	200
Saffron Walden	Essex	W. G. Gibson	Treasurer	—	—
		Jeptha Miller	Secretary	100 — —	100
		William John Miller	Assistant Secretary	—	—
Salisbury	Wilts	John Pinckney	Treasurer	— — —	1,500
		Richard Munkhouse Wilson	Secretary	160 — —	550
		Richard Munkhouse Wilson	Agent at Downton and Fordingbridge.	(*b*) 66 5 —	
		John Waters	Assistant Secretary	(*c*) 100 — —	450
Sandbach	Chester	John Oakes	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Wm. Latham	Actuary	95 — —	500
Saxmundham	Suffolk	Messrs. Gurney & Co.	Treasurers	— — —	500
		Henry Southwell	Secretary	—	—
		Robert Flick	Actuary	7 4 9	500
Scarborough	York, N. R.	John Woodall	Treasurer	— — —	500
		Robert Ward	Secretary	80 — —	300
Seaham Harbour	Durham	William Woods	Treasurer	— — —	200
		Wm. J. Meggeson	Actuary	— — —	100
Sedbergh	York, W. R.	John Guy	Treasurer	— — —	150
		William Rowlandson	Actuary	— — —	150
Settle	York, W. R.	John Tatham	Treasurer	— — —	500
		John Tatham	Actuary	125 — —	500
Sevenoaks	Kent	Peter Nouaille	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Thomas Mills	Actuary	60 — —	600
		F. W. Sanford	Clerk	10 — —	—
		William Astell	Agent's Clerk	3 3 —	—
		Thomas Morgan	Porter	8 — —	—

(*a*) In this amount is included 10 per cent. deducted for the Officers' Superannuation Fund.

(*b*) Includes all expenses at Downton and Fordingbridge.
(*c*) With use of Savings Bank house.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued*.

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
				£. s. d.	£.
ENGLAND—*continued*.					
Shaftesbury	Dorset	George Phillips	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Robert Swyer	Actuary	(a) 120 - -	1,000
Sheerness	Kent	Robert Edmeades	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Edward Felkin	Secretary & Actuary	30 - -	100
		William Young	Messenger	6 10 -	—
Sheffield	York, W. R.	Samuel Bailey	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Frank Wever	Actuary	350 - -	1,000
		William Cotterill	Assistant Cashier	133 - -	500
		Charles Nodder	Clerk	(b) 22 6 -	200
		John W. Taylor	Clerk	39 19 8	200
		William C. Burniston	Clerk	30 15 4	200
		John H. Winder	Clerk	25 15 8	200
		F. Horridge	- - - -	(b) 11 14 -	200
		D. Blinston	Messenger	66 3 -	100
		J. B. Roberts	Accountant	30 - -	—
			Extra assistance	8 - -	—
Shenstone	Stafford	John Mellor	Treasurer	- - -	200
		William Tonks	Actuary	20 - -	30
Sherborne	Dorset	Daniel Penny	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Robert Longman	Actuary	105 - -	200
Shiffnal	Salop	Thomas Eaton Lander	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Peter Osborne	Secretary	40 - -	200
Shipston-on-Stour	Worcester	Rev. G. D. Wheeler	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Wm. Clifford	Actuary	40 - -	100
Shrewsbury	Salop	Rocke, Eyton & Company	Treasurers	- - -	2,000
		Rev. Hugh Owen Wilson	Treasurer to Church Stretton Branch.	- - -	300
		F. Sandford	Superintendent	200 - -	1,000
		William Blount	Actuary	220 - -	200
		James Heighway	Actuary to Church Stretton Branch.	15 - -	20
Skipton	York, W. R.	Henry Alcock	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Stephen Bailey Hall	Secretary	Salary, 115 - - Rent & taxes, 20 - -	500
		Thomas Heelis	Auditors	10 - -	500
		Robert H. Sidgwick		10 - -	500
Sleaford	Lincoln	John Warwick	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Joseph Snow	Auditor	30 - -	100
		John Condon Brown	Actuary	80 - -	500
Southampton	Southampton	Robert Pearce	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Samuel Jellicoe	Actuary	(c) 135 - -	200
		Thomas Sloane Moody	Secretary	100 - -	150
		Martin Spearing	Porter	13 - -	—
Southport	Lancaster	Rev. Charles Hesketh	Treasurer	- - -	200
		John A. Robinson	Actuary	34 8 5	100
South Shields	Durham	R. Blaydon Dawson	Actuary	70 - -	200
		G. A. Tate	Secretary	50 - -	100
		Thomas Scott	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Isabella Railton	Housekeeper	10 - -	—
Southwark	Surrey	Thomas Bridge Simpson	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		Henry Charles Sims	Secretary	292 16 3	500
		Henry John Haddock	Cashier	154 13 9	1,000
		Henry Cornelius Hill	Clerk	113 8 9	200
		William Turner	Clerk	156 - -	200
		Frederic Winder	Messenger	59 16 -	100
		John Barnard	Clerk	92 5 -	200
Southwell	Nottingham	John Kirkland	Secretary	(d) 40 9 2	500

(*continued*)

(a) With use of the Savings Bank house. (b) Part of year. (c) House, and 2*l*. 10*s*. for coals. (d) Extra assistance, 10*l*.

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Southwold	Suffolk	Robert J. H. Harvey	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Jonathan R. Gooding	Secretary	—	—
		Joseph Isaac	Clerk or Actuary	2 - -	50
Spalding	Lincoln	William Garfit	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Clarke	Actuary	80 - -	500
		T. B. Scarborough	Auditor	10 - -	—
		G. Ingoldby	Ditto	10 - -	—
Stafford	Stafford	Messrs. Stevenson, Salt, and Webb.	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		Richard Tildesley	Secretary & Actuary	80 - -	150
Staines	Middlesex	Skidmore Ashby	Treasurer	(*a*) - -	500
		James Hales Mitchiner	Actuary	100 - -	200
Stalybridge	Lancaster	John Leech	Treasurer	- - -	500
		George Higginbottom	Actuary	150 - -	1,000
		John Lawton	Clerk	60 - -	300
		Broom & Co.	Auditors	12 12 -	—
Stamford	Lincoln	Edward Cayley	Treasurer	(*b*) - -	600
		Goodliff Jeffs	Secretary	(*c*) 150 - -	100
		William Cawton	Porter	7 10 -	—
Stanhope	Durham	Rev. W. N. Darnell	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Thomas Urwin	Actuary	28 9 -	100
Stavely	Derby	Chesterfield and North Derby Banking Company.	Treasurers	—	—
		Rev. B. Mandale	Actuary	—	—
		Rev. J. Bryer	Auditor	—	—
Stepney	Middlesex	Nathaniel J. Powell	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Francis Cook	Secretary	(*d*) 120 - -	500
		George Stancliff	Actuary	100 - -	500
		W. Jno. Clarke	Accountant	80 - -	200
Stockport	Chester	Alexander H. Shaw	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Walter Vaughan	Actuary	360 - -	1,000
Stockton-upon-Tees	Durham	William Skinner	Treasurer	- - -	600
		Matthew Bowser	Secretary	110 - -	100
Stoke Newington	Middlesex	Henry Waite	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Archer Simons	Actuary	50 - -	200
Stokesley	York, N. R.	John P. Sowerby	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Stephenson	Secretary & Actuary	40 - -	500
Stoke-upon-Trent	Stafford	W. C. Gemmell	Treasurer	—	—
		Joseph Stringer	Secretary	10 - -	250
Stourport	Worcester	John Amery	Treasurer	- - -	400
		Thomas G. Wood	Actuary	(*e*) 47 10 -	400
Stow-on-the-Wold	Gloucester	George Pain	Actuary	105 - -	50
		Richard Lefever	Clerk	30 - -	50
Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	John Amery	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Shapcoate Leaver	Actuary	85 - -	500
Sudbury	Suffolk	William Robert Bevan	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Henry Sparrow Pratt	Actuary	80 - -	500

(*a*) No salary, but average balance of 600*l.* allowed to remain in his hands.
(*b*) No emolument except what may arise from floating balance in hand.
(*c*) Including 1*l.* 1*s.* for occasional assistance, and residence at the Bank house, rent free, and also an allowance for coals and gas.
(*d*) And house.
(*e*) £.10. 8*s.* 6*d.*, other allowances.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Sutton Coldfield	Warwick	James Lloyd, Samson Samuel Lloyd, and Thomas Lloyd, Birmingham.	Treasurers	- - -	500
		William Steele Perkins	Secretary	60 - -	500
Swaffham	Norfolk	East of England Bank	Treasurers	- - -	300
		E. W. Balders	Secretary	40 - -	200
		Rev. B. Houchan	Superintendent	25 - -	100
Swindon	Wilts	John Mervin Prower	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Digby Octavus Cotes	Actuary	75 - -	250
Tamworth	Stafford	National Provincial Bank of England.	Treasurers	- - -	600
		John Hill	Secretary	70 - -	200
Taunton	Somerset	Henry Badcock	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Robert Arthur Kinglake	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Hutchings Chorley	Actuary	(*a*) 300 - -	500
		Thomas Fearncombe	Sub-Actuary	210 - -	300
Tavistock	Devon	John Hornbrook Gill	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Edwin Straker	Actuary	80 - -	400
Tenbury	Worcester	John Cranstoun	Treasurer	(*b*) - -	500
		Francis Wheatley Preston	Actuary	(*c*) 20 - -	100
Tetbury	Gloucester	Henry Wood	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Francis Brown	Actuary	100 - -	200
Tewkesbury	Gloucester	Nathaniel Hartland	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Henry Brydges	Secretary	70 - -	100
Thame	Oxford	Zacharias Daniel Hunt	Treasurer	- -	500
		William W. Scadding	Actuary & Secretary	35 -	200
Thirsk	York, N. R.	Alfred Backhouse	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Richard Barley	Actuary	70 - -	200
Thornbury	Gloucester	E. Harwood and J. Sams	Treasurers	- - -	500
		Richard Scarlett	Actuary	60 - -	250
		Susan Trayhurn	Housekeeper	13 - -	—
Tottenham	Middlesex	John Drewett	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Ebenezer G. Sadler	Secretary	50 - -	50
Trentham	Stafford	The Duke of Sutherland	Treasurer	- - -	100
		George Fleming	Vice-Treasurer	- - -	300
		William Henney	Auditor	20 - -	200
		William Day Kirkby	Actuary	30 - -	200
Tredegar	Monmouth	Richard Jenkins	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Frederick Sergent	Actuary	6 15 2	50
Trowbridge	Wilts	Rev. J. D. Hastings	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William B. Nightingale	Actuary	(*d*) 80 - -	30
Truro	Cornwall	Robert Tweedy	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Clyma	Actuary	150 - -	500
		Stephen Holloway	Assistant Actuary	70 - -	500
Tunbridge	Kent	Sydney Alleyne	Treasurer	- - -	500
		George Stidolph	Actuary	30 - -	200
Tunbridge Wells	Kent	William Nash	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Robert Nash	Actuary	147 17 4	200
Tunstall	Stafford	Henry Clive	Treasurer	- - -	200
		William Leigh	Secretary	15 - -	100

(*continued*)

(*a*) And residence, valued at 30 *l.* per annum.
(*b*) A commission of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.
(*c*) With a gratuity of 15 *l.*
(*d*) Rent, rates, and taxes.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
				£. s. d.	£.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
Tynemouth	Northumberland	Robert Milburn	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Samuel James Tibbs	Secretary & Actuary	130 - -	150
Uckfield	Sussex	Rev. John Streatfield	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Henry Jones	Actuary	50 - -	250
Ulverstone	Lancaster	Lancashire Banking Company	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		James Kellett Hodgson	Actuary	(a) 152 12 -	1,000
		John Gorell Bigg	Auditor	100 - -	—
Upper Charlotte-street.	Middlesex	George R. Marten	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		John M. Murton	Secretary and Actuary	330 - -	2,000
		Edwin Scholfield	Sub Actuary	150 - -	1,000
		Edward R. Spilsbury	Clerk	45 - -	100
		Edward R. Cawdrey	Clerk	14 12 -	100
Upton-upon-Severn	Worcester	No Return received from this Bank.			
Uttoxeter	Stafford	John Bott	Treasurer	—	—
		John Earp	Actuary	50 - -	500
		Thomas Spooner	Auditor	2 2 -	—
Uxbridge	Middlesex	Samuel Hull	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Richard Mercer	Secretary	140 - -	1,000
		Charles Webster	Auditor	40 - -	—
		S. H. Collins	Treasurer's Clerk	5 - -	—
Wadebridge	Cornwall	Edmund Hambly	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William M. Knapp	Actuary	30 - -	200
Wakefield	York, W. R.	Edward Tew and Edward A. Leatham.	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		Thomas Bolton	Secretary	60 - -	200
		John Hesling	Assistant Secretary	120 - -	150
		Henry Robinson	Auditor	15 - -	—
Wallasey	Chester	Alexander Cooke	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Robert Allen	Actuary	14 12 5	50
Wallingford	Berks	Edward Wells	Treasurer	- - -	100
		John Carthew	Actuary	40 - -	120
		Thomas Friday	Porter	3 - -	—
Walsall	Stafford	Philip Perks Pratt	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Joseph Hawthorn Curtis	Secretary	80 - -	500
		F. Lavender	Assistant Secretary	15 - -	—
		R. P. Tallis	Auditor	10 - -	—
Walsham, North	Norfolk	Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart.	Treasurer	- - -	400
		George Smith	Actuary	(b) 60 - -	100
Wandsworth	Surrey	Frederick Wix	Treasurer	- - -	200
		William Willson	Actuary	30 - -	400
Wantage	Berks	London and County Banking Company.	Treasurers	- - -	400
		Edward Ormond	Actuary	71 - -	400
Wareham	Dorset	Herbert Williams	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Clavell Filliter	Actuary	80 - -	400
Warminster	Wilts	William Temple	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		George Bush	Actuary	120 - -	400
Warrington	Lancaster	Thomas Parr	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		George Haddock	Actuary	(c) 150 - -	2,000
		Isaac Percival	Manager's Clerk	115 - -	500
		Jabez Boardman	Ledger Clerk	60 - -	100
		Charles Lomax	Counter Clerk	30 - -	100
Warwick	Warwick	Warwick and Leamington Banking Company.	Treasurers	- - -	2,000
		George C. Lake	Actuary	(d) 180 - -	200
		Thomas Mantlan	Assistant Clerk	70 - -	50
Watford	Herts	Jonathan King	Treasurer	- - -	250
		John Watson Walker	Actuary	(e) 100 - -	500

(a) Includes 12 *l.* 12 *s.* for rent of Savings Bank.
(b) And a gratuity of 10 *l.*
(c) With house, coals, and gas.
(d) With house to reside in, and 10 *l.* per annum for coals and candles for office use.
(e) And house, 25 *l.*

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Watton	Norfolk	R. J. H. Harvey	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		A. Chaston	Secretary	35 - -	100
Wellington	Salop	Shropshire Banking Company	Treasurer	—	—
		George Marcy	Secretary	95 - -	1,000
Wells	Somerset	Joseph Giles	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Henry William Ball	Secretary or Actuary	(*a*) 100 - -	500
Wenlock	Salop	George Pritchard	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Henry M. Bathurst	Actuary	150 - -	500
Wentworth	York, W. R.	Joshua Biram	Secretary	30 - -	500
West Bromwich	Stafford	Thomas Jesson	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Henry Wilkins	Secretary	50 - -	200
Westminster (Tufton Street).	Middlesex	William Freeman	Treasurer	- - -	5,000
		Henry Poole	Actuary	120 - -	300
		Thomas B. Grey	Cashier	75 - -	200
		Henry E. Poole	Clerk	20 - -	100
		Richard Life	Porter	14 - -	—
Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	Earl of Cavan	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Robert A. Kinglake	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Robert Ashley	Actuary	5 5 -	500
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.	Dorset	William Eliot	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Jacob	Secretary	130 - -	200
Whitby	York, N. R.	John Chapman	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		John Buchanan	Secretary	(*b*) 120 - -	500
Whitchurch	Salop	Henry Morris	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Samuel H. Parker	Actuary	80 - -	500
		George Wicherley	Assistant Actuary	35 - -	200
		Jane Price	Doorkeeper	2 - -	—
Whitechapel	Middlesex	Wm. Dent Asperne	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Wm. Sander Higley	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		George Starkins Wallis	Actuary	180 - -	500
		Richard Windle	Secretary	130 - -	500
		George Ilsley	Clerk	130 - -	500
		Walter White Wallis	Clerk	140 - -	200
		Jane Windle	Housekeeper	26 5 -	—
		Richard Tilley	Messenger	20 16 -	—
Whitehaven	Cumberland	William Miller	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Foulder Lowes	Secretary	100 - -	500
		James White	Assistant Secretary	50 - -	100
Wigan	Lancaster	John Woodcock	Treasurer	- - -	500
		T. Eckersley	Superintendent	120 - -	1,000
		William Strickland	Actuary	100 - -	300
Wimborne	Dorset	National and Provincial Bank	Treasurers	- - -	(*c*) 400
		William Low	Actuary	80 - -	200
Winchcomb	Gloucester	Nathaniel Hartland	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Francis Henry Harvey	Secretary	15 - -	—
Winchester	Southampton	William Whitear Bulpett	Treasurer	- - -	500
		W. H. Godden	Actuary	120 - -	500
		James Collis	Assistant Actuary	(*a*) 30 - -	200
		R. C. Gale	Auditor	20 - -	—
Windsor	Berks	Alexander Leslie Melville, Viscount Kirkaldy	Treasurer	- - -	2,000
		Thomas Arthur Moore and Rev. C. K. Paul	Hon. Secretaries	—	—
		William Wright	Actuary	120 - -	200
Winsford	Chester	Christopher Kay	Treasurer	- - -	250
		Thomas Rigby	Secretary	10 - -	100
Wirksworth	Derby	Alfred Arkwright	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Samuel Frost	Actuary	140 - -	500

(*continued*)

(*a*) And residence in the bank house.
(*b*) And use of part of bank premises.
(*c*) Consols, in the names of the trustees.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales, Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Wisbech	Cambridge	William Peckover	Treasurer	— — —	600
		Joseph Adams	Secretary	(a)100 — —	300
		Anne Todd	Room-keeper	4 12 6	—
		Elizabeth Stimpson	Room-keeper	2 12 —	—
Witham	Essex	John Bawtree, jun.	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Rev. John Bramston	Secretary	—	—
		Benjamin Hart	Actuary	(b)173 2 —	400
Wokingham	Berks	John Heelas	Treasurer	— — —	100
		John Lamplow Roberts	Secretary	60 — —	70
Wolverhampton	Stafford	William F. Fryor	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Thomas S. Simpkiss	Actuary	100 — —	300
		Nicholas Pallet	Clerk	30 — —	100
Woodbridge	Suffolk	George Moor	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Benjamin David Gall	Cashier	80 — —	300
		Frederick Goodwin Doughty	Secretary	—	—
		John Loder, jun.	Cashier	80 — —	300
Woodstock	Oxford	Jonathan Gillett	Treasurer	— — —	2,000
		George Pain	Actuary	25 — —	200
Woolwich	Kent	Rev. Henry Brown, Thomas Morgan	Joint Treasurers	— — —	500
		Edward Sargent	Actuary	145 — —	300
		Henry Rudd	Assistant Actuary	125 — —	200
Worcester	Worcester	John Whitmore Isaac	Treasurer	— — —	2,000
		Thomas Weston	Actuary	— — —	1,000
		Benjamin Bolton Wilkins	Clerk	481 10 —	200
		Thomas Henry Weston	Clerk	— — —	200
		A. & F. Watkins	Auditors	35 — —	—
Workington	Cumberland	William Bonnallie Gordon	Treasurer	— — —	500
		Henry Bowes	Secretary	50 — —	100
Worksop	Nottingham	H. B. W. Milner	Treasurer	— — —	500
		William White	Actuary	102 19 7	200
		Abraham Watson	Auditor	25 — —	100
Worthing	Sussex	Edwin and George Henty	Treasurers	— — —	500
		William Harris	Clerk	72 — —	200
Wotton-under-Edge	Gloucester	William Moore Adey	Treasurer	— — —	500
		William Guise Foxwell	Actuary	50 — —	200
		Osborne Dauncey	Auditor	5 — —	—
Wrington	Somerset	John James	Treasurer	— — —	500
		John Bennett	Actuary	55 — —	500
Wycombe, High	Bucks	Robert Wheeler	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		William Butler	Actuary	80 — —	100
Yarmouth, Great	Norfolk	John Brightwen	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Robert David Barber	Secretary	340 18 —	400
Yeovil	Somerset	John R. Mayo	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		H. M. Custard	Actuary	181 — —	200
York	York, E. R.	John Swann	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		William Routledge	Secretary	250 — —	500
		William Camidge	Actuary	130 — —	300
		William C. Cooper	Clerk	30 — —	100
		John Daniel	Porter	(c)25 — —	—
Yoxall and Barton	Stafford	William Worthington	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Thomas Spooner	Secretary	50 — —	500
		William Coxon	Auditor	5 5 —	—

(a) And residence.
(b) Including 50 *l.* for assistant actuary; 12 *l.* 12 *s.* for annuity clerk; 4 *l.* 6 *s.* for extra work, and 5 *l.* 5 *s.* for treasurer's clerk.
(c) Residence, coals, and gas.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
				£. s. d.	£.
WALES:					
Aberystwith	Cardigan	Joseph Downie	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Thomas W. Wells	Secretary	60 - -	100
		Job Morgan	Assistant Secretary	20 - -	100
Asaph, St.	Flint	William Hicks Owen	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Miles Ralph Partington	Actuary	(*d*) 50 - -	200
Bala	Merioneth	Thomas Jones	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Griffith Jones	Actuary	50 - -	200
Beaumaris	Anglesea	Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, bart.	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John W. Jones	Secretary	25 - -	300
		Evan Evans	Actuary at Amlwch	41 14 -	300
		Thomas Ashurst	Actuary at Beaumaris.	31 11 -	300
		W. B. Jones	Actuary at Holyhead	33 2 -	300
		Robert Hughes	Actuary at Llangefni	27 5 8	300
		John Hughes	Auditor	50 - -	300
		H. G. Hughes	Local Treasurer	- - -	100
		W. Edwards	Local Treasurer	- - -	100
		Robert W. Jones	Local Treasurer	- - -	100
Brecon	Brecon	John Evans	Treasurer	—	—
		John Evans	Actuary	40 - -	200
		John Williams	Accountant	25 - -	—
		Thomas Price	District Actuaries	10 - -	200
		Rev. William L. Bevan	District Actuaries	10 - -	—
Bridgend	Glamorgan	William Llewellyn	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		William Lewellin	Actuary	(*a*) 50 - -	200
Caerphilly	Glamorgan	Clement Lucas	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Evan Evans	Actuary	28 18 -	200
Cardiff	Glamorgan	National Provincial Bank of England	Treasurers	- - -	500
		James Emerson Williams	Actuary	(*b*) 150 - -	500
		John F. Williams	Clerk	40 - -	—
		Richard Evans	Auditor	5 - -	—
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	Messrs. Williams & Co., Bankers.	Treasurers	5 *l.* Commission.	—
		John Thomas	Actuary	19 - 4	200
		Walter Hughes	Auditors	2 2 -	—
		Griffiths R. Rees	Auditors	2 2 -	—
Denbigh	Denbigh	Thomas Hughes	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		J. M. Williams	Actuary	20 - -	300
Dolgelly	Merioneth	Williams & Son	Treasurers	- - -	500
		Ellis Jones	Secretary	100 - -	100
Flint	Flint	Richard Muspratt	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Thomas Gleave	Secretary	- - -	100
Haverfordwest	Pembroke	William Walters	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Richard James	Actuary	100 - -	100
Holywell	Flint	Lord Viscount Fielding	Treasurer	- - -	500
		James Williams	Actuary	100 - -	600
Knighton	Radnor	William Wilson Archibald	Treasurer	- - -	400
		William Collins	Actuary	5 - -	100
Llandilo	Carmarthen	John Jones	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Thomas Parry	Actuary	(*c*) 50 - -	100
		John Prytherch	Cashier	10 - -	100

(*continued*)

(*a*) And a gratuity, not exceeding 20 *l.*
(*b*) Residence in bank house.
(*c*) And residence.
(*d*) And a gratuity of 15 *l.*

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales, Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
WALES—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Llanelly	Carmarthen	W H. Nevill	Treasurer	— — —	500
		Hopkin Bevan	Actuary	10 — —	150
Llangollen	Denbigh	Ebenezer Cooper	Treasurer	— — —	200
		William Hughes	Actuary	12 2 9	500
Machynlleth	Montgomery	John Jones	Treasurer	— — —	200
		David Howell	Secretary	28 15 6	1,000
Maelor Hundred	Flint	James Stalker	Treasurer	(a) — —	500
		Edwin Wyatt	Actuary	40 — —	700
Merthyr Tydfil	Glamorgan	Thomas Parry	Treasurer	— — —	200
		George Ward Humphreys	Actuary	16 15 4	200
Mold	Flint	William Jones	Treasurer	— — —	200
		Thomas T. Kelly	Secretary	70 — —	100
Narberth	Pembroke	William Walters	Treasurer	— — —	500
		Thomas Lewis	Actuary	— — —	500
Newcastle Emlyn	Carmarthen	Thos. D. Lloyd	Treasurer	— — —	200
		David Davies	Actuary	41 15 4	50
Newtown	Montgomery	Hugh Roberts	Treasurer	— — —	200
		Edward Owen	Secretary	10 — —	100
		Samuel Morgan and Richard Maddins	Auditors	—	—
Pembroke	Pembroke	William Hulm	Treasurer	— — —	300
		Morgan Davies	Cashier	30 16 3	100
		John Owen	Actuary	66 13 4	100
Portmadoc	Carnarvon	John Robinson	Treasurer	—	—
		Evan Evans	Actuary	15 — —	—
		Jacob C. Pring	Clerk	3 3 —	—
Pwllheli	Carnarvon	Hugh Hunter Hughes	Treasurer	— — —	200
		Thomas Ellis	Secretary	50 — —	100
		R. Griffith and Owen Owen	Auditors	—	—
Ruthin	Denbigh	James Jones	Treasurer	— — —	500
		John Madocks	Actuary	84 — —	500
		John Jones	Assistant Actuary	10 — —	500
Swansea	Glamorgan	Thomas Edward Thomas	Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Iltit Thomas	Co-Treasurer	— — —	1,000
		Joseph Williams Jones	Actuary	180 — —	300
		Francis David Michael	Clerk	(b) 54 12 —	50
		E. J. Morris	Auditor	10 10 —	—
		James Williams	Doorkeeper	10 — —	—
Tenby	Pembroke	Nicholas J. Dunn	Treasurer	— — —	300
		Russell Matthias	Actuary	15 — —	100
Welchpool	Montgomery	Thomas Bowen	Treasurer	— — —	500
		Wm. Y. Clarke	Secretary	125 — —	500
		John Parkinson	Auditor	15 — —	—
		William Roberts	Porter	5 — —	—
Wrexham	Denbigh	John James	Treasurer	5 11 —	500
		John Bury	Actuary	105 — —	1,000
		William Jones	Auditor	17 10 —	—

(a) Banker's commission.

(b) And gratuity of 2*l.* 10*s.*

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
				£. s. d.	£.
SCOTLAND:					
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	David Wyllie	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Alexander Ross	Actuary and Cashier	200 - -	1,000
		Thomas Riddell	Bookkeeper	140 - -	400
		William Niddrie	Porter	27 2 -	—
		Alexander Brand	Auditor	25 - -	—
Andrew's, St.	Fife	Alexander Kyd Lindesay	Treasurer	- - -	250
		David Smith	Actuary	20 - -	250
Banff	Banff	Robert Duncan	Interim Treasurer	—	—
		James Smith	Actuary	40 10 -	300
Brechin	Forfar	David Craig	Treasurer	- - -	150
		David Prain	Actuary & Secretary	30 - -	150
Carluke	Lanark	James Martin	Treasurer	- - -	400
		William Forrest	Actuary	25 - -	100
		John Forrest	Clerk	—	—
Castle Douglas	Kirkcudbright	Samuel Cowan	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Andrew Nairne	Actuary	30 6 9	100
		Adam Bell	Receiver of Deposits at Kirkcudbright.	2 10 -	—
		John Boyes	Ditto at Auchincairn	1 - -	—
		Andrew Clingan	Ditto at Kirkpatrick	- 15 -	—
Coldstream	Berwick	William Douglas	Treasurer	- - -	100
		James Porteous	Actuary	(*a*) 11 9 9	50
		John Marr	Porter	1 1 -	—
Cupar	Fife	William Pagan	Treasurer	- - -	500
		George Gordon Milne	Actuary	126 - -	500
		W. E. Seath	Accountant	12 - -	—
Dalkeith	Edinburgh	A. Smeall (retired)	Actuary	35 - -	—
		J. B. Dyer	Actuary	20 - -	200
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	John Robson	Treasurer	- - -	250
		James Gebbie	Actuary	18 1 10	250
Dundee	Forfar	William Thoms	Treasurer	- - -	200
		John Sturrock, jun.	Actuary and Cashier	(*b*) 390 - -	1,000
Dunfermline	Fife	James Morris	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John Beveridge	Actuary and Cashier	60 - -	500
		David Birrell	Clerk	40 - -	200
		John Arnott	Officer	2 2 -	—
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	John Maitland	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		Christopher Meikle	Actuary	325 - -	3,000
		Hamilton Hay	Cashier	275 - -	1,500
		William Black	Assistant Cashier	130 - -	750
		Robert W. Armour	Clerk	120 - -	200
		T. D. Anderson	Clerk	10 - -	200
		Alexander Kirk	Clerk	40 - -	200
		James Milne	Clerk	35 - -	200
		Archibald M'Nab	Clerk	65 - -	200
		John M'Intosh	Clerk	55 - -	200
		Benjamin Brookman	Porter	30 - -	—
		Archibald Gibson	Auditor	105 - -	200
Elgin	Elgin	Robert and William Brander	Treasurers	- - -	1,000
		Peter Merson	- -	29 7 9	500
		Donald Morrison	Actuaries	29 7 9	500
		James Macdonald	- -	29 7 10	500
		James Petrie	Auditors	10 10 -	—
		D. Forsyth			
		5 Actuaries of the Branch Banks		22 5 6	—
		Wm. Ingram	Porter	3 - -	—
Ellon	Aberdeen	John Davidson	Actuary & Secretary	15 - -	250
Falkirk	Stirling	Alexander Nimmo	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Thomas Gentles	Actuary	50 - -	300

(*continued*)

(*a*) The surplus, after paying expenses.
(*b*) Salary to Actuary for himself, and Clerks paid by him.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
SCOTLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Fordoun	Kincardine	John Garland	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Robert Crabb	Actuary	20 16 4	100
		A. C. Cameron	Receiver	3 11 -	—
Forfar	Forfar	George Lyon	Treasurer	- - -	200
		William Lowson	Actuary and Cashier	10 10 -	200
		David Clarke	Auditor	3 3 -	—
Forres	Moray	Thomas Davidson	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Sclanders	Actuary	37 15 -	250
		James Michie	Auditor	2 - -	—
		Andrew Leitch	Auditor	2 - -	—
Fort William	Inverness	D. S. M'Laren	Treasurer	- - -	50
		James Macgregor	Actuary	- - -	50
Galashiels	Roxburgh	George Bathgate	Treasurer	- - -	200
		John Brown	Actuary	13 1 10	200
Gamrie	Banff	Rev. James Cruden	Treasurer	- - -	200
		David Chalmers	Actuary	8 8 2	50
Glasgow	Lanark	William Meikle	Actuary and Cashier	525 - -	2,000
		George S. Miller	Accountant	314 - -	750
		George H. Mackay	Teller	185 10 -	800
		William M'Kim	Teller	165 15 -	600
		John Willock	Clerk	110 - -	300
		John Macalister	Clerk	110 - -	300
		John M'Creath	Clerk	90 - -	300
		David Allison	Clerk	70 - -	200
		James Miller	Clerk	50 - -	200
		Geo. E. Ormiston	Junior Clerk	14 - -	200
		Mrs. J. Sheddon	Office-keeper	24 - -	—
		John Campbell	Clerk	32 10 -	200
		Alexander Craven	Clerk	40 - -	200
		Alexander Murray	Clerk	80 - -	200
		Robert H. Henry	Clerk	35 - -	200
		Robert S. Gowdie	Clerk (*a*)	34 - -	200
Glencoe	Argyll	Robert M'Gillivray	Treasurer	- - -	150
		John Cameron	Actuary	- - -	50
Hawick	Roxburgh	Andrew Irvine	Actuary	40 - -	300
		Wm. & Gilbert Davidson	Treasurers	- - -	300
Insch	Aberdeen	Rev. Adam Mitchell	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Alexr. Roger, jun.	Actuary	10 12 9	100
Inverness	Inverness	Charles Waterston	Treasurer	- - -	250
		Alexander Marshall	Actuary	40 - -	250
		Alexander Macintosh	Cashier	30 - -	200
	Branch Banks:				
	Glenlivet	Wm. M. Skinner	Actuary	4 - -	150
	Kingussie	Donald Macrae	Actuary	2 2 -	150
	Ballindalloch	James Burgess	Actuary	3 - -	150
	Granttown	Alexander M'Dougal	Actuary	4 - -	150
Inverury	Aberdeen	George Galloway	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Alexander Suter Maclean	Secretary & Actuary	26 - -	200
Jedburgh	Roxburgh	James Cumming	Treasurer	- - -	300
		William Scott	Actuary	80 - -	300
Kelso	Roxburgh	James Douglas	Treasurer	- - -	300
		James B. Kerr	Actuary	45 - -	300
Kildrummy	Aberdeen	John Christie	Treasurer	- - -	50
		John Fyfe	Actuary	4 - -	50
		William Christie	Actuary	4 - -	50
Kintore	Aberdeen	William Davidson	Treasurer	- - -	200
		William Masson	Actuary	10 - -	200
		Agnes Mackie	Porter	1 - -	—

(*a*) Temporary assistants, 37 *l.* 12 *s.*

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
SCOTLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Kirkaldy	Fife	A. M. Melville	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Samuel Davidson	Actuary	- - -	500
		James Rae	Secretary	70 - -	100
Kirkintilloch	Dumbarton	Robert Murdoch	Actuary and Cashier	11 15 -	100
		John Crawford	Secretary	—	—
Leith	Edinburgh	James Wallace	Treasurer	- - -	500
		George William Reoch	Actuary and Cashier	1 10 -	1,000
Lennox Town	Stirling	John Thomas Fleming	Cashier or Treasurer and Actuary.	7 9 6	100
Montrose	Forfar	John Boyd	Treasurer	- - -	200
		James Mudie	Actuary, assisted by 2 Clerks.	100 - -	300
Nairn	Nairn	John Malcolm	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Alexr. Stuart Black	Actuary and Cashier	35 14 1	200
New Deer	Aberdeen	Hugh Walker	Treasurer	- - -	50
		Alexander Greig	Actuary and Cashier	15 5 -	100
		William Smith	Assistant Clerk	3 3 -	—
Oban	Argyll	James Forsyth	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Duncan Whyte	Actuary	20 - -	50
Paisley	Renfrew	John Affleck	Treasurer	- - -	500
		John M'Gown	Actuary	120 - -	500
		Robert A. Gardener	Clerk	—	—
Perth	Perth	David Craigie	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Melville Jameson	Actuary & Cashier	40 - -	1,000
		W. A. Barclay	Accountant & Clerk	21 - -	100
		John MacLeish	Auditor	5 - -	—
		William K. Young	Check Clerk	5 - -	—
Portree	Isle of Skye	Harry Macdonald, Agent to the National Bank.	Treasurer	- - -	Personal bond against loss.
		Kenneth Mackenzie	Secretary	10 9 6	—
Rothesay	Bute	John Wilson	Treasurer	- - -	300
		John M'Ewen	Actuary	84 3 9	200
Selkirk	Selkirk	James Murray	Cashier	30 - -	200
		Robert Paton	Secretary or Actuary	(*a*) - -	—
Stirling	Stirling	James Morrison	Treasurer	- - -	500
		James M. Morrison	Actuary	119 16 6	500
Stonehaven	Kincardine	James Tindal	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Alexander Silver	Actuary	60 - -	500
		William Freeman	Clerk	5 - -	—
		Andrew Legg	Collector at Bervie	3 10 6	—
Tain	Ross	Kenneth Murray	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Hugh Murray	Actuary	25 - -	500
		Harry M. Taylor	Secretary	—	—
Thornhill	Dumfries	David Crichton	Treasurer	- - -	250
		William Austin	Actuary and Cashier	30 - -	500
		William Smith	Secretary	7 - -	—
		Alexander Hewisson	Auditor	5 - -	—
Thurso	Caithness	John Henderson	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Alexander Coghill	Actuary	13 6 4	200
Wick	Caithness	Alexander Wares	Treasurer	- - -	500
		William Waters	Actuary	98 8 4	300

(*a*) Paid by a business account.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
				£. s. d.	£.
IRELAND:					
Abbeyleix	Queen's County	Viscount De Vesci	Treasurer	- - -	400
		E. L. Swan	Cashier	50 3 3	1,000
		Stanley Dobbs	Actuary	30 2 6	100
		Oliver Mills	Auditor	5 - -	—
Ardee	Louth	William Hatch	Treasurer	- - -	500
		Thomas Callan, jun.	Actuary	50 - -	1,000
Arklow	Wicklow	George M'Donald	Treasurer & Cashier	5 - -	100
		William Heath	Auditor	10 - -	—
		Henry Lewis	Actuary	24 - -	100
		Eliza Bates	Attendant	4 - -	—
Armagh	Armagh	William Paton	Treasurer	- - -	1,000
		B. P. Davidson	Auditor	40 - -	200
		Thomas Smith	Actuary	(a) 125 - -	1,000
		Edward Parkinson	Clerk	15 - -	200
		William Shegog	Porter	12 10 -	—
Ballinasloe	Galway	Bank of Ireland	Treasurer	—	—
		Wm. Hy. Burke	Auditor	4 4 -	—
		Joseph Sharpe	Secretary	10 - -	300
Ballymena	Antrim	Provincial Bank of Ireland	Treasurer	—	—
		Frederick A. Mathews	Actuary	10 - -	500
Baltinglass	Wicklow	Peter Douglas	Actuary & Treasurer	(b) 15 - -	100
		Joseph Owen Wright	Auditor	3 - -	—
Bandon	Cork	Provincial Bank of Ireland	Treasurer	—	—
		Thomas Fuller	Secretary	43 7 -	1,000
		George K. Sherlock	Cashier	21 18 6	500
		John Keys	Auditor	4 - -	100
Belfast	Antrim	James Bristow	Treasurer	- - -	(c)
		John Borthwick	Secretary	—	—
		Thomas M. Tripp	Resident Manager	(d) 210 - -	1,500
		James Neill	Clerk	100 - -	750
		William Hartley	Auditor	105 - -	500
		Alexander Deans	Porter	27 6 -	100
Boyle	Roscommon	Caleb Robertson	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Henry Lawrence	Cashier	50 - -	100
		Stephen Lawrence	Actuary	100 - -	200
		J. Kidd	Auditor	20 - -	—
Bray	Wicklow	Alfred Sotheran	Treasurer	- - -	300
		Rev. Thomas Tomlinson	Auditor	5 5 -	—
		Andrew Kehoe, jun.	Actuary	(e) 17 16 1	100
Carndonagh	Donegal	Rev. N. C. Martin	Auditor	—	—
		John Doherty	Treasurer	- - -	200
		Michael Kearny	Actuary	- - -	100
Cashel	Tipperary	Very Rev. Ogle Wm. Moore	Treasurer	- - -	300
		John Davis White	Actuary	20 - -	300
Castlebar	Mayo	John C. Larminie	Acting Treasurer	- - -	500
		S. C. Larminie	Actuary	23 - -	—
Castleknock	Westmeath	Henry J. M'Farlane	Treasurer	- - -	100
		Samuel Bentley	Clerk	(f) 10 - -	20

(a) And house and fuel.
(b) And the charge for books.
(c) Guarantee from Northern Banking Company.
(d) And house.
(e) Fluctuating, not to exceed 30 *l.* per year.
(f) And house and garden.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
IRELAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Castlepollard	Westmeath	William Pollard Urquhart	Treasurer	—	500
		Thomas M. Riggs	Deputy Treasurer	—	500
		Charles Dobbin	Secretary	54 12 —	100
		Messrs. Steward and Kincaid	Bank Agents	25 — —	—
		Thomas M. Riggs	Auditor	15 — —	—
		Jane Nixon	Porter	2 — —	—
Cavan	Cavan	William Johnston	Treasurer	—	100
		William Moore Brice	Actuary	15 — —	100
		Rev. J. Moore	Auditor	12 10 —	—
		John Elliott	Clerk	25 — —	100
Celbridge	Kildare	Richard Maunsell	Treasurer & Actuary	—	100
		Giles Shaw	Auditor	—	—
		John Maunsell	Cashier & Bookkeeper	5 10 8	50
		Margaret Hawthorn	Housekeeper	— 18 8	—
Clogher	Tyrone	Hon. & Very Rev. Dean Maude	Treasurer	—	200
		James Richey	Secretary	16 — —	90
		Rev. W. B. Ashe	Auditor	6 — —	—
Clonmel	Tipperary	Provincial Bank of Ireland	Treasurers	—	—
		R. Legge	Actuary	80 — —	500
		Charles Ffennell	Assistant Actuary	50 — —	200
		William Lanphier	Auditor	12 12 —	—
		Johanna Farrell	Porter	10 — —	—
Coleraine	Londonderry	J. H. Macaulay, Manager of the Northern Bank, Coleraine.	Treasurer	—	(*a*)
		John Canning	Secretary	70 — —	200
		W. J. Macauley	Clerk	30 — —	100
		J. B. Greaves	Auditor	20 — —	—
		(*Vacant*)	Assistant Auditor	5 — —	—
		Margaret Mathews	Housekeeper	2 — —	—
Cookstown	Tyrone	Silas E. Weir	Treasurer	—	300
		William Ballintine	Actuary	20 — —	100
		Joseph M'Cormick	Auditor	6 — —	—
Cork	Cork	John Besnard	Secretary	(*b*) 205 1 3	2,000
		Joseph Hatton	Clerk	41 13 —	500
		William E. Gibson	Book-keeper	153 16 5	500
		Jonathan Good	Clerk	102 10 6	500
		George Ridings	Cashier	102 10 6	1,000
		John T. White	Cashier	102 10 6	1,000
		J. F. Harvey	Auditor	102 10 6	500
		Lewis Jones	Clerk	78 14 1	500
Drogheda	Louth	Michael Daly	Actuary	100 — —	200
		William H. Beddy	Cashier	20 — —	100
		William Fairtlough	Late Cashier	15 — —	300
		William C. Joyce	Auditor	20 — —	—
		Peter Allen	Clerk	30 — —	200
Dublin, Meath-street and Abbey-street.	Dublin	Robert W. Jones	Actuary	275 — —	1,500
		Robert Montgomery	Paying Cashier	225 — —	1,000
		Abraham A. Jones	Receiving Cashier	160 — —	1,000
		Samuel Hinton	Assistant ditto	130 — —	1,000
		George H. Montgomery	Manager's assistant	50 — —	250
		James I. Macalister	Manager's assistant	50 — —	250
		John Kidd	Auditor	42 — —	—
Dundalk	Louth	Edward L. Lloyd	Secretary	40 — —	(*c*) 100
		James Joyce	Auditor	5 5 —	—
Dungannon	Tyrone	Provincial Bank of Ireland	Treasurers	—	—
		J. Irwin	Actuary	35 — —	500
		W. M. Carpendale	Auditor	10 — —	—
		Rev. William Quain	Secretary	—	—
Ennis	Clare	Charles Mahon	Treasurer	—	500
		James Mahon	Secretary	80 — —	100
		Rev. Charles Ward	Auditor	10 — —	—
Enniskillen	Fermanagh	Samuel Frith	Treasurer & Secretary	60 — —	400
		James Hall	Actuary	113 2 6	200
		Robert M'Cullagh	Auditor	30 — —	—

(*continued*)

(*a*) Letter of guarantee from the Directors of the Northern Banking Company, Belfast.

(*b*) Residence on the premises.

(*c*) Three trustees give security of 100*l.* each.

2.—Abstract of Returns from each Savings Bank in *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, showing the Names of

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
IRELAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Fermoy	Cork	Provincial Bank of Ireland	Treasurer	—	—
		Edward Murray Dacre	Actuary	70 — —	500
		John Land	Auditor	6 — —	—
Gorey	Wexford	James Floyd	Treasurer & Actuary	10 — —	200
Gracehill	Antrim	Rev. Alexander C. Hassé	Treasurer	— — —	500
		John Raphael, jun.	Actuary	13 — —	500
		Frederick Albert Mathews	Auditor	3 — —	—
Hillsborough	Down	Rev. H. B. St. George	Actuary	70 — —	500
		William Edward Teague	Auditor	20 — —	—
		W. B. Mant, Archdeacon of Down.	Secretary	—	—
		Fitzherbert Filgate, J. P.	Treasurer	— — —	500
Kells	Meath	W. B. Wade	Treasurer	— — —	300
		Emma Colston	Cashier	50 — —	1,000
		Thomas Ryan	Secretary or Actuary	30 — —	200
		John Christie	Auditor	4 — —	—
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Edmond Smithwick	Treasurer	— — —	500
		John Morris	Secretary	35 — —	300
		Kyran Dea	Assistant Secretary and Cashier.	20 — —	200
		Patrick Dea	Clerk	15 — —	100
		John Kehoe	Auditor	10 — —	100
		Kit Hoyne	Porter	2 10 —	—
Limerick	Limerick	Joseph T. Seymour	Secretary	100 — —	1,000
		John Seymour	Book-keeper	100 — —	400
		William R. Unthank	Auditor	60 — —	400
		Richard F. Seymour	First Clerk	60 — —	400
		John Hill	Second Clerk	40 — —	100
		M. Henson	Porter	35 — —	—
Lisburn	Antrim	Alfred Millar	Auditor	10 — —	100
		James Coates	Actuary	20 — —	100
		Henry J. Manley (*a*)	Treasurer	—	—
		Peter Butler	Porter	— 12 —	—
Londonderry	Londonderry	James Gilmour	Treasurer	— — —	500
		Archibald M'Corkell	Secretary & Actuary	50 — —	300
		John C. Kyle	Auditor	20 — —	—
		William Gray	Clerk	30 — —	200
Monaghan	Monaghan	Francis Adams	Treasurer	— — —	500
		Rev. John Bleckley	Comptroller	25 — —	200
		Harry Rogers	Actuary	60 — —	500
		Nathaniel Greer	Auditor	20 — —	200
Navan	Meath	Thomas Rothwell	Treasurer	— — —	100
		William Legge	Actuary	20 — —	100
		H. Hamilton	Auditor	1 — —	—
Newry	Down	James Glenny	Actuary	70 — —	500
		Arch. Little	Auditor	25 — —	—
		William Murphy	Porter	(*b*) 5 — —	—
Newtown-Limavady	Derry	Rev. George W. Stuart	Treasurer	— — —	500
		Victor G. Lynch	Actuary	30 — —	200
Omagh	Tyrone	Provincial Bank of Ireland	Treasurers	—	—
		William F. Black	Secretary	—	—
		Major Burleigh Stuart, William J. M'Knight	Auditors	—	—
		Robert Ferguson	Actuary	20 — —	200
Parsonstown	King's County	Rev. J. Rogers	Treasurer	— — —	300
		Robt Neville	Actuary	100 — —	50
		Richard J. Woods	Auditor	—	—
Portarlington	Queen's County	Thos. Des Voeux	Treasurer	— — —	100
		John Brunskill	Actuary	35 — —	50
		William La Comber	Clerk	5 — —	—
		William Blanc	Messenger	8 — —	—

(*a*) Manager Northern Bank Branch.

(*b*) With residence in bank.

the Officers, their respective Salaries and other Allowances (if any); and the Amount of Security each gives—*continued.*

SAVINGS BANKS.	COUNTY.	NAMES OF OFFICERS.	DESIGNATION of OFFICERS.	SALARIES and Other Allowances.	Amount of Security.
IRELAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£.
Roscrea	Tipperary	William Allen	Treasurer	—	—
		William Egar	Actuary	55 – –	300
		William H. Rudd	Auditor	10 – –	—
Sligo	Sligo	Vernon Davys	Actuary	60 – –	400
		Roger D. Robinson	Auditor	20 – –	200
Strabane	Tyrone	David Smyth	Treasurer	—	—
		S. Martin	Actuary	50 – –	300
		William Ramsey	Secretary	—	—
		James Crosbie	Auditor	8 – –	—
Thurles	Tipperary	The National Bank	Treasurer	—	—
		Matthew Quinlan	Actuary	60 – –	100
Tullamore	King's County	Henry Manley	Treasurer	—	—
		John A. Bradley	Actuary	30 – –	100
		Patrick Burke	Porter	4 – –	—
Warrenpoint	Down	James M'Farland	Treasurer	– – –	500
		John Graham	Actuary	30 – –	100
		Samuel M'Clain	Auditor	3 3 –	—
Waterford	Waterford	Provincial Bank of Ireland	Treasurer	—	—
		William S. Hill	Auditor & General Superintendent.	40 – –	300
		Matthew W. Biggs	Actuary	80 – –	500
		Denis B. Eagan	Assistant	54 – –	100
		Trevor T. Lannigan	Assistant	34 10 –	100
		Edmd. Power	Assistant	26 10 –	100
		John Kendrick	Resident Porter	20 17 2	50
Wexford	Wexford	Nathaniel Sparrow	Secretary	50 – –	300
		William White	Actuary	50 – –	300
		Benjamin Allen	Auditor	20 – –	—
Youghal	Cork	Bank of Ireland	Treasurers	—	—
		John Green	Secretary	50 – –	500
		Henry Browne	Assistant	15 – –	200
		A. Miller	Auditor	15 – –	200
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS:					
Guernsey	– – –	Joseph Collings, jun.	Treasurer	– – –	400
		Amice Le Cocq	Actuary	400 – –	500
		John Metivier	Secretary	—	—
Jersey	– – –	Daniel Janvrin	Treasurer	– – –	1,000
		John Sorel	Actuary	320 – –	500
		Daniel Jones Janvrin	Clerk	160 – –	300
		Francis Elias Bertram	Clerk	125 – –	300

RETURN showing the Year in which Business Commenced in each Bank, and the Name of the Day or Days, and the Number of Hours in the Week on which the Bank is Open for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND.			
BEDFORDSHIRE:			
Ampthill	1824	Thursday	1½
Bedford	1816	Saturday	3
Biggleswade	1816	Saturday and Monday	1 hour Saturday. 6 „ Monday.
Leighton Buzzard	1838	Every Tuesday at Leighton	2
		First Wednesday in each month at Dunstable.	1
		First Saturday in each month at Woburn.	1
Luton	1839	Monday	2
BERKS:			
Abingdon	1820	Monday	2
Faringdon	1818	Monday	1
Hungerford	1818	Wednesday	2
Maidenhead	1816	1st and 3d Tuesday in every month.	3
Newbury	1817	Monday	3
Reading	1817	Monday and Saturday	5
Wallingford	1843	Friday	1
Wantage	1818	Wednesday	1
Windsor	1816	Monday	2
Wokingham	1818	Monday	1
BUCKS:			
Aylesbury	1818	Wednesday	1
Buckingham	1818	Monday	2
Chesham	1854	Wednesday	1
Marlow, Great	1851	2d and 4th Saturdays in every month.	1
Newport Pagnell	1818	Saturday	1
Wycombe, High	1818	Saturdays, and 1st Friday of every month.	1 to 2
CAMBRIDGE:			
Cambridge	1817	Saturday at Cambridge; Tuesday at Newmarket, except during summer; then fortnightly, and every Thursday in December at Cambridge.	16 each week in December, and an average of 8 hours the remainder of the year.
Cambridge (Penny)	1860	Saturday	1½
Ely	1839	Thursday	2
Wisbeach	1818	Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.	19
CHESTER:			
Birkenhead	(a) 1859	Wednesday and Saturday	3
Bowdon and Altrincham	1823	Tuesday and Saturday	4
Chester	1817	Monday	1½
		Wednesday	2½
		Saturday	2
Congleton	1819	Saturday	2
Frodsham	1822	Thursday	1
Hyde	1860	Saturday	3
Knutsford, Nether	1818	Alternate Mondays	2 to 4 each time.
Macclesfield	1817	Tuesday and Saturday	8
Middlewich	1857	Every alternate Tuesday	2 each time.
Nantwich	1817	1st and 3d Monday in every month.	2 each time.
Northwich	1818	Friday and Saturday	4
Runcorn	1842	Saturday	3½
Sandbach	1819	1st and 2d Thursday and two last Saturdays in each month.	3 each time.
Stockport	1824	Monday, Friday and Saturday	11
Wallasey	1843	Saturday	6
Winsford	1859	Saturday	1

(a) From 1839 to 1859 a branch of Liverpool Savings Bank.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			
CORNWALL:			
Bodmin	1839	Saturday	3
Camborne	1860	Saturday	2
Falmouth	1817	Thursday	3
Helston	1818	Wednesday	4
Launceston	1818	Saturday	3
Liskeard	1818	Saturday	3
Penzance	1818	Thursday	3
Redruth	1818	2d and 4th Fridays in each month	3 to 6
Truro	1818	At Truro Wednesday and Saturday, in each week; at St. Agnes 1st Thursday in each month.	28
Wadebridge	1838	Friday	2
CUMBERLAND:			
Alston	1825	Every alternate Saturday	1 each day.
Carlisle	1818	Every Saturday	10
Penrith	-	Fortnightly, Tuesday	—
Wigton	-	Ditto Tuesday	—
Brampton	-	Ditto Wednesday	—
Morland	-	Monthly, Monday	—
Orton	-	Ditto Friday	—
Longtown ditto	-	Ditto Thursday	—
Cockermouth	1818	Saturday	1
Keswick	1818	Saturday	3
Maryport	1842	Tuesday	1
Whitehaven	1818	Saturday	2
Workington	1827	Saturday	About 1 ½
DERBY:			
Alfreton	1845	Friday	1 to 2
Ashbourn	1818	Saturday	1
Bakewell	1818	Monday	4 to 5
Belper	1818	Saturday	1
Buxton	1857	Saturday	1
Chapel-en-le-Frith	1840	Thursday	3
Chesterfield	1816	Monday and Saturday	4
Derby	1818	Monday, Friday and Saturday	4
Eckington	1846	Wednesday	2
Glossop	1843	Monday (*a*)	2
Melbourne	1855	Saturday	1
New Mills	1859	ditto	2
Staveley	1854	Monday	1
Wirksworth	1818	Tuesday	2
DEVON:			
Devonport (Union)	1818	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	14
Ditto Royal Naval Annuitant and Naval	1831	Tuesday and Saturday	8
Ditto Dockyard	1817	Monday and Wednesday	4
Exeter	1815	Daily	41
Plymouth	1837	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	8
Tavistock	1816	Friday and Saturday	4
DORSET:			
Blandford Forum	1818	Wednesday and Saturday	5
Bridport	1817	Wednesday	3
Dorchester	1818	Saturday	3
Lyme Regis	1819	Friday	3
Poole	1850	Monday	2
Shaftesbury	1817	Saturday	3
Sherborne	1818	Thursday	3
Wareham	1818	Tuesday	12
Weymouth	1837	Monday and Friday	6
Wimborne	1818	Friday	2

(*continued*)

(*a*) Until February 12th, then Wednesday and Saturday.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			
DURHAM:			
Barnard Castle	1816	Wednesday and Saturday	2
Bishop Auckland	1816	Thursday	1
Chester-le-Street	1841	Monday	1
Darlington	1837	Monday and Saturday	4
Durham	1816	Saturday	2
Hartlepool	1845	Saturday	2
Lanchester	1818	1st Monday in each month	2 monthly.
Middleton-in-Teesdale	1838	Saturday, once a fortnight	2½ fortnightly.
Monkwearmouth	1824	Saturday	4
Seaham Harbour	1856	Saturday	1
Shields, South	1817	Monday and Saturday	2
Stanhope	1821	2d and last Fridays in each month	2 fortnightly.
Stockton-upon-Tees	1816	Wednesday	1
ESSEX:			
Barking	1818	Tuesday and Thursday	2
Billericay	1860	Tuesday	1
Braintree	1859	Saturday	2
Chelmsford	1817	Friday and 1st Wednesday in each month.	5
		And Maldon the 1st and 3d Thursday in each month.	2
Chipping Ongar	1858	1st and 3d Saturday in each month.	2 fortnightly.
Colchester	1817	Friday and Saturday	4
Dunmow, Great	1818	1st and 3d Tuesday in every month.	8 monthly.
Epping	1817	1st Friday in each month	3 (*a*) monthly.
Halstead	1816	Monday	1
Ham, West	1819	Monday	2
Harwich	1818	1st Tuesday in each month	12 monthly.
Hedingham, Castle	1817	Alternate Tuesday	3 each day.
Leyton	1816	Saturday	1
Manningtree	1816	1st and 3d Monday in each month.	1 each bank day.
Rochford	1818	Thursday	2
Romford	1817	Wednesday (*b*)	2
Saffron Walden	1817	Friday	2
Witham	1817	Tuesday	7
GLOUCESTER:			
Bristol	1812	Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday.	7
Cainscross	1817	Monday (*c*)	4
Cheltenham	1818	Thursday	2
Cirencester	1817	Monday and Tuesday	3
Dursley	1817	Thursday	1
Gloucester	1818	Monday	3
Kingswood	1816	Last Tuesday in every month	3 to 4
Lechlade	1844	Friday	1
Newnham	1817	Monday	2
Stow-on-the-Wold	1816	Thursday	5
Tetbury	1817	Wednesday	2
Tewkesbury	1818	Monday	2
Thornbury	1818	Monday	3
Winchcomb	1840	Saturday	1
Wotton-under-Edge	1839	Friday	8
HEREFORD:			
Bromyard	1836	Monday	3
Hereford	1816	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. (*d*)	32
Kington	1837	Wednesday	3
Ledbury	1821	Tuesday	3 to 4
Leominster	1816	Tuesday and Friday	10
Ross	1816	Monday	4

(*a*) And one hour in the evening of the first Monday in each month.
(*b*) And Saturday at Brentwood.
(*c*) Painswick, 2 hours; Nailsworth, 2 hours, in addition to Cainscross.
(*d*) Deposits received daily.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			
HERTS:			
Baldock	1816	Monday before 20th of each month.	3 to 4
Bishop Stortford	1846	Thursday	2
Buntingford	1845	1st Tuesday in each month	3
Cheshunt	1850	1st and 3d Mondays in each month.	2
Hemel Hempstead	1818	Alternate Thursday	1 to 2
Hertford	1836	Wednesday	2
Hitchin	1815	Tuesday	1
St. Albans	1859	Tuesday	1
Watford	1817	Tuesday (fortnightly)	4 each time.
HUNTINGDON:			
Huntingdon	1816	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	6
KENT:			
Ashford	1816	Tuesday and Saturday	3
Bromley	1816	Monday	2 to 3
Canterbury	1816	Saturday	4 to 5
Chatham	1816	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	20
Dartford	1816	Saturday	2
Deal	1826	Saturday	9
Deptford	1816	Monday	2 to 3
Dover	1825	Saturday	5
Faversham	1816	Saturday, and at Sittingborne Branch on alternate Wednesdays.	2 to 3
Folkestone	1853	Saturday	2
Gravesend	1818	Monday and Saturday	4
Greenwich	1816	Monday and Tuesday	Unable to state.
Hawkhurst	1821	Monday	1
Hythe	1821	Thursday	5
Maidstone	1822	Thursday and Saturday	6
Malling, West	1816	Monday	12
Margate	1839	Saturday	1 ½
Ramsgate	1818	Saturday	About 2
Sevenoaks	1816	Monday	6
Sheerness	1818	Monday	1
Tonbridge	1845	Monday	1
Ditto, Wells	1818	Monday and Friday	3
Woolwich	1816	Monday and Saturday	17 ½
LANCASTER:			
Accrington	1817	Monday	3
Ashton-under-Lyne	1829	Monday and Saturday	9
Blackburn	1831	Wednesday and Saturday	6
Blackpool	1859	Saturday	1
Bolton	1818	Monday and Saturday	6
Burnley	1828	Monday and Saturday	5
Bury	1822	Wednesday and Saturday (*a*)	6
Chorley	1845	Tuesday	2
Clitheroe	1844	Saturday	2
Colne	1844	Wednesday and Saturday	4
Croston	1818	Thursday	5 ½
Eccleston	1818	1st and 3d Monday in each month.	3
Fleetwood	1852	1st and 3d Friday in each month	1
Kirkham	1844	Saturday	2 ½
Lancaster	1823	Saturday	9
Leigh	1845	Monday and Saturday	4
Leyland	1821	Monday	2 ½
Liverpool	1815	Every day except Thursday, and on Saturday evenings.	42

(*a*) And two hours each Monday at Radcliffe Branch.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			
LANCASTER—*continued.*			
Manchester	1818	Every day	33
Oldham	1840	Saturday	4
Ormskirk	1822	Wednesday and Saturday	4
Over Darwen	1860	Saturday	2
Poulton	1822	Monday	1
Prescot	1824	Monday	1 to 2
Preston	1816	Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.	15
Rawtenstall	1836	Saturday	2
Southport	1837	Friday	1
St. Helens	1855	Monday and Saturday	2
Staleybridge	1829	Wednesday and Saturday	10
Ulverstone	1816	Friday and Saturday	6
Warrington	1818	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.	5
Wigan	1821	Monday and Thursday	4
LEICESTER:			
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1818	Saturday	2
Hinckley	1823	Monday	1
Leicester	1817	Monday and Saturday	5 ½
Loughborough	1818	Monday and Thursday	2 to 3
Lutterworth	1822	Thursday	6
Market Harborough	1838	Tuesday	1
Melton Mowbray	1838	Tuesday, and every alternate Monday.	2
LINCOLN:			
Alford	1818	Friday	1
Boston	1817	Wednesday and Saturday	7
Bourn	1818	Saturday (*c*)	1 ½
Brigg	1831	Thursday	1 to 2
Caistor	1818	Saturday	2
Folkingham	1818	Thursday	2 (*a*)
Gainsborough	1819	Tuesday and Saturday	5 to 6
Grantham	1818	Not stated	4 to 5
Great Grimsby	1857	Friday and Saturday	1 ½
Horncastle	1817	Monday and Saturday	4
Lincoln	1816	Friday and Saturday	12
Louth	1817	Wednesday and Saturday	4
Sleaford	1818	Monday	2
Spalding	1818	Tuesday	3
Stamford	1818	Tuesday	5
MIDDLESEX:			
Bishopsgate	1816	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.	22
Bloomsbury	1817	Monday and Saturday	6
Brentford	1818	Tuesday and Friday	4
Camden Town	1839	Monday and Saturday	4
Chelsea	1819	Monday and Saturday	8
Covent Garden	1816	Monday	6
Edmonton	1829	Monday	1
Enfield	1839	Monday	1
Farringdon-street	1837	Monday, Tuesday and Saturday	8
Finchley	1859	Monday and Wednesday	3
Finsbury	1816	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.	19
Fulham	1816	Monday	1
Hackney	1818	Monday	1 ½
Haggerstone	1840	Monday and Saturday	4
Hammersmith	1816	Monday	1 to 2
Hampstead	1817	Saturday (*b*)	2
Harrow	1841	Every other Saturday, and 1st Tuesday in every month.	1

(*a*) Open daily for deposit, but only two hours a week for withdrawals.
(*b*) Saturday till Midsummer 1860, when it was altered to Monday.
(*c*) And on Thursday and Saturday during October and November.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			
Highgate	1845	To 1st September, two days each month; from 1st September, one day a week.	1
Holloway	1856	Monday	1 ½
Hornsey	1819	Monday	1
Hoxton	1843	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.	8
Islington	1816	Monday	1 ½
Kensington	1819	Monday	2
Kingsland-road	1842	Monday, Tuesday and Saturday	6
Limehouse	1816	Monday and Saturday	5 ½
Marylebone	1830	Monday, Tuesday and Saturday	12
Paddington	1832	Monday and Saturday	6
Pimlico	1860	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	5
Poplar	1816	Monday	4
St. Martin's-place	1816	Daily for deposits; and Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, for withdrawals.	39 8
St. Clement Danes	1830	Monday, Tuesday and Saturday	8
St. James', Piccadilly	1855	Monday and Saturday	5
St. Giles, Cripplegate	1819	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.	6
Staines	1816	Monday	1 to 3
Stepney	1837	Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.	12
Stoke Newington	1826	Saturday	4
Tottenham	1829	Monday	1
Tufton-street	1838	Wednesday and Saturday	4
Upper Charlotte-street	1826	Monday and Saturday	6
Uxbridge	1816	Tuesday	2
Whitechapel	1819	Monday and Saturday	9
MONMOUTH:			
Abergavenny	1816	Every other Monday	From 12 o'clock until the close of business.
Chepstow	1819	Saturday	2
Monmouth	1816	Saturday	1
Newport	1831	Wednesday and Saturday	4
Pontypool	1821	Tuesday	3
Tredegar	1855	Thursday	2
NORFOLK:			
Aylsham	1818	Monday	1
Downham Market	1841	Saturday	1
East Dereham	1854	Friday	1
Fakenham	1819	Thursday	1
Harleston	1819	First Monday and third Tuesday in every month.	3, monthly.
King's Lynn	1817	Monday	2
Norwich	1816	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.	7 ½
North Walsham	1820	Monday	6 for transaction of all bank business.
Swaffham	1818	Saturday	2
Watton	1819	1st Monday in each month	From 11 o'clock until the close of business.
Yarmouth, Great	1818	Wednesday and Saturday	4
NORTHAMPTON:			
Kettering	1839	Friday	2
Northampton	1816	Friday and Saturday	3 ½
Oundle	1818	Monday and Tuesday	4
Peterborough	1818	Monday	2 to 3

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			
NORTHUMBERLAND:			
Allendale	1838	1st Friday in the month	3 each day.
Alnwick	1816	1st and 3d Monday in every month.	12 monthly.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1816	Monday	3
Hexham	1818	1st and 3d Saturdays in every month.	4 on each banking day.
Morpeth	1816	Wednesday	3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1818	Saturday	4
Tynemouth	1836	Saturday	6
NOTTINGHAM:			
East Retford	1818	Monday and Saturday	3
Mansfield	1818	Monday	6
Newark-upon-Trent	1817	Monday and Wednesday	From 10·30 until close of business.
Nottingham	1818	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.	7
Southwell	1818	Monday	1
Worksop	1818	Monday and Wednesday	23
OXFORD:			
Banbury	1818	Thursday and Saturday (*a*)	4
Bicester	1842	Friday	1
Burford	1826	Saturday	1
Henley-on-Thames	1817	Tuesday in each week, and 1st Thursday in each month.	2
Oxford	1816	Monday and Saturday	2
Thame	1847	Tuesday	1
Woodstock	1836	Monday	1
SALOP:			
Bridgnorth	1818	Monday and Saturday	6
Cleobury Mortimer	1859	Wednesday	1
Ellesmere	1817	Tuesday	4
Lilleshall	1818	Every alternate Saturday	2 every alternate Saturday.
Ludlow	1816	Saturday	3
Market Drayton	1819	1st Monday in each month	4
Newport	1818	Every alternate Saturday	3 each bank day.
Oswestry	1818	Wednesday	5
Shiffnall	1819	Every other Tuesday	3 each bank day.
Shrewsbury	1818	Monday, Wednesday & Saturday	5
Wellington	1818	Every other Monday	4
Wenlock	1817	Monday	2 to 3
Whitchurch	1818	1st and 3d Saturdays in each month.	2 each banking day.
SOMERSET:			
Bath	1815	Monday, Wednesday & Saturday	6
Bridgwater	1817	Wednesday and Saturday	4
Castle Cary	1818	Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.	8
Crewkerne	1851	Saturday	2
Frome Selwood	1818	Monday	2
Nether Stowey	1817	Monday	2
Taunton	1817	Daily	33
Wells	1818	Saturday	2 to 5
Weston-super-Mare	1860	Tuesday and Saturday	3½
Wrington	1817	Not stated	Unable to state.
Yeovil	1818	Monday and Friday	4
SOUTHAMPTON:			
Alresford	1841	Friday	1
Alton	1819	Saturday	1
Andover	1827	Monday and Friday	2
Basingstoke	1817	Wednesday	1

(*a*) And on the four Mondays following the 20th November.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			
SOUTHAMPTON—*continued.*			
Fareham	1845	On alternate Mondays	1 on each banking day.
Gosport	1821	Monday	2
Havant	1819	Monday	1 to 2
Lymington	1818	Saturday	2
Newport, Isle of Wight	1817	Wednesday	2
Odiham	1860	Tuesday	1
Petersfield	1842	Monday	1
Portsmouth	1816	Monday, Tuesday & Saturday	6
Romsey	1856	Thursday	1
New Hall, Romsey	1859	Monday	1
Southampton	1816	Not stated	4
Winchester	1816	Monday	2
STAFFORD:			
Bilston	1838	Monday	2
Brewood	1818	1st & 3d Monday of each month	2 ½ each banking day.
Burton-on-Trent	1818	Saturday	1
Cheadle	1819	Saturday	1
Eccleshall	1846	Last Friday in the month	2
Hanley	1824	Monday and Saturday	4
Kingswinford	1833	Monday, Friday and Saturday	4 ½
Leek	1823	Monday	2 ½
Lichfield	1818	Friday	1 ½
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1830	Every Monday at Newcastle, and the last Tuesday in each month at Betley.	3
Penkridge	1819	1st & 3d Mondays in each month	2 each banking day.
Pirehill Meaford	1818	1st Tuesday in each month	3 monthly.
Rugeley	1817	2d and 4th Mondays in every month.	3 each banking day.
Shenstone	1818	1st Monday in each month	2
Stafford	1835	Monday	2
Stoke-upon-Trent	1860	Monday and Saturday	3
Tamworth	1823	Monday	1
Trentham	1818	2d and 4th Saturdays in every month.	2 each day.
Tunstall	1841	1st & 3d Mondays in every month	1 ½
Uttoxeter	1848	Wednesday and Saturday	2
Walsall	1825	Monday	2
West Bromwich	1846	Monday and Saturday, and Tuesday at the Wednesbury Branch office.	4
Wolverhampton	1825	Monday	2
Yoxall and Barton	1818	Monday	1
SUFFOLK:			
Bungay	1818	1st and 3d Thursdays in each month.	2
Bury St. Edmunds	1816	Wednesday and Saturday	6, varying from 8 to 10 in winter.
Coddenham	1818	Monday and Saturday	9
Eye	1818	Monday	2
Framlingham	1819	1st Thursday in each month, and 1st Friday in December and January.	3
Hadleigh	1818	Saturday	6
Halesworth	1818	Last Wednesday in the month (*a*)	4 each banking day.
Haverhill	1836	Friday	5
Ipswich, Cornhill	1816	Wednesday	2
Ipswich, Queen-street	1816	Friday	4
Ipswich Penny Bank	1859	Saturday	2 ½
Lowestoft	1818	Wednesday	1
Saxmundham	1859	1st Monday of month	3
Southwold	1858	Last Saturday in every month	2 monthly.
Sudbury	1822	Tuesday	9 to 10
Woodbridge	1818	Monday	3

(*a*) And on the second Wednesday of January, February, September, October and December.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			
SURREY:			
Bermondsey	1856	Monday	1
Brixton and Streatham	1860	Saturday	1 ½
Camberwell	1816	Monday	4 ½
Carshalton	1817	Monday	1
Chertsey	1818	Wednesday	2
Clapham	1816	Wednesday	4
Croydon	1819	Saturday	2
Dorking	1819	Thursday	1
Epsom	1819	Monday	1
Ewell	1816	Saturday	4
Farnham	1817	Monday	1
Godalming	1816	Monday	2
Guildford	1817	Monday	2
Kennington	1843	Saturday	2
Kingston	1818	Saturday	1
Lambeth	1818	Monday and Saturday	5
Lambeth, St. John	1827	Monday and Saturday	2
Leatherhead	1860	Monday	1
Old Kent Road	1859	Monday and Tuesday	4
Reigate	1819	Tuesday	1
Richmond	1828	Monday	3
Rotherhithe	1838	Monday	2
Southwark	1816	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday	12
Wandsworth	1816	Monday	1
SUSSEX:			
Arundel	1818	Monday and Thursday	4
Battle	1816	Monday and Saturday	3
Brighton	1817	Daily	18
Chichester	1812	Wednesday	1
Cuckfield	1836	Friday	1
Grinstead, East	1819	Monday	3
Hastings	1845	Saturday	1 (*a*)
Horsham	1819	Saturday	1
Lewes	1816	Tuesday and Saturday	6
Midhurst	1819	Saturday	1
Petworth	1818	Monday	1 ½ to 2
Rye	1816	Saturday	2
Uckfield	1816	Saturday	2
Worthing	1817	Saturday	2
WARWICK:			
Alcester	1848	Tuesday	1 ¼
Atherstone	1818	Tuesday	2 to 3
Birmingham	1827	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.	12
Coventry	1835	Monday, Friday and Saturday	5
Nuneaton	1856	Saturday	1
Rugby	1818	Saturday	2
Stratford-on-Avon	1834	Friday	2
Sutton Coldfield	1819	1 day in a month (Monday)	5 monthly.
Warwick	1818	Monday and Saturday	4
WESTMORLAND:			
Ambleside	1857	Saturday	1
Kirkby Lonsdale	1818	Thursday	6
Kirkby Stephen	1846	Monday in the 1st week and Tuesday in the 3d week of each month.	1
WILTS:			
Bradford	1836	Saturday	2
Calne	1816	Tuesday	2
Chippenham	1822	Friday	2 to 3
Devizes	1817	Thursday	2
Malmesbury	1818	2d and last Saturday in the month	2 each day.

(*a*) And one hour on the first Saturday in each month.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			
WILTS—*continued.*			
Marlborough	1818	Monday (*a*)	2
Melksham	1819	1st and 3d Saturdays in each month.	1 each banking day.
New Sarum	1815	Tuesday; at Downton and Fordingbridge alternate Mondays.	2 to 3
Swindon	1831	Monday	2
Trowbridge	1817	Saturday	2
Warminster	1823	Friday and Saturday	6
WORCESTER:			
Bewdley	1818	Saturday	1
Bromsgrove	1828	1st and 3d Tuesday in each month.	2 each banking day.
Droitwich	1819	1st and 3d Friday in each month.	1 per day.
Evesham	1839	Monday	2
Kidderminster	1818	Thursday and Saturday	3
Shipston-on-Stour	1818	Saturday	2
Stourport	1818	Wednesday	3
Tenbury	1847	Alternate Tuesdays	2 each banking day.
Upton-upon-Severn		No Return from this Bank.	
Worcester	1818	Daily	29
YORK (EAST RIDING):			
Beverley	1818	Saturday	2 to 3
Howden	1818	Saturday	1
Kingston-upon-Hull	1818	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	8
York (City)	1816	Tuesday and Saturday	Not stated.
YORK (NORTH RIDING):			
Bedale	1818	Tuesday	2
Guisborough	1819	Tuesday and Saturday	5
Leyburn	1818	Friday	1
Malton	1827	Saturday	2 to 4
Middlesborough-on-Tees	1847	Saturday	1½
Northallerton	1819	Wednesday	1 to 2
Pickering	1836	Monday	1
Richmond	1817	Saturday	3
Scarborough	1818	Thursday, and on Friday, since July 1860.	2 to 3
Stokesley	1822	Saturday	1½
Thirsk	1819	Monday	3
Whitby	1819	Monday and Saturday	2
YORK (WEST RIDING):			
Barnsley	1829	Wednesday	2
Birstal and Batley	1822	Monday and Saturday	5
Bradford	1818	Monday, Thursday and Saturday.	7
Doncaster	1817	Monday and Saturday	3½
Goole	1833	Wednesday	1½
Halifax	1816	Saturday	7
Harewood	1817	Monday	5
Huddersfield	1818	Tuesday and Saturday	5½
Keighley	1819	1st week, Saturday	2
		2d week, Wednesday & Saturday	3
		3d week, Saturday	2
		4th week, Saturday	2
Knaresborough	1817	Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.	5 to 15
Leeds	1818	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday	9
Otley	1818	Friday and Saturday	4
Pontefract	1817	Saturday (*b*)	2½

(*a*) And three extra days in the third week in December.

(*b*) And every alternate Monday at Selby for an hour and a half.

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			
YORK (West Riding)—*continued.*			
Ripon	1859	Thursday	2 ½
Rotherham	1846	Monday and Saturday	3
Saddleworth	1824	Saturday	4
Sedbergh	1859	1st & 3d Wednesday in each month	2
Settle	1818	Tuesday and Saturday	2 ½
Sheffield	1819	Every day except Thursday	22
Skipton	1818	Saturday and every alternate Monday.	1 and 2 alternately.
Wakefield	1817	Friday and Saturday	5
Wentworth	1837	Monday	1
WALES.			
ANGLESEY:			
Beaumaris	1845	Saturday, at each of the following branches, viz., Beaumaris, Holyhead and Amlwch; and on Thursday at Llangefni.	3 hours at each branch.
BRECON:			
Brecon	1816	Friday	2
CARDIGAN:			
Aberystwyth	1818	Monday	10
CARMARTHEN:			
Llandilo	1817	Saturday	4 to 8
Llanelly	1847	Thursday	2
Newcastle-Emlyn	1839	Every alternate Friday	2 each bank day.
CARNARVON:			
Carnarvon	1854	Monday	2
Portmadoc and Festiniog	1846	Friday and Saturday	10
Pwllheli	1818	Wednesday	2
DENBIGH:			
Denbigh	1848	Wednesday	1
Llangollen	1852	1st and 3rd Monday in each month.	2 each bank day.
Ruthin	1818	Monday	1 ½
Wrexham	1818	Monday and Saturday	6
FLINT:			
Flint	1860	Monday and Saturday	2
Holywell	1818	Friday	3
Maelor	1817	1st and 3d Monday in each month.	2 hours each banking day.
Mold	1818	Saturday	1 ½
St. Asaph	1817	Monday	4 to 5
GLAMORGAN:			
Bridgend	1817	Saturday	1 ½
Caerphilly	1835	Thursday	3
Cardiff	1819	Monday and Saturday	7
Merthyr Tydfil	1853	Monday and Saturday	3 ½
Swansea	1827	Wednesday and Saturday	6
MERIONETH:			
Bala	1849	Saturday	1
Dolgelly	1819	Daily	36 to 48
MONTGOMERY:			
Machynlleth	1834	Daily	36
Newtown	1856	Tuesday	1
Welchpool	1817	Monday	2

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
WALES—*continued.*			
PEMBROKE:			
Haverfordwest	1818	Tuesday	3
Narberth	1857	Friday	2
Pembroke	1818	Friday and Saturday	4
Tenby	1856	Saturday	1½
RADNOR:			
Knighton	1855	2d and 4th Thursday in each month.	2 each banking day.
SCOTLAND.			
ABERDEEN:			
Aberdeen	1845	Thursday, Friday and Saturday	30
Ellon	1838	1st Monday in each month	4
Insch	1847	4th Monday in each month	1
Inverury	1837	2d and last Saturday in each month.	1 each banking day.
Kildrummy	1853	1st Saturday in each month	3
Kintore	1837	Last Saturday in each month	2 each banking day.
New Deer	1847	1st Saturday in each month	4½ each banking day.
ARGYLL:			
Glencoe	1859	Wednesday	2
Oban	1840	Wednesday	4
BANFF:			
Banff	1836	Monday and Friday	7
Gamrie	1836	Every alternate Thursday	2 each banking day.
BERWICK:			
Coldstream	1842	Monday	1
BUTE:			
Rothesay	1842	Daily	26
CAITHNESS:			
Thurso	1845	Friday	1
Wick	1840	Daily	32
DUMBARTON:			
Dumbarton	1846	Tuesday and Friday	10
Kirkintilloch	1838	Daily	48
DUMFRIES:			
Thornhill	1844	Daily	27
EDINBURGH:			
Dalkeith	1839	Thursday and Saturday	9
Edinburgh	1836	Daily	23
Leith	1841	Monday and Wednesday	4
ELGIN, or MORAY:			
Elgin	1837	On 2d and last Saturdays in each month, excepting June and December, when open every Saturday.	2 each banking day.
Forres	1839	2d and last Saturdays in each month.	2 ½ each banking day.

(continued)

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
SCOTLAND—*continued.*			
FIFE:			
Cupar	1837	Tuesday and Saturday	4
Dunfermline	1838	Tuesday, Friday and Saturday	6
Kirkaldy	1838	Tuesday and Saturday	3
St. Andrew's	1846	Daily	8
FORFAR:			
Brechin	1852	Tuesday	1
Dundee	1838	Each day except Tuesday	30
Forfar	1853	Monday and Saturday	3
Montrose	1840	Thursday, Friday and Saturday	13
INVERNESS:			
Fort William	1859	Tuesday	2
Inverness	1840	Tuesday, Friday and Saturday	24
ISLE of SKYE:			
Portree	1854	Daily	36
KINCARDINE:			
Fordoun	1842	1st and 3d Saturday of each month.	2 each time.
Stonehaven	1838	Saturday	2 ½
KIRKCUDBRIGHT:			
Castle Douglas	1840	Thursday	5
LANARK:			
Carluke	1859	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.	3
Glasgow	1836	Daily	35
MORAY:—*See* ELGIN.			
NAIRN:			
Nairn	1840	Tuesday and Friday	10
PERTH:			
Perth	1838	Daily	29
RENFREW:			
Paisley	1838	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	23
ROSS and CROMARTY:			
Tain	1840	Daily	27
ROXBURGH:			
Galashiels	1858	Tuesday and Friday	3
Hawick	1859	Monday, Thursday and Saturday	15
Jedburgh	1836	Tuesday and Saturday	10
Kelso	1849	Tuesday and Friday	6
SELKIRK:			
Selkirk	1839	Daily	42
STIRLING:			
Falkirk	1845	Monday, Thursday and Saturday	6
Lennoxtown	1846	Each day except Wednesday	50
Stirling	1842	Daily	29

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
IRELAND.			
ANTRIM:			
Ballymena	1860	Tuesday and Saturday	3
Belfast	1816	Tuesday and Friday	10
Gracehill	1830	Tuesday	3
Lisburn	1838	Monday	2
ARMAGH:			
Armagh	1818	Tuesday and Saturday	6
CAVAN:			
Cavan	1830	Saturday	2
CLARE:			
Ennis	1823	Saturday	2
CORK:			
Bandon	1858	Saturday and 1st Wednesday in each month.	2 & 4
Cork	1816	Wednesday and Saturday	6
Fermoy	1825	Monday	3
Youghall	1818	Saturday	2
DONEGAL:			
Carndonagh	1860	Tuesday and Saturday	6
DOWN:			
Hillsborough	1832	Wednesday	4
Newry	1821	Tuesday	4
Warrenpoint	1819	Tuesday	2
DUBLIN:			
Castleknock	1824	Monday	1½
Dublin (Meath and Abbey-street)	1818	Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.	18
FERMANAGH:			
Enniskillen	1825	Friday	2
GALWAY:			
Ballinasloe	1822	Saturday	4
KILDARE:			
Celbridge	1818	Monday	2
KILKENNY:			
Kilkenny	1816	Monday	2
KING'S COUNTY:			
Parsonstown	1826	Saturday	2
Tullamore	1832	Friday	2
LIMERICK:			
Limerick	1820	Monday	10
LONDONDERRY:			
Coleraine	1832	Saturday	2 to 3
Kilrea	1854	Wednesday	2
Londonderry	1816	Wednesday and Saturday	15
Newtown Limavady	1822	Monday	2
LOUTH:			
Ardee	1818	Tuesday	1
Drogheda	1819	Monday and Saturday	5
Dundalk	1820	Saturday	3

	Year in which the Business Commenced.	Names of Days in each Week on which the Bank Opens for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.	Number of Hours on which the Bank is Open in each Week for the Deposit and Withdrawal of Money.
IRELAND—*continued.*			
MAYO:			
Castlebar	1823	Saturday	7
MEATH:			
Kells	1820	Saturday	4
Navan	1824	Wednesday	1
MONAGHAN:			
Monaghan	1819	Monday	2
QUEEN'S COUNTY:			
Abbeyleix	1818	Every alternate Saturday	3 hours each banking da
Portarlington	1830	Wednesday	3
ROSCOMMON:			
Boyle	1823	Saturday	11
SLIGO:			
Sligo	1820	Monday	7
TIPPERARY:			
Cashel	1826	Saturday	1½
Clonmel	1819	Monday	3
Roscrea	1830	Thursday	2
Thurles	1829	Monday	1
TYRONE:			
Clogher	1832	Saturday	2
Cookstown	1832	Saturday	1
Dungannon	1819	Thursday	2
Omagh	1858	Saturday	2
Strabane	1821	Thursday	2
WATERFORD:			
Waterford	1816	Monday and Friday	7
WESTMEATH:			
Castlepollard	1819	Wednesday	2
WEXFORD:			
Gorey	1822	Friday	1
Wexford	1826	Friday	3
WICKLOW:			
Arklow	1818	Thursday	2
Baltinglass	1823	Every alternate Friday	2 each banking day.
Bray	1819	Monday	2
GUERNSEY	1839	Saturday	2
JERSEY	1835	Saturday	2

General Note.—The number of hours given in the last column does not, in numerous instances, as appears by th returns received at the National Debt Office, show to anything like the full extent the time occupied in transactin the whole business of the Banks; the attention of the officers and clerks being much occupied with correspondence attendance on Trustees and Managers at their meetings, half-yearly balances of accounts, preparation of returns t the Commissioners and to Parliament, and various incidental matters in addition to the ordinary business arising fron receipt and payment of money.

SAVINGS BANKS.

1860.

RETURN from each SAVINGS BANK in *England* and *Wales, Scotland* and *Ireland*, containing the Names of the Officers, their respective Salaries, and other Allowances, if any; the Amount of Security each gives; the Number of Accounts remaining Open; the Total Amount Owing to Depositors; the Total Amount Invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; the Rate of Interest Paid to Depositors on the various Amounts of Deposit, and the Average Rate of Interest on all Accounts; and the Total Amount of the separate Surplus Fund, on 20th November 1860; &c.

(Mr. Peel.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *July* 1861.

[*Price* 1 *s.*]

470.

Under 16 *oz.*

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 March 1861;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Number of Visitors to the South Kensington Museum from its Opening to the 31st day of December 1860, distinguishing the Numbers on the Free and the Student Days, and those attending in the Evenings:"

"And, of the Hours when the Museum is Open, and of the Number of Days in the Year when the Museum is Closed (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 255, of Session 1858)."

Number of Visitors at the South Kensington Museum from the 22d June 1857 to the 31st December 1860.

Open 1,100 Days - - - Total Number, 1,810,640.

Admitted as follows:

DAYS.		Morning.	Evening.	Exceptional Evenings.	Number of Mornings.	Number of Evenings.	Average per Morning.	Average per Evening.
Free	Monday -	278,916	421,162	- -	185	184	1,508	2,289
	Tuesday -	236,829	336,182	- -	182	179	1,302	1,878
	Saturday -	247,420	- -	14,782	183	- -	1,352	—
Students' Days	Wednesday	73,816	44.432	- -	183	179	403	248
	Thursday -	67,007	- -	16,777	184	- -	364	—
	Friday -	63,949	- -	9,368	183	- -	349	—
Total - - -		967,937	801,776	40,927	—	—	—	—

Rules.—The Museum is open free on Mondays, Monday evenings, Tuesdays, Tuesday evenings, and Saturdays. The Students' days are Wednesdays, Wednesday evenings, Thursdays, and Fridays, when the public are admitted on payment of 6 *d.* each person. The hours are, on the first three days in the week, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and on the last three days from 10 a. m. to 4, 5, or 6 p. m., according to the season. At Easter and Christmas, the Museum is open free from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. for one week; and at Whitsuntide the Museum is open free for one week, but is closed at 5 p. m. on the last three days. The Museum is closed on Good Fridays and Christmas days.

Tickets of admission to the Museum, including the Art Library and Educational Reading Room (giving the privilege of copying and consulting works on the Students' days), are issued at the following rates: weekly 6 *d.*, monthly 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, quarterly 3 *s.*, half-yearly 6 *s.*, yearly 10 *s.* Tickets are also issued to any school at 1 *l.*, which will admit the pupils on Students' days.

Note.—Holders of tickets have access to the Art Library and Educational Reading Room on free days, but in consequence of the large number of visitors on the free days, copying in the Museum is not permitted.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

RETURNS of the Number of Visitors to the South Kensington Museum from its Opening to 31 December 1860; and of the Hours when the Museum is Open, and of the Number of Days in the Year when the Museum is closed (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 255, of Session 1858).

(*Lord Henry Lennox.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *April* 1861.

SUPERANNUATIONS
(PUBLIC OFFICES).

AN ACCOUNT

OF ALL

ALLOWANCES or COMPENSATIONS granted as RETIRED ALLOWANCES or SUPERANNUATIONS in all PUBLIC OFFICES or DEPARTMENTS, which remained payable on the 1st January 1860; the Annual Amount which was granted in the Year 1860; the Annual Amount which ceased within the Year; and the Total Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860.

(*Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act* 4 & 5 WILL. IV., c. 24.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *March* 1861.

AN ACCOUNT of all ALLOWANCES or COMPENSATIONS granted as RETIRED ALLOWANCES or SUPERANNUATIONS which was granted in the Year 1860; the Annual Amount which ceased within

No.	DEPARTMENTS.	COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES. Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860. £. s. d.	Annual Amount of Allowances granted in the Year 1860. £. s. d.	Annual Amount of Allowances ceased in the Year 1860. £. s. d.
1	Treasury	5,711 13 4	720 – –	1,700 – –
2	Privy Council Office	– – –	– – –	– – –
3	Ditto - - - - Education Department	130 – –	– – –	– – –
4	Board of Trade, &c.	– – –	– – –	– – –
5	Secretary of State, Home Department	– – –	– – –	– – –
6	State Paper and Public Record Office	110 – –	– – –	– – –
7	Convict Establishment	2,510 1 –	623 17 2	361 10 9
8	Late Lottery Office	508 6 8	– – –	– – –
9	Late Alien Office	208 – –	– – –	– – –
10	Secretary of State, Foreign Department	1,031 5 –	– – –	– – –
11	Ditto - - - Colonial Department	1,055 – –	– – –	105 – –
	Commander-in-Chief's Office	400 – –	– – –	– – –
	Adjutant-General's - - ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –
	Quartermaster-General's ditto	– – –	51 17 2	– – –
	Judge Advocate-General's ditto	16 – –	– – –	– – –
	War Office, including Ordnance, Commissariat, and Army Medical Departments	29,342 12 3	358 6 –	1,258 4 5
	Late Army Pay Office	2,472 12 6	– – –	456 5 –
	Comptrollers of Army Accounts	290 – –	– – –	– – –
	Invalid Depôt	– – –	– – –	– – –
	Chelsea Hospital	2,017 – –	– – –	– – –
	Royal Military College	1,468 4 2	90 – –	– – –
	Royal Military Academy	– – –	241 13 4	– – –
	Royal Military Asylum	97 – –	– – –	– – –
12	Military Boards	125 – –	– – –	– – –
	Late Mustermaster-General's Office	249 – –	– – –	– – –
	Late Agent-General Local Militia	625 – –	– – –	– – –
	Miscellaneous (Special Appointments)	389 7 6	– – –	– – –
	Lieutenant-General Commanding (Ireland)	– – –	– – –	– – –
	Adjutant-General - - - - ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –
	Quartermaster-General - - - - ditto	162 – –	– – –	– – –
	Kilmainham Hospital - - - - ditto	30 9 4	– – –	– – –
	Ditto - School - - - - ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –
	Hibernian School - - - - - ditto	54 – –	– – –	– – –
	Late Office for Military Accounts ditto	– – –	– – –	– – –
	Miscellaneous - - - - - - ditto	1,052 6 8	– – –	250 – –
	Yeomanry Brigade Majors - - ditto	505 7 6	– – –	– – –
13	Admiralty and Subordinate Departments	24,562 8 2	551 – –	2,370 13 4
14	Late Navy Pay Office	2,009 13 4	– – –	– – –
15	Paymaster-General	16,285 6 8	– – –	225 – –
16	Customs	31,048 – 7	56,414 11 –	1,269 12 9
17	Inland Revenue	25,608 16 10	1,745 5 7	2,630 15 7
18	Post Office	3,807 13 3	604 5 8	871 16 –
19	Mint	3,123 – –	– – –	– – –
20	Mint, Scotland	250 – –	– – –	– – –
21	Audit Office	2,371 – –	– – –	340 – –
22	National Debt Office	247 – –	– – –	– – –
23	Exchequer	4,139 – –	– – –	– – –
24	Office of Woods, &c.	4,466 8 –	– – –	416 – –
25	Office of Works, &c.	1,500 4 –	– – –	– – –
26	Stationery Office	– – –	– – –	– – –
27	Register-General's Office	– – –	– – –	– – –
28	Poor Law Board, England	– – –	– – –	– – –
29	Ditto - - - Ireland	3,647 12 4	– – –	– – –
30	Insolvent Debtors' Court	– – –	– – –	– – –
31	Queen's Prison	– – –	– – –	– – –
32	Queen's Remembrancer, Exchequer	1,200 – –	– – –	– – –
33	Emigration Office	666 13 4	– – –	– – –
34	Consuls Abroad	9,953 10 –	– – –	625 – –
35	Exchequer and Miscellaneous Offices, Scotland (abolished)	265 9 4	– – –	20 – –
36	Chief Secretary for Ireland	3,855 6 4	– – –	833 6 8
37	Commissioners Public Works, Ireland	403 16 –	944 1 1	– – –
38	Miscellaneous Offices (abolished), Ireland	8,344 17 7	– – –	1,109 19 –
39	Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	– – –	– – –	– – –
	TOTALS £.	198,316 1 8	62,344 17 –	14,843 3 6

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
23 March 1861.

in all PUBLIC OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS, which remained payable on the 1st January 1860; the Annual Amount the Year; and the Total Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860.

	SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.				TOTAL Compensation and Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31st December 1860.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 31 December 1860.	Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860.	Annual Amount of Allowances granted in the Year 1860.	Annual Amount of Allowances ceased in the Year 1860.	Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 31st December 1860.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
4,731 13 4	8,821 – –	2,699 3 4	660 – –	10,860 3 4	15,591 16 8
- - -	2,898 13 4	1,000 – –	- - -	3,898 13 4	3,898 13 4
130 – –	922 – 2	- - -	- - -	922 – 2	1,052 – 2
- - -	1,370 – –	184 10 –	30 – –	1,524 10 –	1,524 10 –
- - -	2,279 – 11	760 – –	80 – –	2,959 – 11	2,959 – 11
110 – –	158 – –	47 6 4	- - -	205 6 4	315 6 4
2,772 7 5	2,981 8 5	158 – 3	357 1 1	2,782 7 7	5,554 15 –
508 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	508 6 8
208 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	208 – –
1,031 5 –	7,070 14 2	1,140 – –	- - -	8,210 14 2	9,241 19 2
950 – –	601 13 4	1,109 1 11	200 – –	1,510 15 3	2,460 15 3
400 – –	283 – –	- - -	- - -	283 – –	683 – –
- - -	2,082 – –	- - -	- - -	2,082 – –	2,082 – –
51 17 2	458 6 8	- - -	- - -	458 6 8	510 3 10
16 – –	266 – –	- - -	- - -	266 – –	282 – –
28,442 13 10	70,297 9 –	8,031 5 9	3,614 6 8	74,714 8 1	103,157 1 11
2,016 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,016 7 6
290 – –	1,530 – –	- - -	- - -	1,530 – –	1,820 – –
- - -	86 10 –	- - -	- - -	86 10 –	86 10 –
2,017 – –	515 3 –	62 9 3	272 – 8	305 11 7	2,322 11 7
1,558 4 2	991 10 10	- - -	521 11 8	469 19 2	2,028 3 4
241 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	241 13 4
97 – –	332 5 9	15 9 2	- - -	347 14 11	444 14 11
125 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	125 – –
249 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	249 – –
625 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	625 – –
389 7 6	605 19 5	- - -	- - -	605 19 5	995 6 11
- - -	12 16 8	- - -	- - -	12 16 8	12 16 8
- - -	236 18 6	- - -	- - -	236 18 6	236 18 6
162 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	162 – –
30 9 4	496 11 8	33 19 4	- - -	530 11 –	561 – 4
- - -	11 12 9	- - -	- - -	11 12 9	11 12 9
54 – –	129 – –	18 – –	80 – –	67 – –	121 – –
- - -	69 4 8	- - -	- - -	69 4 8	69 4 8
802 6 8	250 – –	- - -	- - -	250 – –	1,052 6 8
505 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	505 7 6
22,742 14 10	69,509 12 10	3,755 13 9	3,818 17 7	69,446 9 –	92,189 3 10
2,009 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,009 13 4
16,060 6 8	2,635 10 7	- - -	- - -	2,635 10 7	18,695 17 3
86,192 18 10	182,535 7 6	8,812 1 5	13,492 6 1	177,855 2 10	264,048 1 8
24,723 6 10	170,361 2 8	14,479 13 3	11,185 8 4	173,655 7 7	198,378 14 5
3,540 2 11	39,275 10 1	10,076 18 4	2,179 9 3	47,172 19 2	50,713 2 1
3,123 – –	1,437 16 –	- - -	44 – –	1,393 16 –	4,516 16 –
250 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	250 – –
2,031 – –	8,535 15 1	110 – –	793 – –	7,852 15 1	9,883 15 1
247 – –	2,596 6 8	187 10 –	1,316 – –	1,467 16 8	1,714 16 8
4,139 – –	800 – –	- - -	800 – –	- - -	4,139 – –
4,050 8 –	7,209 13 1	55 – –	20 – –	7,244 13 1	11,295 1 1
1,500 4 –	1,154 13 6	143 14 2	- - -	1,298 7 8	2,798 11 8
- - -	809 13 4	- - -	- - -	809 13 4	809 13 4
- - -	141 9 –	- - -	- - -	141 9 –	141 9 –
- - -	1,490 8 8	- - -	- - -	1,490 8 8	1,490 8 8
3,647 12 4	7 10 –	221 13 4	- - -	229 3 4	3,876 15 8
- - -	355 – –	- - -	- - -	355 – –	355 – –
- - -	1,228 10 –	- - -	- - -	1,228 10 –	1,228 10 –
1,200 – –	170 – –	- - -	- - -	170 – –	1,370 – –
666 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	666 13 4
9,328 10 –	10,741 12 8	1,397 13 4	1,352 2 8	10,787 3 4	20,115 13 4
245 9 4	467 – –	- - -	- - -	467 – –	712 9 4
3,021 19 8	1,581 13 4	- - -	- - -	1,581 13 4	4,603 13 –
1,347 17 1	3,014 5 10	- - -	250 – –	2,764 5 10	4,112 2 11
7,234 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,234 18 7
- - -	1,170 – –	- - -	- - -	1,170 – –	1,170 – –
245,817 15 2	612,985 10 1	54,499 2 11	41,066 4 –	626,418 9 –	872,236 4 2

F. PEEL.

— No. 1.—
TREASURY.

1.—Compensation Allowances:

	£. s. d.
Annual Amount payable on 1st January 1860	5,711 13 4

Allowances granted in the Year:

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Age.	Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Amount Granted.	
		£.				£.	
S. Drummond	Senior Clerk	1,000	51	35	Revision of office	720	720 – –
							6,431 13 4

Allowances ceased in the Year:

T. Hoblyn, Chief Clerk, died 6 August 1860	£. 1,050	
J. Grange, Senior Clerk, died 18 November 1860	650	1,700 – –
Annual Amount remaining payable on 31 December 1860 £.		4,731 13 4

2.—Superannuation Allowances:

Annual Amount payable on 1st January 1860	8,821 – –

Allowances granted in the Year:

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Age.	Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Amount Granted.	
		£.					
Sir C. E. Trevelyan	Assistant Secretary	2,500	–	–	Resigned office on being appointed Governor of Madras.	1,666 13 4	
W. Rothery	Referee in matters relating to Slaves.	1,200	85	41	Age and infirmity	1,000 – –	
G. Humphreys	Messenger to the Chancellor Exchequer.	131	51	15	Lameness	32 10 –	2,699 3 4
							11,520 3 4

Allowances ceased in the Year:

W. M. Dwight, Senior Clerk, died 17 March 1860	£. 660 – –	660 – –
Annual Amount remaining payable on 31 December 1860 £.		10,860 3 4

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
23 March 1861.

F. Peel.

— No. 2. —
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances	nil.
Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860	2,898 13 4

Superannuation Allowance granted in the Year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance Granted.	
		£.		Yrs. m.		£.	
Hon. W. L. Bathurst.	Clerk of the Council.	1,200	69	44 1	Age and rearrangement of Department.	1,000 – –	1,000 – –
Allowances ceased within the Year							nil.
Total Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31 December 1860 £.							3,898 13 4

Council Office, Whitehall,
14 January 1861.

Edmund Harrison.

— No. 3. —

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PRIVY COUNCIL.

1.—Compensation Allowances:	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	130	–	–
Allowances ceased within the year	nil.		
2.—Superannuation Allowances:			
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	922	–	2
Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860	nil.		
Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 — £.	922	–	2
Allowances ceased within the year	nil.		

— No. 4. —

BOARD OF TRADE, &c.

Superannuation Allowances:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860, including a Compassionate Allowance to the Widow of an Office Keeper	1,265	–	–

Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance Granted.			
		£.	Yrs. m.	Yrs. m.		£.	s.	d.	
Baker, Samuel	Senior Supplementary Clerk.	270	67 11	36 9	Ill health	184	10	–	184 10 –
							£.		1,449 10 –

Allowances ceased within the year:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount.			
			£.	s.	d.	
Bonar, Ann, or Sarah Stokes.	Widow of an Office Keeper.	Died December 1860	30	–	–	30 – –
Total Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31st December 1860. — £.						1,419 10 –

Board of Trade,
1 February 1861.

James Booth, Secretary.
H. R. Williams, Accountant.

REGISTRAR GENERAL OF MERCHANT SEAMEN.

Superannuation Allowances:	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860	105	–	–
Allowances granted in the year 1860	nil.		
Allowances ceased in the year 1860	nil.		
Annual Amount of Allowances remaining payable on 31 December 1860 — £.	105	–	–

J. H. Brown,
Registrar General of Seamen.

— No. 5. —

HOME OFFICE.

	£.	s.	d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:			
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	nil.		
Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1860	nil.		
2.—Superannuation Allowances:			
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860	2,279	–	11

Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance Granted.			
		£.	Years.	Years.		£.			
Samuel Redgrave	Clerk	900	58	42	Ill health	760	760	–	–
Amount granted within the year £.							3,039	–	11

Allowances ceased within the year:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.			
Caroline Falconar	Widow of a late Clerk	Died 8 December 1860	80	–	–
Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31 December 1860 £.			2,959	–	11

Whitehall,
27 February 1861.

H. Waddington.

— No. 6. —

STATE PAPER AND PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

	£.	s.	d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:			
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st of January 1860	110	–	–
Annual Amount granted within the year	nil.		
Allowances ceased within the year	nil.		
Amount remaining payable on 31st of December 1860 £.	110	–	–
2.—Superannuation Allowances:			
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st of January 1860	158	–	–

Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowances Granted.					
		£.	s.	d.	Yrs. m.	Yrs. m.		£.	s.	d.	
Robert Hanney	Workman, 2d class.	72	16	–	66 11	39 4	Ill-health	47	6	4	
Annual Amount granted within the year									47	6	4
Allowances ceased within the year									nil.		
Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.									205	6	4

— No. 7. —

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

1.—Compensation Allowances:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860 - - - -	2,510	1	–

Allowances granted within the Year:

Name.	Rank.	Salary. £. s. d.	Age. Yrs.	Length of Service. Yrs. ms.	Cause of Retirement.	Amount of Pension. £. s. d.
R. Hosking - -	Governor -	600 – –	–	17 –	Abolition -	315 – –
Saml. Aston - -	Assistant warder.	58 – –	33	6 1	Injury in service	11 6 8
John Haddon -	Principal warder.	87 5 –	43	14 1	Abolition - -	31 – –
William Hales -	Warder -	73 15 –	50	12 10	- ditto -	24 5 3
Jas. Strugnell -	ditto - -	67 5 –	36	12 –	- ditto -	21 7 2
William Hare -	ditto - -	68 10 –	35	11 10	- ditto -	21 2 1
Maurice Young -	ditto - -	68 10 –	54	11 –	- ditto -	21 2 1
William Turner -	ditto - -	68 10 –	46	11 4	- ditto -	21 2 1
Thos. Sherlock -	Assistant warder.	62 – –	48	10 4	- ditto -	17 18 2
Hy. Harrow - -	Principal warder.	90 10 –	56	16 6	- ditto -	38 15 5
Chas. Norton -	- ditto -	90 5 –	40	16 2	- ditto -	38 13 6
Fred. Fletcher -	- ditto -	87 – –	43	13 9	- ditto -	30 18 5
J. G. Durant -	Warder -	61 – –	33	6 –	Injury in service	11 16 4
Jos. Wapshott -	Brickmaker -	65 – –	–	10 8	Abolition -	19 10 –

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount granted within the year - - - - - - -	623	17	2
£.	3,133	18	2

Allowances ceased within the Year:

Name.	Rank.	Cause of Cessation.	Amount. £. s. d.
J. Bennison - -	Governor - - -	Died 8 April - 1860 -	220 – –
J. Holmes - - -	- - - - -	Died 21 April - 1860 -	17 – –
E. Rogers - - -	- - - - -	Died 6 August - 1860 -	15 – –
J. Stedman - - -	- - - - -	Died 11 April - 1860 -	90 – –
W. Elson - - -	- - - - -	Died 11 February - 1860 -	19 10 9

Annual Amount ceased within the year - - - - - - -	361	10	9
Annual Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 - - - £.	2,772	7	5

No. 7.—Convict Establishment—*continued.*

2.—Superannuation Allowances:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860 - - - -	2,981	8	5

Allowances granted within the Year:

Name.	Rank.	Salary. £. s. d.	Age.	Length of Service. Yrs. m.	Cause of Retirement.	Amount of Pension. £. s. d.
A. Coke Dyer -	Deputy Superintendent.	200 – –	36	12 2	Ill-health -	40 2 8
John Harrison -	Warder -	64 10 –	46	10 1	- ditto -	12 6 3
John Smart - -	ditto - -	82 – –	60	17 6	Old age -	26 12 8
Edward Edwards -	ditto - -	64 5 –	48	10 1	Ill-health -	12 18 4
William Woodward	ditto - -	70 15 –	42	11 8	- ditto -	14 16 1
James Hobbs -	Cook - -	67 10 –	42	11 2	- ditto -	14 4 2
Samuel Smythe -	Principal Warder.	79 3 9	37	12 6	- ditto -	21 18 5
Thomas Crouch -	Cook - -	78 10 –	44	10 5	- ditto -	15 1 8

Annual Amount granted within the year - - - - - - - -	158	–	3
	3,139	8	8

Allowances ceased within the year:

Name.	Rank.	Cause of Cessation.	Amount. £. s. d.
G. B. Phillips - -	- - - - -	Died 20 May - 1860 -	21 10 –
J. Punchard - -	- - - - -	Died 30 September 1860 -	90 – –
M. Burke - - -	- - - - -	Died 2 September 1860 -	15 8 4
W. Woodward - -	- - - - -	Died 17 December 1860 -	14 16 1
M. Day - - -	Manufacturer - -	Died 28 January 1860 -	177 6 8
J. Priestley - -	- - - - -	Died 16 February 1860 -	14 – –
H. Curme - - -	- - - - -	Died 5 February 1860 -	24 – –

Annual Amount ceased within the year - - - - - - -	357	1	1
Annual Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 - - - £.	2,782	7	7

15, Parliament-street,
7 February 1861.

W. Crickway,
Accountant.

— No. 8. —

LATE LOTTERY OFFICE.

	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:	
Annual Amount which remained payable on 1st January 1860	508 6 8
Allowances granted in the year	nil.
Allowances ceased in the year	nil.
Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	508 6 8
2.—Superannuation Allowances	nil.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, March 1861.

F. Peel.

— No. 9. —

LATE ALIEN OFFICE.

	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:	
Annual Amount which remained payable on 1st January 1860	208 – –
Allowances ceased in the year	nil.
Annual Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	208 – –
2.—Superannuation Allowances	nil.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, March 1861.

F. Peel.

— No. 10. —

FOREIGN OFFICE.

	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:	
Annual Amount which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	1,031 5 –
Allowances granted in the year	nil.
Allowances ceased in the year	nil.
Amount remaining payable on the 1st of January 1860 £.	1,031 5 –
2.—Superannuation Allowances:	
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st of January 1860	7,070 14 2

Superannuation Allowances granted within the Year:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance granted.
		£. s. d.	*Years.*	*Years.*		£.
Thomas Lawrence Ward	1st Senior Clerk	1,018 17 6	60	42	Ill health	860
Richard Gerald Wellesley	3d - ditto	800 – –	37	21	Ill health	280

Annual Amount granted within the year	1,140 – –
Allowances ceased within the year	nil.
Total Annual Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 £.	8,210 14 2

Foreign Office, 22 April 1861.

G. Lenox Conyngham.

— No. 11. —

COLONIAL OFFICE.

1.—Compensation Allowances:

	£. s. d.
Actual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860 - - - -	1,055 – –
Allowances granted in the year 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	nil.

Allowances ceased within the Year:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.	
R. G. Amyot - - -	1st Clerk to Registrar of Slaves.	Death, 25 April 1860 -	105 – –	105 –
		Annual Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 - - - £.		950 – –

2.—Superannuation Allowances:

Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860 - - - - -	601 13 4

Superannuation Allowances granted in the Year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Years.	Period of Service. Yrs. Mths.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance granted. £. s. d.	
Sir P. Smith -	Chief Clerk -	1,000 – –	68	49 4	Ill health -	1,000 – – from 1 Jan. 1860.	
J. Allen - -	Junior Clerk -	210 – –	42	21 2	Ill health -	73 10 – from 1 July 1860.	
James Hunter	Compiler of indexes.	101 14 6	72	21 3	Advanced age	35 11 11 from 1 Oct. 1859.	
					Annual Amount granted within the year - - - £.		1,109 1 11
							1,710 15 3

Allowances ceased within the Year:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.	
H. S. Kelsey - - -	Assistant Clerk - - -	Death, 24 June 1860 -	200 – –	
		Annual Amount ceased within the year - - - £.		200 – –
Total Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31 December 1860 - £.				1,510 15 3

Colonial Office, Downing-street,
March 1861.

— No. 12. —

WAR OFFICE AND SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENTS.

STATEMENT of the Increase and Diminution of Compensation and Superannuation Allowances in Military Departments, between 1st January and 31st December 1860.

DEPARTMENTS.	COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES.				SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.			
	ANNUAL AMOUNT payable 1 January 1860.	INCREASE in 1860.	DECREASE in 1860.	ANNUAL AMOUNT payable 31 December 1860.	ANNUAL AMOUNT payable 1 January 1860.	INCREASE in 1860.	DECREASE in 1860.	ANNUAL AMOUNT payable 31 December 1860.
GREAT BRITAIN:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
War Office	29,342 12 3	358 6 –	1,258 4 5	28,442 13 10	70,297 9 –	3,031 5 9	3,614 6 8	74,714 8 1
Commander-in-Chief's Office	400 – –	- - -	- - -	400 – –	283 – –	- - -	- - -	283 – –
Adjutant-General's Office	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,082 – –	- - -	- - -	2,082 – –
Quartermaster-General's Office	- - -	51 17 2	- - -	51 17 2	458 6 8	- - -	- - -	458 6 8
Judge Advocate-General's Office	16 – –	- - -	- - -	16 – –	266 – –	- - -	- - -	266 – –
Army Pay Office	2,472 12 6	- - -	456 5 –	2,016 7 6	—	—	—	—
Chelsea Hospital	2,017 – –	- - -	- - -	2,017 – –	515 3 –	62 9 3	272 – 8	305 11 7
Royal Military College	1,468 4 2	90 – –	- - -	1,558 4 2	991 10 10	- - -	521 11 8	469 19 2
Royal Military Academy	- - -	241 13 4	- - -	241 13 4	—	—	—	—
Royal Military Asylum	97 – –	- - -	- - -	97 – –	332 5 9	15 9 2	- - -	347 14 11
Military Board	125 – –	- - -	- - -	125 – –	—	—	—	—
Mustermaster-General	249 – –	- - -	- - -	249 – –	—	—	—	—
Agent-General, Local Militia	625 – –	- - -	- - -	625 – –	—	—	—	—
Controller, Army Accounts	290 – –	- - -	- - -	290 – –	1,530 – –	- - -	- - -	1,530 – –
Invalid Depôt	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	86 10 –	- - -	- - -	86 10 –
Miscellaneous	389 7 6	- - -	- - -	389 7 6	605 19 5	- - -	- - -	605 19 5
IRELAND:								
Lieutenant-General Commanding	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 16 8	- - -	- - -	12 16 8
Adjutant-General	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	236 18 6	- - -	- - -	236 18 6
Quartermaster-General	162 – –	- - -	- - -	162 – –	—	—	—	—
Kilmainham Hospital	30 9 4	- - -	- - -	30 9 4	496 11 8	33 19 4	- - -	530 11 –
Kilmainham School	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 12 9	- - -	- - -	11 12 9
Army Medical Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hibernian Military School	54 – –	- - -	- - -	54 – –	129 – –	18 – –	80 – –	67 – –
Yeomanry	505 7 6	- - -	- - -	505 7 6	—	—	—	—
Office of Military Accounts	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 4 8	- - -	- - -	69 4 8
Miscellaneous	1,052 6 8	- - -	250 – –	802 6 8	250 – –	- - -	- - -	250 – –
£.	39,295 19 11	741 16 6	1,964 9 5	38,073 7 –	78,654 8 11	8,161 3 6	4,487 19 –	82,327 13 5

PARTICULARS of the Increase of Compensation and Superannuation Allowances in Military Departments, between 1st January and 31st December 1860.

INCREASE.

DEPARTMENT.	Description of Allowance.	NAMES.	OFFICE.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of Immediate Saving.	Yearly Allowance Granted.	Increase in each Department.		
										Compensation.	Superannuation.	Total.
				£. s. d.	Ys. Ms.	Ys. Ms.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
War Office - -	Superannuation	Pratt, George -	Purveyor, Chatham -	434 19 2	77 0	50 1	Age - -	- -	434 19 2	- - -	434 19 2	434 19 2
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Morris, Joseph -	Clerk, 1st Class, War Office.	610 - -	66 0	50 6	Long service	- -	610 - -	- - -	610 - -	610 - -
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Boyd, Samuel -	Principal Foreman, Clothing, Pimlico.	152 8 -	66 4	16 11	Age - -	- -	50 16 -	- - -	50 16 -	50 16 -
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Briggs, E. George	Clerk, 2d Class, War Office.	390 - -	40 0	20 0	Ill health -	- -	130 - -	- - -	130 - -	130 - -
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Moore, Robert -	Commissariat Storekeeper, Jamaica.	138 - 7	58 0	14 9	- ditto -	- -	32 4 1	- - -	32 4 1	32 4 1
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Dosell, James -	Clerk, 2d Class, War Office.	475 - -	64 10	40 1	Age and impaired vision.	- -	380 - -	- - -	380 - -	380 - -
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Jones, James -	Storekeeper, Gibraltar -	169 14 2	45 0	15 4	Ill health -	- -	42 8 6	- - -	42 8 6	42 8 6
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Goldsack, George	Examiner of Ordnance, Rifle Gun Factory.	195 - -	64 11	42 10	- ditto -	- -	152 15 -	- - -	152 15 -	152 15 -
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Pett, George -	Deputy Military Storekeeper, Cape of Good Hope.	520 - -	55 0	35 1	- ditto -	- -	346 13 4	- - -	346 13 4	346 13 4
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Ringland, Arthur Hill.	Commissariat Clerk, Dublin.	280 - -	69 0	50 1	- ditto -	- -	280 - -	- - -	280 - -	280 - -
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Nightingale, Jos.	Surveyor, War Office -	400 - -	61 6	45 6	- ditto -	- -	366 - -	- - -	366 - -	366 - -
Chelsea Hospital -	- ditto -	Phillips, Mary -	Nurse, Chelsea - -	41 1 3	75 0	37 11	- ditto -	- -	28 14 10	- - -	28 14 10	28 14 10
War Office - -	- ditto -	Micallef, Giovanni B.	Commissariat Storekeeper, Malta.	137 15 5	69 10	53 10	- ditto -	- -	137 15 5	- - -	137 15 5	137 15 5
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Browne, Robert J.	Clerk, 2d Class, War Office.	360 - -	27 8	10 5	- ditto -	- -	60 - -	- - -	60 - -	60 - -
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Oughterson, Patience.	Necessary Woman, Barbadoes.	33 1 -	69 0	33 11	Age - -	- -	10 - -	- - -	10 - -	10 - -
Royal Hibernian Military School.	- ditto -	Barnes, Johanna	Laundress, Royal Hibernian Military School.	67 15 5	67 0	25 2	Ill health -	- -	18 - -	- - -	18 - -	18 - -
War Office - -	- ditto -	Turner, Zachary M.	Clerk, Royal Engineers' Department, York.	123 11 8	35 0	10 10	- ditto -	- -	30 17 11	- - -	30 17 11	30 17 11
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Ackland, Graves	Barrack Master, Templemore.	222 10 -	68 0	35 9	Age and infirmities.	- -	148 6 8	- - -	148 6 8	148 6 8
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Parsons, William Robert.	Clerk, 1st Class, War Office.	523 6 8	57 3	38 4	Ill health -	- -	383 15 5	- - -	383 15 5	383 15 5
Ditto - - -	- ditto -	Whitely, Henry	Assistant Examiner, Ordnance.	125 5 4	45 0	22 4	- ditto -	- -	45 18 7	- - -	45 18 7	45 18 7

Kilmainham Hospital	-	ditto	-	Poque, Ellen	-	Scullerywoman	-	-	16	-	-	64	0	27	1	- ditto	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	7	4	-
War Office	-	-	-	ditto	-	Wright, Augustus		Assistant Military Storekeeper, Priddy's Hard.	375	-	-	65	6	47	8	Age and infirmities.	-	-	343	15	-	-	-	-	343	15	-	343	15	-
Kilmainham Hospital	-	ditto	-	Haggan, Anne	-	Nurse, Kilmainham	-		39	17	6	57	0	21	1	Ill health	-	-	13	19	1	-	-	-	13	19	1	13	19	1
War Office	-	-	-	ditto	-	Crafer, Thomas	-	Clerk, 1st Class, War Office.	690	-	-	58	2	42	2	- ditto	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	575	-	-
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Munro, Gordon		Head Messenger, ditto	120	-	-	75	9	36	0	- ditto	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	86	-	-
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Agnew, Thos. R.		Assistant Military Storekeeper, Tipner.	397	7	6	69	0	40	1	Age, &c.	-	-	298	-	7	-	-	-	298	-	7	298	-	7
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Holmes, George		Clerk, Royal Engineers' Department, Belfast.	160	-	-	45	6	23	11	Ill health	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	64	-	-
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Mackintosh, Major Robert.		Barrack Master, Limerick	363	15	-	67	0	31	0	Age and ill health.	-	-	218	5	-	-	-	-	218	5	-	218	5	-
Kilmainham Hospital	-	ditto	-	Flanagan, Elizabeth.		Nurse, Kilmainham	-		30	15	-	55	0	25	0	- ditto	-	-	12	16	3	-	-	-	12	16	3	12	16	3
War Office	-	-	-	ditto	-	Kirby, Richard C.		Accountant General, War Office.	1,500	-	-	70	0	55	0	- ditto	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Saunder, John C.		Storekeeper, Dublin	-	600	-	-	59	0	36	10	Infirmity	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	-	410	-	-	410	-	-
Royal Military Asylum.	-	ditto	-	Crilman, John		Serjeant Major, Royal Military Asylum.	92	15	4½	51	0	10	5	Ill health	-	-	15	9	2	-	-	-	15	9	2	15	9	2
War Office	-	-	-	ditto	-	Sedley, John	-	Barrack Master, Mauritius.	323	15	-	71	0	27	1	Old age	-	-	145	13	9	-	-	-	145	13	9	145	13	9
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Pennall, William		Clerk, Royal Laboratory	160	-	-	54	0	31	2	Ill health	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	96	-	-
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Wyatt, George	-	Deputy Military Storekeeper, Corfu.	470	-	-	68	0	47	8	Age	-	-	407	6	8	-	-	-	407	6	8	407	6	8
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Shute, William	-	Clerk, Royal Engineers' Department, Devonport.	220	-	-	66	4	48	6	- ditto	-	-	201	13	4	-	-	-	201	13	4	201	13	4
Chelsea Hospital	-	ditto	-	Burke, Martha	-	Nurse, Royal Hospital	-		31	18	9	70	0	36	8	Infirmity	-	-	21	9	7	-	-	-	21	9	7	21	9	7
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Chiffy, Mary	-	Ditto - ditto	-	31	18	9	68	0	23	1	- ditto	-	-	12	4	10	-	-	-	12	4	10	12	4	10
War Office	-	-	-	ditto	-	Chisholm, Alexander		Foreman, Edinburgh	-	64	12	-	70	0	45	10	- ditto	-	-	43	1	4	-	-	-	43	1	4	43	1	4
Ditto	-	-	-	Compensation		De Smidt, Johannes.		Assistant Commissary General.	391	11	11	65	0	49	5	Reduction	-	-	87	13	9	87	13	9	-	-	-	87	13	9
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Hogg, David	-	Barrack Master, Toronto	221	19	6	68	0	17	11	- ditto	-	-	66	11	9	66	11	9	-	-	-	66	11	9
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Le Lievre, Henry		Clerk, Quartermaster General's Department, Canada.	-	-	-	57	0	15	9	- ditto	-	-	51	17	2	51	17	2	-	-	-	51	17	2
Royal Military College.	-	ditto	-	Heale, Edmund		2d Instructor, History, Sandhurst.	300	-	-	34	5	8	8	Abolition of office.	-	-	90	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-		
Royal Military Academy.	-	ditto	-	Boddy, Rev. Geo. Yatman.		Master, Woolwich	-		200	-	-	43	9	15	0	- ditto	-	-	96	13	4	96	13	4	-	-	-	96	13	4
Carshalton	-	-	-	ditto	-	Moore, G. B.	-	Drawing Master, Carshalton.	145	-	-	53	0	10	6	- ditto	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Royal Military Academy.	-	ditto	-	Raester, William		Mathematical Master, Woolwich.	300	-	-	43	3	13	6	Reduction	-	-	125	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-		
War Office	-	-	-	ditto	-	Northam, John	-	Chief Warder, Military Prison, Montreal.	120	14	5	51	0	9	6	- ditto	-	-	24	2	10	24	2	10	-	-	-	24	2	10
Ditto	-	-	-	ditto	-	Beaumont, John		Acting Surgeon, Enfield	568	1	2	52	0	14	6	Abolition of appointment.	-	-	179	17	8	179	17	8	-	-	-	179	17	8
																		£.				741	16	6	8,161	3	6	8,903	-	-

PARTICULARS of the Decrease of Compensation and Superannuation Allowances in Military Departments, between 1st January and 31st December 1860.

DECREASE.

DEPARTMENT.	Description of Allowance.	NAMES.	OFFICE.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount.	DECREASE IN EACH DEPARTMENT.		
						Compensation.	Superannuation.	TOTAL.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hibernian School	Superannuation	Rowan, James	Commandant	Died 29 July 1859	80 – –	– – –	80 – –	80 – –
War Office	ditto	Farrel, Edward	Commandant Storekeeper, Cape of Good Hope.	Dead	63 – –	– – –	63 – –	63 – –
Chelsea Hospital	ditto	Moxey, Susan	Nurse	Died 26 Dec. 1859	11 – 8	– – –	11 – 8	11 – 8
War Office	ditto	Spalding, Warner Reeve	Barrack Master, Fort Augustus.	„ 21 Feb. 1860	126 – –	– – –	126 – –	126 – –
Army Pay Office	Compensation	Ward, George	Deputy Paymaster General.	„ 15 Aug. 1859	182 10 –	182 10 –	– – –	182 10 –
War Office	ditto	Walker, David	Deputy Judge Advocate, Ireland.	„ 9 Dec. 1859	250 – –	250 – –	– – –	250 – –
Ditto	Superannuation	Bruce, W. Joseph	Chief Clerk, Recruiting Department.	„ 2 March 1860	500 – –	– – –	500 – –	500 – –
Ditto	Compensation	Dyson, Thomas James	Chief Clerk, Ordnance Office.	„ 25 March 1860	320 – –	320 – –	– – –	320 – –
Ditto	Superannuation	Dobson, Robert R. C.	Clerk, Graham's Town	„ 1 Oct. 1859	48 – –	– – –	48 – –	48 – –
Ditto	ditto	Hayden, Edward L.	Writer, Canada	„ 17 Nov. 1859	48 – –	– – –	48 – –	48 – –
Ditto	ditto	Callejo, Saveno	Clerk, Malta	„ 21 Jan. 1860	40 – –	– – –	40 – –	40 – –
Ditto	ditto	Byrne, Patrick	Messenger, Dublin	„ 14 June 1860	30 – –	– – –	30 – –	30 – –
Royal Military College	ditto	Narrien, John	Professor	„ 30 March 1860	521 11 8	– – –	521 11 8	521 11 8
War Office	ditto	Lock, John	Messenger, Store Account Office.	„ 26 June 1860	26 – –	– – –	26 – –	26 – –
Ditto	ditto	Staines, Richard	Ditto, Pall Mall	„ 24 June 1860	28 – –	– – –	28 – –	28 – –
Chelsea Hospital	ditto	Harrison, Mary	Nurse	„ 20 Nov. 1859	11 – –	– – –	11 – –	11 – –
War Office	ditto	Jones, Henry Taylor	Storekeeper, Chatham	„ 6 June 1860	700 – –	– – –	700 – –	700 – –

Ditto	ditto	Milner, John	Clerk, Store Account Office.	„ 11 July 1860	385 – –	– – –	385 – –	385 – –
Ditto	ditto	Dawson, Robert	Military Surveyor and Draftsman.	„ 22 June 1860	400 – –	– – –	400 – –	400 – –
Ditto	Compensation	Duplice, John	Clerk, Athlone	„ 13 July 1860	50 – –	50 – –	– – –	50 – –
Ditto	ditto	Beck, Charles	Clerk, Woolwich	„ 1 July 1860	42 10 –	42 10 –	– – –	42 10 –
Ditto	Superannuation	Bassano, Francis M.	Apothecary	Pension reduced	12 3 4	– – –	12 3 4	12 3 4
Army Pay Office	Compensation	Crauford, Wm. Petrie	Deputy Paymaster General.	Died 15 March 1859	273 15 –	273 15 –	– – –	273 15 –
Chelsea Hospital	Superannuation	Somerville, Dr. William	Physician	„ 25 June 1860	250 – –	– – –	250 – –	250 – –
War Office	Compensation	Ditto	Inspector, Army Medical Department.	„ 25 June 1860	600 – –	600 – –	– – –	600 – –
Ditto	Superannuation	Pike, William	Clerk, Portsmouth	„ 21 Sept. 1860	115 – –	– – –	115 – –	115 – –
Ditto	ditto	St. John, St. Andrew	Clerk, Military Secretary's Office, Malta.	Dead	115 – –	– – –	115 – –	115 – –
Ditto	ditto	Orsmond, Richard	Assistant Clerk	„	34 – –	– – –	34 – –	34 – –
Ditto	ditto	Coker, R. E.	Ditto, Storekeeper	„	63 – –	– – –	63 – –	63 – –
Ditto	ditto	Ivatts, John	Ditto - ditto	Died 16 June 1860	20 – –	– – –	20 – –	20 – –
Ditto	ditto	Henzell, John	Clerk of Works, Belfast	„ 16 Sept. 1860	184 – –	– – –	184 – –	184 – –
Ditto	ditto	Munro, Gordon	Head Messenger, Pall Mall.	„ 26 Oct. 1860	86 – –	– – –	86 – –	86 – –
Ditto	ditto	Pickthall, Robert	Storekeeper, St. John's, New Brunswick.	„ 18 May 1860	155 – –	– – –	155 – –	155 – –
Ditto	Compensation	Treeve, Richard	Barrack Master, Jersey	„ 25 Sept. 1860	98 – –	98 – –	– – –	98 – –
Ditto	Superannuation	Hammond, James	Storekeeper, Jersey	„ 15 July 1858	321 10 –	– – –	321 10 –	321 10 –
Ditto	Compensation	Stephenson, Frederick F.	Clerk, War Office	„ 31 Oct. 1860	80 – –	80 – –	– – –	80 – –
Ditto	Superannuation	Baldwin, Henry	Clerk of Works	Not claimed for 2 years	41 – –	– – –	41 – –	41 – –
Ditto	ditto	Brown, Charles	Assistant Storekeeper	Ditto - ditto	15 – –	– – –	15 – –	15 – –
Ditto	ditto	Lilley, J. J.	Ditto	Ditto - ditto	67 14 5	67 14 5	– – –	67 14 5
Ditto	ditto	Reddy, John	Messenger, Clerk Survey Office, Dublin.	Ditto - ditto	58 13 4	– – –	58 13 4	58 13 4
				Totals £.	1,964 9 5	4,487 19 –		6,452 8 5

— No. 13. —

ADMIRALTY AND SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENTS.

1.—Compensation Allowances:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount which remained payable on the 1st January 1860 - - - - - - - -	24,562	8	2

Granted in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Grounds thereof.	Amount.			
			£.	s.	d.	
Lieutenant John Wise -	Director of Police, Chatham	- - - - -	174	–	–	
Lieutenant R. Hoops -	Director of Police, Sheerness	- - - - -	14	10	–	
Lieutenant H. W. Hall -	Director of Police, Portsmouth	Abolition of Office -	174	–	–	
Lieutenant R. S. Moore -	Director of Police, Devonport	- - - - -	14	10	–	
Lieutenant R. Weatherley -	Director of Police, Pembroke	- - - - -	174	–	–	
						551 – –
						25,113 8 2

Ceased in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount.			
			£.	s.	d.	
D. J. Thomson - -	Clerk, Victualling Office -	- - - - -	396	–	–	
T. Walker - - -	Ditto, Navy Office - -	- - - - -	291	13	4	
C. W. Aubrey - - -	Ditto - - ditto - - -	- - - - -	337	–	–	
W. Judd - - - -	Ditto, Transport Office -	- - - - -	370	–	–	
R. Oliphant - - -	Ditto - - ditto - -	- - - - -	60	–	–	
Caroline Rule - - -	Surveyor's Daughter - -	- - - - -	50	–	–	
R. Ackman - - -	Cabin-keeper, Woolwich -	- - - - -	33	–	–	
P. Hooker - - -	Quarterman, Chatham - -	Death - - -	40	–	–	
W. Wilson - - -	Foreman of Masons, Portsmouth.	- - - - -	75	–	–	
J. G. Radcliffe - -	Clerk, Portsmouth - - -	- - - - -	60	–	–	
W. Spiller - - -	Assistant Master Shipwright, Devonport.	- - - - -	305	–	–	
E. W. Foster - - -	Clerk, Devonport - - -	- - - - -	170	–	–	
H. Kingston - - -	Quarterman, Devonport -	- - - - -	48	–	–	
J. Poole - - - -	Measurer, Pembroke - -	- - - - -	99	–	–	
J. Luscombe - - -	Clerk, Haslar Hospital -	- - - - -	45	–	–	
						2,370 13 4
Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 - - - - - £.						22,742 14 10

2.—Superannuation Allowances:

Annual Amounts which remained payable on the 1st January 1860: viz.			
Allowances granted previously to the passing of the Act 50 Geo. 3, c. 117 - - - - - -	1,077	6	–
Ditto - - under the Act 50 Geo. 3, c. 117 - - - - - - - - - - -	4,775	9	2
Ditto - - ditto - - - 3 Geo. 4, c. 113; 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24; and 22 Vict. c. 26 - -	63,656	17	8
Total, 1st January 1860 - - - £.	69,509	12	10
Carried forward - - - £.	69,509	12	10

No. 13.—Admiralty and Subordinate Departments—*continued.*

Granted in the Year 1860:

Name.	Office.	On Retirement: Salary.	Age.	Length of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Allowance Granted.	
		£. s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs. Mo.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2.—Superannuation Allowances granted—*continued.*			Brought forward - - £.			- - -	69,509 12 10
G. Mackeson -	Clerk, Admiralty -	390 – –	47	23 3	Ill health	149 10 –	
C. Priest - -	Messenger, Admiralty -	120 – –	63	10 1	Age and infirmity	20 – –	
	Allowance - -	8 – –					
H. Breen - -	4th Assistant, Royal Observatory.	150 – –	35	20 1	Infirmity	54 6 8	
	House allowance -	30 – –					
H. Chatfield -	Master Shipwright, Deptford.	500 – –	62	46 3	- -	520 – –	
	House rated - -	84 – –					
J. Bennett - -	Inspector, Deptford -	125 – –	65	14 1	- -	83 6 8	
		Working time -		31 1			
W. Penfold -	Accountant, Woolwich	500 – –	67	52 1	- -	600 – –	
	House rated - -	100 – –					
J. Broad - -	Inspector, Woolwich -	125 – –	61	14 10	Age and infirmity	83 6 8	
		Working time -		25 7			
H. Bannister -	Inspector, Woolwich -	125 – –	69	18 7	- -	83 6 8	
		Working time -		28 6			
W. Hartfield -	Inspector, Chatham -	125 – –	61	13 7	- -	83 6 8	
		Working time -		27 5			
H. Peacock -	Assistant Surgeon, Chatham.	300 – –	47	17 2	Infirmity	146 – –	
	House rated - -	65 – –					
J. N. Harvey -	Clerk and Secretary to Superintendent, Portsmouth.	450 – –	66	50 0	- -	519 – –	
	House rated - -	69 – –					
W. Westrope -	Inspector, Portsmouth -	150 – –	66	17 9	Age and infirmity	100 – –	
		Working time -		28 4			
J. Ground - -	Inspector, Portsmouth -	150 – –	66	17 11	- -	100 – –	
		Working time -		28 0			
E. Pearce - -	Inspector, Portsmouth -	150 – –	67	14 6	- -	88 17 9	
		Working time -		31 10			
A. Poulden -	Clerk, Portsmouth -	280 – –	47	25 2	Infirmity	116 13 4	
J. Thresher -	Leading Man of Storehouses, Portsmouth.	85 – –	65	14 1	- -	56 13 4	
		Working time -		28 7			
R. Truscott -	Foreman of Smiths, Devonport.	150 – –	66	13 5	Age and infirmity	100 – –	
		Working time -		31 5			
R. Kneebone -	Foreman of Yard, Pembroke.	300 – –	70	20 8	- -	177 15 6	
		Working time -		29 8			
B. Williams -	Clerk, Royal Victoria Yard.	375 – –	55	31 8	- -	225 – –	
H. T. Balch -	Leading Man of Bakers, Royal William Yard.	100 – –	38	1 2	Infirmity	25 8 10	
		Working time -		17 9			
J. Freebridge -	Purveyor of Timber, Her Majesty's Forests.	200 – –	Not known.	11 3	Age and infirmity	279 6 8	
	Allowance - -	219 – –		41 7			
C. H. Jones -	Clerk in Charge, Jamaica	500 – –	44	10 0	Infirmity	143 15 –	
	House valued -	75 – –					
		Amount granted in the Year 1860 £.				- - -	3,755 13 9
		Carried forward - - - £.				- - -	73,265 6 7

No. 13.—Admiralty and Subordinate Departments—*continued.*

Ceased in the Year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Amount.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2.—Superannuation Allowances granted—*continued.*			Brought forward - - £.	73,265 6 7
Thomas Morton - -	Clerk, Admiralty - - - -	- - - -	355 - -	
C. C. Tupper - -	Clerk, Admiralty - - - -	- - - -	150 - -	
J. Chappell - - -	Coxswain, Admiralty - - - -	- - - -	31 12 7	
R. Cooper - - -	Clerk, Deptford - - - - -	- - - -	62 10 -	
W. Stuart - - -	Foreman of Shipwrights, Woolwich -	- - - -	175 - -	
R. Venning - - -	Master Smith, Woolwich - - -	- - - -	112 10 -	
J. Morce - - -	Clerk, Woolwich - - - -	- - - -	70 - -	
J. Coombe - - -	Layer in the Rope Yard, Chatham -	- - - -	60 - -	
J. Sole - - - -	Inspector, Sheerness - - - -	- - - -	56 5 -	
J. Fincham - - -	Master Shipwright, Portsmouth - -	- - - -	527 10 -	
J. Brown - - -	Foreman of Shipwrights, Portsmouth -	- - - -	148 - -	
G. Grimes - - -	Inspector, Portsmouth - - -	Death - -	83 6 8	
J. Burt - - -	Clerk, Devonport - - - -	- - - -	250 - -	
R. Scott - - -	Clerk, Devonport - - - -	- - - -	220 - -	
M. Jorey - - -	Inspector, Devonport - - - -	- - - -	52 10 -	
J. Welch - - -	Inspector, Devonport - - - -	- - - -	83 6 8	
J. Netten - - -	Foreman of Smiths, Devonport - -	- - - -	83 6 8	
W. Pope - - -	Foreman of Storehouses, Devonport -	- - - -	37 10 -	
R. Pett - - -	Master Smith, Devonport - - -	- - - -	125 - -	
T. C. Jones - - -	Staff Surgeon, Pembroke - - -	- - - -	382 10 -	
R. G. S. Bowring -	Clerk, Deptford Victualling Yard -	- - - -	190 - -	
J. W. Bailey - -	Agent for Transports, Deptford - -	- - - -	253 - -	
S. Harvey - - -	Master Shipwright, Malta - - -	- - - -	330 - -	
		Ceased in the year 1860 - - -	- - £.	3,818 17 7
		Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 - - -	£.	69,446 9 -

R. M. Bromley,
Accountant General of the Navy.

— No. 14. —

LATE NAVY PAY OFFICE.

	£.	s.	d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:			
Annual Amount which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	2,009	13	4
Granted in the year 1860	nil.		

Ceased in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount.
—	—	—	Nil.

Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860	£.	2,009	13 4
2.—Superannuation Allowances:			
Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860		nil.	

Admiralty, 1860

R. M. Bromley,
Accountant-General of the Navy.

— No. 15. —

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

	£.	s.	d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:			
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	16,285	6	8
Compensation Allowances granted in 1860	nil.		

Allowances ceased within the year:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £.	s.	d.
Fred. S. Newcombe	Clerk	Died 2d August 1860	225	—	—

Annual Amount ceased within the year	225	—	—
Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860	16,060	6	8
2.—Superannuation Allowances:			
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	2,635	10	7
Superannuation Allowances granted in 1860	nil.		
Allowances ceased within the year	nil.		
Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 £.	2,635	10	7

Paymaster-General's Office, 1860.

M. H. Foster.

—No. 16.—

CUSTOMS.

1.—Compensation Allowances:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable 31st December 1859 - - - - - - - - - -	31,048	–	7

Compensation Allowances granted in the year ended 31st December 1860:

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Yrs.	Period of Service. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of immediate Saving effected. £. s. d.	Yearly Allowance Granted. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
	ENGLAND:								
London -	Lieut. J. C. F. Walker, R.N.	Surveyor for Sloops, and Deputy Surveyor General for Tonnage.	450 – –	58	31 2 (including services in the Coast Guard.)	Abolition of office -	165 – –	285 – –	
	R. Chapman -	Inspector General, Waterside Department.	700 – –	57	36 1	Reduction of establishment.	105 – –	595 – –	
	G. Duncan -	Landing Surveyor, 1st Class.	600 – –	67	45 1	Abolition of office -	– – –	600 – –	
	J. Blackstone -	ditto -	650 – –	61	40 11	- - ditto - -	59 1 10	590 18 2	
	W. Barber -	ditto -	600 – –	59	31 11	- - ditto - -	163 9 6	436 10 6	
	J. H. Mason -	ditto -	600 – –	59	32 1	- - ditto - -	159 18 –	440 2 –	
	J. M. Arnaud	Landing Surveyor, 2d Class.	550 – –	64	48 9	- - ditto - -	5 8 4	544 11 8	
	A. M. Cameron	Landing Surveyor, 3d Class.	500 – –	48	26 1	- - ditto - -	200 – –	300 – –	
	J. M'Pherson	ditto -	500 – –	51	22 9	- - ditto - -	210 10 11	289 9 1	
	R. Knewstub	Searcher, 1st Class.	442 5 –	66	35 0	- - ditto - -	73 14 2	368 10 10	
	T. Smerdon -	ditto -	442 16 –	55	32 2	- - ditto - -	95 18 10	346 17 2	
	T. M'Kenzie -	ditto -	400 – –	61	31 9	- - ditto - -	93 6 8	306 13 4	
	S. W. Poer -	ditto -	400 – –	55	30 9	- - ditto - -	100 – –	300 – –	
	G. Forsyth -	ditto -	400 – –	49	27 8	- - ditto - -	153 6 8	246 13 4	
	H. Inglis -	ditto -	400 – –	48	24 0	- - ditto - -	173 6 8	226 13 4	
	D. S. Ure -	Searcher, 2d Class.	350 – –	47	19 9	- - ditto - -	198 6 8	151 13 4	
	C. White -	Searcher, 1st Class.	400 – –	59	36 5	- - ditto - -	60 – –	340 – –	
	J. Morris -	Superintending Locker.	130 – –	61	39 7	- - ditto - -	13 – –	117 – –	
	T. Ryan -	Searcher -	400 – –	55	28 0	- - ditto - -	146 13 4	253 6 8	
	M. Dooley -	Locker - -	100 – –	57	28 5	- - ditto - -	36 13 4	63 6 8	
	W. Burgess -	Superintending Locker.	110 – –	44	21 5	- - ditto - -	60 – –	50 – –	
	W. O. Boyes -	ditto -	130 – –	55	28 2	- - ditto - -	47 13 4	82 6 8	
	J. Clayson -	Locker - -	100 – –	56	29 7	- - ditto - -	35 – –	65 – –	
	T. Wheatley -	ditto - -	100 – –	57	27 8	- - ditto - -	38 6 8	61 13 4	
	J. T. Gardner	ditto - -	80 – –	36	12 2	Abolition of office and mental excitement.	57 6 8	22 13 4	
	A. Cameron -	Tide Surveyor	150 – –	54	26 6	Reduction and revision of establishment.	75 – –	75 – –	
	G. Whittington	Locker - -	100 – –	60	30 1	Abolition of office -	33 6 8	66 13 4	
	W. S. Ready	Inspector of Gaugers.	450 – –	62	41 6	Revision of establishment.	150 – –	300 – –	
	J. Eckley -	Gauger - -	300 – –	55	28 11	- - ditto - -	121 7 5	178 12 7	
	W. Warring -	ditto - -	125 – –	56	27 6	- - ditto - -	47 18 4	77 1 8	
	J. Mark -	Weigher -	73 10 –	59	30 1	Abolition of office -	24 10 –	49 – –	
	W. Neilson -	Searcher -	350 – –	47	26 0	- - ditto - -	200 – –	150 – –	
	A. K. Baylis -	ditto - -	250 – –	39	11 9	- - ditto - -	190 7 5	59 12 7	
	J. P. Smart -	ditto - -	250 – –	38	20 3	- - ditto - -	125 – –	125 – –	
	R. H. Cullen	ditto - -	200 – –	31	12 0	- - ditto - -	143 6 8	56 13 4	
	G. Bell - -	ditto - -	200 – –	58	29 7	- - ditto - -	85 12 11	114 7 1	
	J. Hamilton -	Weigher -	68 10 –	62	26 10	- - ditto - -	27 8 –	41 2 –	
	G. Tritton -	Landing Surveyor.	500 – –	47	22 8	- - ditto - -	264 18 7	235 1 5	
	R. G. Hancock	Searcher -	200 – –	38	17 2	- - ditto - -	120 – –	80 – –	
	G. Ward -	Clerk - -	260 – –	36	19 3	Revision of establishment.	152 13 3	107 6 9	
						Carried forward - - - £.	4,212 10 10	8,799 10 2	31,048 – 7

No. 16.—CUSTOMS—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Yrs.	Period of Service. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of immediate Saving effected. £. s. d.	Yearly Allowance Granted. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
ENGLAND, Compensation Allowances granted—*continued.*						Brought forward -	4,212 10 10	8,799 10 2	31,048 - 7
London—(*continued*)	C. Trew -	Tide Surveyor	160 - -	54	25 9	Abolition of Office -	66 13 4	93 6 8	
	W. C. Harbord	Searcher -	400 - -	60	38 10	- ditto - - -	46 13 4	353 6 8	
	A. Rickon -	Inspector of Gaugers.	450 - -	61	33 4	Revision of establishment.	90 - -	360 - -	
	J. Flinten -	- ditto -	400 - -	60	44 6	- ditto - - -	6 13 4	393 6 8	
	T. Delacourt -	- ditto -	400 - -	57	42 0	- ditto - - -	20 - -	380 - -	
	P. Curgenwen	Inspector of the River -	460 - -	60	39 3	- ditto - - -	58 17 4	401 2 8	
	J. Crowe -	Tide Surveyor	250 - -	59	36 4	- ditto - - -	37 10 -	212 10 -	
	W. Wallis -	- ditto -	250 - -	56	31 2	Revision and reduction of establishment.	73 11 4	176 8 8	
	J. Stickens -	Superintending Locker.	130 - -	60	34 4	Abolition of office -	23 16 8	106 3 4	
	J. King -	- ditto -	130 - -	65	43 6	- ditto - - -	4 6 8	125 13 4	
	J. Brown -	- ditto -	130 - -	58	39 1	- ditto - - -	13 - -	117 - -	
	T. Jent - -	- ditto -	130 - -	60	38 8	- ditto - - -	15 3 4	114 16 8	
	A. H. Hampton	- ditto -	130 - -	60	33 4	- ditto - - -	26 - -	104 - -	
	J. Smith -	Locker -	100 - -	66	39 3	- ditto - - -	10 - -	90 - -	
	J. Claridge -	- ditto -	157 - -	70	43 1	- ditto - - -	12 14 11	144 5 1	
	C. Parke -	Tide Surveyor	160 - -	63	33 7	- ditto - - -	40 - -	120 - -	
	T. E. Carter -	Landing Surveyor.	545 4 4	54	35 6	- ditto - - -	90 17 4	454 7 -	
	R. Fernyhough	Inspector of the River.	365 - -	66	36 1	Revision and reduction of establishment.	75 1 1	289 18 11	
	J. Denton -	- ditto -	350 - -	70	36 8	- ditto - - -	52 10 -	297 10 -	
	A. L. Watts -	Searcher -	300 - -	47	31 8	Abolition of office -	70 - -	230 - -	
	W. B. Morris	Gauger -	250 - -	56	33 0	Revision of establishment.	50 - -	200 - -	
	R. Blakesley -	- ditto -	250 - -	58	34 3	- ditto - - -	45 16 8	204 3 4	
	H. D. Morgan	Clerk of the Cheque.	175 - -	61	40 10	Abolition of office -	14 11 8	160 8 4	
	W. Munday -	Superintending Locker.	130 - -	66	41 1	- ditto - - -	8 13 4	121 6 8	
	J. Church -	- ditto -	130 - -	58	37 10	- ditto - -	17 6 8	112 13 4	
	B. Moss -	- ditto -	110 - -	53	32 8	- ditto -	23 16 8	86 3 4	
	W. Newman -	Locker -	100 - -	60	34 10	- ditto - - -	18 14 10	81 5 2	
	M. Hughes -	- ditto -	100 - -	63	35 6	- ditto - - -	17 3 11	82 16 1	
	C. M'Donnell	- ditto -	100 - -	64	35 9	- ditto - - -	16 13 4	83 6 8	
	J. Lucock -	Landing Surveyor.	550 - -	46	23 4	- ditto - - -	263 12 5	286 7 7	
	D. Harrison -	Searcher -	350 - -	41	20 3	- ditto - - -	175 - -	175 - -	
	C. Powis -	- ditto -	350 - -	48	26 0	- ditto - - -	142 8 10	207 11 2	
	H. W. Waddell	- ditto -	300 - -	43	16 2	- ditto - - -	186 10 1	113 9 11	
	A. R. Crosbie	- ditto -	200 - -	39	9 1	- ditto - - -	160 - -	40 - -	
	R. W. Gough	- ditto -	200 - -	31	5 6	- ditto - - -	178 - 8	21 19 4	
	J. O'Dea -	Gauger -	200 - -	31	8 10	Revision of establishment.	150 - -	50 - -	
	H. Gibbs -	- ditto -	150 - -	41	13 10	- ditto - - -	105 - -	45 - -	
	R. W. Parker	Clerk - -	300 - -	54	24 5	- ditto - - -	130 - -	170 - -	
	A. B. Delap -	- ditto -	105 - -	24	5 6	- ditto - - -	92 16 10	12 3 2	
	T. Sandall -	- ditto -	150 - -	42	12 4	- ditto - - -	107 10 -	42 10 -	
	H. Wilkins -	Tide Surveyor	150 - -	42	16 10	- ditto - - -	95 6 3	54 13 9	
	W. Nesbitt -	- ditto -	150 - -	51	25 2	- ditto - - -	71 - 11	78 19 1	
	J. Johnson -	- ditto -	160 - -	51	24 6	- ditto - - -	70 - -	90 - -	
	J. Blyth -	- ditto -	250 - -	53	30 9	- ditto - - -	83 6 8	166 13 4	
	W. Lawrence	Timber Measurer.	175 - -	61	35 11	Abolition of office -	29 3 4	145 16 8	
	W. Bottrell -	Superintending Locker.	130 - -	55	29 6	- ditto - - -	50 9 8	79 10 4	
	W. Lee - -	- ditto -	120 - -	50	23 9	- ditto - - -	54 - -	66 - -	
	J. Oldrey -	- ditto -	120 - -	51	22 8	- ditto - - -	60 10 -	59 10 -	
	T. Paul - -	- ditto -	120 - -	51	22 10	- ditto - - -	57 1 6	62 18 6	
	R. Tungay -	- ditto -	110 - -	48	26 7	- ditto - - -	44 - -	66 - -	
	R. Soper -	- ditto -	110 - -	51	22 4	- ditto - - -	51 6 8	58 13 4	
	J. H. Fairman	Landing Surveyor.	550 - -	57	41 8	- ditto - - -	71 12 2	478 7 10	
	W. Parry -	Timber Measurer.	125 - -	59	39 2	- ditto - - -	49 7 1	75 12 11	
	R. Keeffe -	Tide Surveyor	250 - -	62	39 10	Revision of Establishment.	42 6 2	207 13 10	
	G. H. Butler -	Searcher -	400 - -	51	22 10	Abolition of office -	186 13 4	213 6 8	
	E. King -	- ditto - (Salary and emoluments as Registrar).	446 10 -	46	22 10	- ditto - - -	233 3 4	213 6 8	
						Carried forward -	8,199 2 6	17,776 12 10	31,048 - 7

No. 16.—CUSTOMS—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of immediate Saving effected.	Yearly Allowance Granted.	—
			£. s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs. Mos.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ENGLAND, Compensation Allowances granted—*continued.*						Brought forward -	8,199 2 6	17,776 12 10	31,048 - 7
London—*continued.*	J. Tattersall -	Searcher -	300 - -	45	16 5	Abolition of office -	200 - -	100 - -	
	W. Ronayne	Tide Surveyor	250 - -	48	26 9	- ditto - - -	120 - -	130 - -	
	S. M. Surtees	Clerk - -	70 - -	35	16 1	Reduction and revision of establishment.	49 3 4	20 16 8	
	W. Holmes -	Searcher -	400 - -	63	30 3	Abolition of office -	26 13 4	373 6 8	
	A. S. Rich -	- ditto -	350 - -	52	37 0	- ditto - - -	52 10 -	297 10 -	
	T. A. Bussell	Landing Surveyor.	500 - -	44	26 7	- ditto - - -	205 3 10	294 16 2	
	G. Cooper -	Searcher -	200 - -	32	12 10	- ditto - - -	143 6 8	56 13 4	
	W. Fletcher -	Gauger -	250 - -	52	25 9	Revision of establishment.	104 3 4	145 16 8	
	J. Cruse -	Superintending Locker.	130 - -	55	29 8	Abolition of office -	45 10 -	84 10 -	
	H. Frost -	- ditto -	130 - -	54	27 8	- ditto - - -	53 5 9	76 14 3	
	E. Fitze -	Searcher -	350 - -	44	20 0	- ditto - - -	175 - -	175 - -	
	W. B. Kitson	Minute Clerk, Secretary's Office.	550 - -	54	37 10	Reduction and revision of establishment.	73 6 8	476 13 4	
	W. B. Hunt -	Chief Clerk, do.	500 - -	49	32 6	- ditto - - -	120 18 5	379 1 7	
	J. Neale -	Clerk, ditto -	330 - -	41	23 11	Reduction and revision of establishment, and impaired health.	152 - -	178 - -	
	G. Maltby -	ditto, ditto -	250 - -	57	28 7	Reduction and revision of establishment.	91 13 4	158 6 8	
	J. Horsfall -	Searcher -	400 - -	45	30 0	Abolition of office -	143 6 11	256 13 1	
	J. Shannon -	Tidewaiter -	93 5 -	50	22 1	Reduction and revision of establishment.	44 5 -	49 - -	
	J. Clogg -	Clerk, Secretary's Office.	340 - -	54	33 7	- ditto - - -	68 - -	272 - -	
	T. C. Thorpe	Committee Clerk, ditto.	700 - -	61	45 1	- ditto - - -	- - -	700 - -	
	R. H. G. F. Pigott.	Clerk, ditto -	230 - -	51	32 5	- ditto - - -	49 16 8	180 3 4	
	A. L. Tollemache.	Chief Clerk, ditto.	410 - -	34	16 10	- ditto - - -	252 16 8	157 3 4	
	T. Gittens -	Appointer of Weighers -	90 - -	54	31 6	Abolition of office -	21 - -	69 - -	
	E. E. Galton	Searcher -	350 - -	51	28 6	Reduction and revision of establishment.	128 6 8	221 13 4	
	J. R. N. Warter	- ditto -	250 - -	37	12 8	Abolition of office -	180 - -	70 - -	
	D. Graham -	Gauger -	350 - -	47	25 7	Revision of establishment.	158 14 2	191 5 10	
	J. Simpson -	- ditto -	350 - -	51	24 6	- ditto - - -	151 13 4	198 6 8	
	G. Bunney -	- ditto -	150 - -	51	29 0	- ditto - - -	52 10 -	97 10 -	
	J. Elliott -	Superintending Locker.	110 - -	53	24 6	Abolition of office -	47 13 4	62 6 8	
	W. Molyneux	Tide Surveyor	200 - -	49	23 3	- ditto - - -	97 18 -	102 2 -	
	S. Tilley -	- ditto -	150 - -	45	22 2	- ditto - - -	79 - -	71 - -	
	G. Sheldrick	Clerk - -	330 - -	57	26 11	Revision of establishment.	144 3 10	185 16 2	
	W. H. Coulson	Searcher -	160 - -	25	3 11	Abolition of office -	149 6 8	10 13 4	
	G. Barber -	- ditto -	160 - -	25	1 6	- ditto - - -	154 13 4	5 6 8	
	W. H. Hawkins	- ditto -	160 - -	27	1 1	- ditto - - -	154 13 4	5 6 8	
	W. Jones -	Locker -	100 - -	57	28 9	Reduction and revision of establishment.	36 13 4	63 6 8	
	E. M. Perura	- ditto -	100 - -	52	29 9	- ditto - - -	35 - -	65 - -	
	T. Sindrey -	Mariner Harbour Vessel.	63 17 6	57	18 8	Discontinuance of vessel.	37 5 3	26 12 3	
	J. Reynolds -	Tidewaiter -	93 5 -	60	31 10	Reduction of establishment.	21 15 2	71 9 10	
	J. C. Hardy -	- ditto -	93 5 -	55	31 1	- ditto - - -	21 15 2	71 9 10	
	W. Saunders	- ditto -	93 5 -	64	37 4	- ditto - - -	12 8 8	80 16 4	
	J. Jordan -	Watchman -	68 5 -	59	35 4	- ditto - - -	11 7 6	56 17 6	
	J. J. England	- ditto -	65 10 -	59	34 1	- ditto - - -	11 19 6	53 10 6	
	D. Brown -	Superintending Locker.	130 - -	51	24 11	- ditto - - -	61 - 8	68 19 4	
	W. Moxley -	- ditto -	120 - -	52	23 6	- ditto - - -	54 - -	66 - -	
	W. W. Bartholomew .	Locker -	100 - -	56	28 7	- ditto - - -	36 13 4	63 6 8	
						Carried forward -	12,229 13 8	24,316 14 2	31,048 - 7

No. 16.—CUSTOMS—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Yrs.	Period of Service. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of immediate Saving effected. £. s. d.	Yearly Allowance Granted. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
ENGLAND, Compensation Allowances granted—*continued.*						Brought forward -	12,229 13 8	24,316 14 2	31,048 – 7
London—*continued.*	T. Warren -	Locker -	100 – –	50	25 1	Reduction, &c. of establishment.	41 13 4	58 6 8	
	G. Summers -	ditto -	100 – –	49	22 3	- - ditto - -	46 13 4	53 6 8	
	C. Perrott -	ditto -	100 – –	43	21 6	- - ditto - -	48 6 8	51 13 4	
	J. Brooks -	ditto -	100 – –	48	24 1	- - ditto - -	43 6 8	56 13 4	
	W. Bingham -	ditto -	100 – –	48	25 4	- - ditto - -	42 17 2	57 2 10	
	A. Dunn -	ditto -	100 – –	51	22 9	- - ditto - -	46 8 6	53 11 6	
	W. King -	ditto -	100 – –	54	25 11	- - ditto - -	41 13 4	58 6 8	
	M. Bradshaw -	ditto -	100 – –	44	22 0	- - ditto - -	51 1 10	48 18 2	
	C. Furguson -	ditto -	90 – –	54	27 7	- - ditto - -	34 10 –	55 10 –	
	C. Soundy -	ditto -	90 – –	50	27 9	- - ditto - -	34 10 –	55 10 –	
	J. J. Hart -	ditto -	90 – –	50	21 1	- - ditto - -	43 10 –	46 10 –	
	W. Finch -	ditto -	90 – –	44	16 8	- - ditto - -	55 10 –	34 10 –	
	G. P. Munday	ditto -	90 – –	41	14 5	- - ditto - -	63 3 10	26 16 2	
	H. Kitson -	ditto -	90 – –	49	19 5	- - ditto - -	53 9 8	36 10 4	
	J. Marsh -	Weigher -	73 10 –	50	25 1	- - ditto - -	30 12 6	42 17 6	
	P. Yelverton -	Tidewaiter -	93 5 –	48	24 6	- - ditto - -	40 8 2	52 16 10	
	B. J. Arlidge -	- ditto -	93 5 –	52	24 2	- - ditto - -	40 8 2	52 16 10	
	F. Grady -	- ditto -	93 5 –	45	20 4	- - ditto - -	46 12 6	46 12 6	
	B. Plunkett -	- ditto -	93 5 –	48	20 4	- - ditto - -	46 12 6	46 12 6	
	W. Howes -	- ditto -	93 5 –	45	16 9	- - ditto - -	57 10 1	35 14 11	
	S. Montgomery	- ditto -	93 5 –	46	18 4	- - ditto - -	54 7 11	38 17 1	
	J. Spring -	- ditto -	90 3 6	40	19 1	- - ditto - -	51 2 1	39 1 5	
	J. C. Farebrother.	- ditto -	90 2 5	40	16 3	- - ditto - -	55 11 6	34 10 11	
	D. Brooks -	- ditto -	83 5 –	39	17 10	- - ditto - -	49 19 –	33 6 –	
	J. Slater -	- ditto -	83 5 –	42	14 0	- - ditto - -	56 17 9	26 7 3	
	R. Graham -	- ditto -	83 5 –	31	10 1	- - ditto - -	62 8 9	20 16 3	
	C. Owens -	- ditto -	83 5 –	36	13 4	- - ditto - -	58 5 6	24 19 6	
	J. J. Stedman	- ditto -	83 5 –	42	14 2	- - ditto - -	56 17 9	26 7 3	
	W. B. Latchford	- ditto -	60 16 2	36	7 0	- - ditto - -	50 13 7	10 2 7	
	J. Agar - -	- ditto -	83 5 –	37	16 4	- - ditto - -	53 5 –	30 – –	
	J. W. Dixon	Clerk - -	350 – –	45	29 0	- - ditto - -	122 10 –	227 10 –	
	J. J. Coleman	Weigher -	73 10 –	47	24 5	- - ditto - -	31 17 –	41 13 –	
	D. Consedine	Tidewaiter -	90 4 –	42	19 1	- - ditto - -	51 2 4	39 1 8	
	C. Cheese -	- ditto -	93 5 –	58	29 3	- - ditto - -	32 12 9	60 12 3	
	R. Jones -	- ditto -	93 5 –	43	22 2	- - ditto - -	43 10 4	49 14 8	
	H. Barnfield -	- ditto -	93 5 –	44	20 7	- - ditto - -	46 12 6	46 12 6	
	G. Hatton -	- ditto -	93 5 –	51	23 6	- - ditto - -	41 19 3	51 5 9	
	W. Dodd -	- ditto -	93 5 –	48	21 5	- - ditto - -	45 1 5	48 3 7	
	J. Moor -	- ditto -	83 5 –	41	18 4	- - ditto - -	48 11 3	34 13 9	
	T. Nicholl -	- ditto -	83 5 –	33	8 8	- - ditto - -	67 9 9	15 15 3	
	A. Waddell -	- ditto -	83 1 3	30	8 4	- - ditto - -	67 16 9	15 4 6	
	J. J. Elliott -	- ditto -	83 5 –	37	13 7	- - ditto - -	58 5 6	24 19 6	
	J. Atkins -	- ditto -	93 5 –	53	25 1	- - ditto - -	41 5 –	52 – –	
	W. Lysaght -	- ditto -	93 5 –	44	18 9	- - ditto - -	58 5 –	35 – –	
	C. K. Warren	- ditto -	83 5 –	40	16 4	- - ditto - -	53 5 –	30 – –	
	J. Fallon -	- ditto -	93 5 –	50	23 0	- - ditto - -	42 5 –	51 – –	
	P. Beverley -	First Clerk, solicitor's office.	500 – –	65	43 11	- - ditto - -	16 13 4	483 6 8	
	H. Hall - -	Tidewaiter -	93 5 –	59	46 4	- - ditto - -	– – –	93 5 –	
	J. Walters -	- ditto -	104 15 –	58	37 7	- - ditto - -	13 19 4	90 15 8	
	J. Gray - -	- ditto -	93 5 –	64	36 3	- - ditto - -	13 19 9	79 5 3	
	D. S. Harding	Inspector General, Water Guard.	700 – –	64	42 9	- - ditto - -	35 – –	665 – –	
	T. Newton -	Tidewaiter -	93 5 –	46	17 4	- - ditto - -	55 19 –	37 6 –	
	W. Holloway	- ditto -	93 5 –	52	26 11	- - ditto - -	37 6 –	55 19 –	
	Admiral Saurin	Member of the Board.	1,200 – –	70	*14 0	Reduction in the Board of Customs.	240 – –	960 – –	
						* Previously a Commissioner of Stamps and Taxes.			
	R. Mainprize	Locker, &c. -	82 3 7	50	21 6	Reduction, &c. of establishment.	39 14 5	42 9 2	
	R. Gillbanks -	Weigher -	73 10 –	56	23 7	- - ditto - -	33 1 6	40 8 6	
	J. Barnett -	ditto - -	73 10 –	50	22 5	- - ditto - -	34 6 –	39 4 –	
	J. R. Rice -	ditto - -	73 10 –	44	14 10	- - ditto - -	51 5 1	22 4 11	
	J. O. Stuckey	ditto - -	73 10 –	38	15 4	- - ditto - -	46 11 –	26 19 –	
	P. Nixon -	ditto - -	73 10 –	52	22 4	- - ditto - -	34 6 –	39 4 –	
	J. Leech -	ditto - -	73 10 –	49	17 8	- - ditto - -	44 5 2	29 4 10	
	W. Harris -	ditto - -	68 10 –	51	25 1	- - ditto - -	29 9 6	39 – 6	
	W. Roberts -	ditto - -	68 10 –	52	24 11	- - ditto - -	30 11 10	37 18 2	
	W. Phillips -	Locker -	90 – –	47	19 0	- - ditto - -	54 14 6	35 5 6	
	G. L. Elgar -	Weigher -	73 10 –	32	6 6	- - ditto - -	62 17 9	10 12 3	
	Benjamin Bond	Clerk - -	345 – –	56	36 11	- - ditto - -	73 14 7	271 5 5	
						Carried forward -	15,488 4 4	29,493 19 5	31,048 – 7

No. 16—CUSTOMS—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of immediate Saving effected.	Yearly Allowance Granted.	——
			£. s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs. Mos.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ENGLAND, Compensation Allowances granted—*continued.*						Brought forward -	15,488 4 4	29,493 19 5	31,048 - 7
London— (*continued*)	W. Dotson -	Weigher -	73 10 -	52	21 6	Reduction, &c. of establishment.	35 14 10	37 15 2	
	J. Pickett -	ditto -	73 10 -	52	25 2	- - ditto -	30 12 6	42 17 6	
	R. Anthony -	ditto -	68 10 -	39	9 10	- - ditto - -	55 5 7	13 4 5	
	Rd. Smith -	Tidewaiter -	93 5 -	45	25 10	- - ditto - -	38 17 1	54 7 11	
	R. Walker -	- ditto -	93 5 -	49	20 10	- - ditto - -	46 12 6	46 12 6	
	W. James -	- ditto -	93 5 -	44	19 4	- - ditto - -	52 16 10	40 8 2	
	P. Byrne -	- ditto -	93 5 -	54	29 9	- - ditto - -	32 12 9	60 12 3	
	D. Clark -	Comptroller of Accounts, St. Katherine's Docks.	500 - -	62	42 6	Advanced age, and arrangement of office.	25 - -	475 - -	
	W. Pike -	Superintending Locker.	120 - -	52	32 4	Reduction, &c. of establishment.	26 - -	94 - -	
	C. West -	Weigher -	75 17 6	57	27 6	- - ditto - -	28 18 3	46 19 3	
	J. Henry -	ditto - -	63 5 -	49	26 5	- - ditto - -	25 10 -	37 15 -	
	T. Bond -	Searcher -	200 - -	39	11 1	- - ditto - -	150 - -	50 - -	
	W. Edge -	Tidewaiter -	93 5 -	57	30 6	- - ditto - -	33 5 -	60 - -	
	R. H. Francis	- ditto -	83 5 -	38	15 10	- - ditto - -	53 5 -	30 - -	
	T. Ball -	- ditto -	83 5 -	44	15 1	- - ditto - -	52 14 6	30 10 6	
	J. Sparrow -	Collector, Hull.	800 - -	69	44 4	- - ditto - -	13 6 8	786 13 4	
	J. Morris -	Superintending Locker.	120 - -	51	23 6	- - ditto - -	54 -	66 - -	
	G. H. Hulland	Redundant Comptroller of Accounts, Belfast, employed in the office of Comptroller of Accounts, London Docks.	250 - -	61	42 9	His services being no longer required. Former allowance of 160*l.* now increased to 204*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum.	45 16 8	44 3 4 (Being the additional allowance now granted.)	
	E. Dreaper -	Weigher -	73 10 -	46	19 8	Reduction, &c. of establishment.	41 13 -	31 17 -	
	A. Roberson -	Clerk - -	240 - -	45	21 3	- - ditto - -	122 6 7	117 13 5	
	R. Ireland -	ditto - -	190 - -	47	16 10	- - ditto - -	124 11 -	65 9 -	
	F. Bloom -	Tide Surveyor	180 - -	59	37 1	- - ditto - -	42 18 4	137 1 8	
	E. P. Simpson	Locker - -	68 10 -	28	6 3	- - ditto - -	58 4 6	10 5 6	
	P. Lawler -	ditto - -	93 5 -	42	20 7	- - ditto - -	46 12 6	46 12 6	
	R. Hayward -	Searcher, Liverpool.	250 - -	45	26 2	- - ditto - -	100 - -	150 - -	
	G. Benham -	- ditto -	350 - -	51	27 -	Abolition of office -	134 3 4	215 16 8	
	W. Inglis -	- ditto -	400 - -	51	23 8	- - ditto - -	180 - -	220 - -	
rundel -	J. Cooper -	Tidewaiter, &c.	59 2 2	64	40 0	Reduction of establishment.	4 18 7	54 3 7	
	C. Rudwick -	Comptroller -	150 - -	50	21 7	Abolition of office -	72 10 -	77 10 -	
eaumaris -	R. Edwards -	Locker - -	100 - -	51	22 4	Reduction of establishment.	46 13 4	53 6 8	
oston -	C. Gill - -	Collector -	300 - -	50	33 8	- - ditto - -	71 10 6	228 9 6	
olchester -	J. Medhurst -	Weigher -	73 10 -	53	25 4	- - ditto - -	30 12 6	42 17 6	
	J. Mills -	Locker - -	79 15 -	55	36 4	- - ditto - -	28 1 8	51 13 4	
owes -	W. Cole -	Principal Coast Officer.	70 - -	35	14 1	Abolition of office -	47 16 8	22 3 4	
	W. Lashmar -	Tidewaiter -	59 5 -	60	29 3	Reduction of establishment.	20 14 9	38 10 3	
over - -	W. J. Budds	Weigher -	60 5 -	59	32 0	- - ditto - -	9 15 5	50 9 7	
	J. Yeames -	ditto - -	63 5 -	52	29 10	- - ditto - -	24 4 9	39 - 3	
	W. Marks -	Tidewaiter -	63 5 -	49	23 0	- - ditto - -	31 18 -	31 7 -	
	J. Hunter -	Boatman -	58 5 -	67	40 3	- - ditto - -	8 7 8	49 17 4	
	R. Reynolds -	- ditto -	58 5 -	57	35 5	- - ditto - -	12 10 10	45 14 2	
xeter -	C. Sholl -	Comptroller -	300 - -	64	45 7	Advanced age, &c. -	- -	300 - -	
almouth -	J. Wackem -	Tide Surveyor	250 - -	49	27 0	Revision of establishment.	107 3 2	142 16 10	
	J. H. James -	- ditto -	200 - -	48	24 5	- - ditto - -	86 13 4	113 6 8	
						Carried forward -	17,742 12 11	33,847 - 6	31,048 - 7

No. 16.—CUSTOMS—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Yrs.	Perio of Service. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of immediate Saving effected. £. s. d.	Yearly Allowance Granted. £. s. d.	— £. s. d.
ENGLAND, Compensation Allowances granted—*continued.*						Brought forward -	17,742 12 11	33,847 - 6	31,048 - 7
Folkstone -	C. Vincer -	Tide Surveyor	200 - -	51	23 3	Revision and reduction of establishment.	115 6 6	84 13 6	
	P. Repton -	Tidewaiter -	93 5 -	43	20 9	- - ditto - -	46 12 6	46 12 6	
	R. Cocke -	Landing Waiter.	250 - -	38	15 6	- - ditto - -	158 6 8	91 13 4	
	J. E. Lacon -	Collector -	500 - -	49	25 0	- - ditto - -	208 6 8	291 13 4	
	J. E. Wraith	Weigher -	60 10 -	43	16 2	- - ditto - -	37 6 2	23 3 10	
Gainsborough.	W. Stanwell -	Collector -	200 - -	66	50 4	Advanced age, and reduction of establishment.	- - -	200 - -	
Gloucester -	J. B. Price -	Locker - -	100 - -	51	25 3	Reduction, &c. of establishment.	41 13 4	58 6 8	
Grimsby -	B. Harrison -	Weigher -	68 5 -	32	8 4	- - ditto - -	56 3 10	12 1 2	
	G. Gillespie -	Tidewaiter -	70 5 -	65	28 11	- - ditto - -	25 15 2	44 9 10	
	J. Little -	- ditto -	70 5 -	53	26 9	- - ditto - -	28 2 -	42 3 -	
Harwich -	W. Chaser -	- ditto -	56 5 -	69	44 5	- - ditto - -	- 18 9	55 6 3	
	H Kingsford	- ditto -	60 - -	62	39 5	- - ditto - -	6 - -	54 - -	
Hull - -	J. Mason -	Comptroller -	500 - -	67	41 1	Abolition of office -	33 6 8	466 13 4	
	J. Jackson -	Clerk - -	350 - -	57	41 8	Reduction and revision of establishment.	23 6 8	326 13 4	
	G. Waugh -	ditto - -	190 - -	64	36 0	- - ditto - -	69 16 8	120 3 4	
	J. H. Payne -	Landing Surveyor.	450 - -	57	28 5	- - ditto - -	165 - -	285 - -	
	H. Woods -	- ditto -	400 - -	51	25 6	- - ditto - -	166 13 4	233 6 8	
	H. Harbord -	Landing Waiter.	300 - -	51	31 11	- - ditto - -	65 - -	235 - -	
	J. Fuse -	- ditto -	200 - -	42	20 6	- - ditto - -	100 - -	100 - -	
	H. Jefferson	- ditto -	200 - -	41	13 11	- - ditto - -	140 - -	60 - -	
	A. Balding -	Timber Measurer.	120 - -	55	27 5	- - ditto - -	46 - -	74 - -	
	G. Metcalfe -	Locker - -	91 10 -	51	26 8	- - ditto - -	36 12 -	54 18 -	
	J. C. Carroll	Superintending Locker.	106 10 -	49	26 1	- - ditto - -	42 12 -	63 18 -	
	W. Graham -	Locker - -	91 10 -	51	28 3	- - ditto - -	35 1 6	56 8 6	
	H. Kirkus -	ditto - -	91 10 -	49	23 11	- - ditto - -	41 3 6	50 6 6	
	G. Pearson -	Weigher -	73 - -	52	18 3	- - ditto - -	42 11 8	30 8 4	
	H. M. Clarke	- ditto -	73 - -	52	19 10	- - ditto - -	41 7 4	31 12 8	
	P. Moran -	Tide Surveyor	175 - -	46	28 0	- - ditto - -	64 3 4	110 16 8	
	J. Jones -	Patrol Inspector.	100 - -	52	23 0	- - ditto - -	45 - -	55 - -	
	J. Janney -	- ditto -	90 - -	53	25 0	- - ditto - -	37 10 -	52 10 -	
	J. Jewitt -	- ditto -	90 - -	57	31 7	- - ditto - -	21 - -	69 - -	
	W. Smith -	- ditto -	90 - -	50	24 2	- - ditto - -	39 - -	51 - -	
	J. Brown -	Tidewaiter -	89 5 -	58	35 3	- - ditto - -	29 15 -	59 10 -	
	J.B.Wickham	- ditto -	89 5 -	50	28 2	- - ditto - -	32 14 6	56 10 6	
	W.Robertshaw	- ditto -	89 5 -	47	26 8	- - ditto - -	35 14 -	53 11 -	
Ipswich -	J. Adley -	Collector -	300 - -	65	47 9	Advanced age, &c. -	- - -	300 - -	
	J. Frost -	Tidewaiter -	61 1 -	61	34 7	Revision, &c. of establishment.	11 3 11	49 17 1	
Liverpool -	J. Mills -	Treasury Extra Clerk.	7 - -	56	14 10	Abolition of office -	59 16 -	18 4 -	
	R. Davies -	Searcher -	150 - -	49	24 4	- - ditto - -	100 - -	50 - -	
	J. Davies -	Extra Tidewaiter.	61 18 3	64	35 0	Revision, &c. of establishment.	36 2 4	25 15 11	
	F. D. Morgan	Searcher -	350 - -	50	26 1	Reduction and revision of establishment.	140 - -	210 - -	
	S. Aston -	- ditto -	250 - -	45	17 4	- - ditto - -	150 - -	100 - -	
	J. Bennett -	- ditto -	250 - -	42	15 1	- - ditto - -	166 13 4	83 6 8	
	J. B. Williams	- ditto -	250 - -	43	14 10	- - ditto - -	171 2 2	78 17 10	
	J. M. Smith -	- ditto -	200 - -	38	14 10	- - ditto - -	138 - -	62 - -	
	H. Fletcher -	Locker - -	92 - -	60	30 10	- - ditto - -	30 13 4	61 6 8	
	T. P. Gyles -	ditto - -	92 - -	54	30 1	- - ditto - -	30 13 4	61 6 8	
	J. Ellison -	Superintending Locker.	117 - -	58	32 10	- - ditto - -	25 7 -	91 13 -	
	T. S. Blease -	Searcher -	300 - -	41	19 7	- - ditto - -	170 - -	130 - -	
	W. Winstanley	- ditto -	200 - -	60	35 10	- - ditto - -	33 6 8	166 13 4	
						Carried forward -	21,083 10 9	39,036 11 11	31,048 - 7

No. 16.—CUSTOMS—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of immediate Saving effected.	Yearly Allowance Granted.	—
			£. s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs. Mos.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ENGLAND, Compensation Allowances granted—*continued.*						Brought forward -	21,083 10 9	39,036 11 11	31,048 – 7
Liverpool -	E. Glover -	Searcher -	300 – –	44	21 2	Reduction and revision of establishment.	145 – –	155 – –	
	A. Mackay -	- ditto -	300 – –	43	19 0	- ditto - - -	170 – –	130 – –	
	J. H. Shanklin	- ditto -	350 – –	48	25 0	- ditto - - -	145 16 8	204 3 4	
	T. Taylerson	Superintending Locker.	107 – –	53	26 3	- ditto - - -	42 16 –	64 4 –	
	W. Stocks -	- ditto -	107 – –	54	27 3	- ditto - - -	41 – 4	65 19 8	
	W. Whiting -	Searcher -	350 – –	53	25 0	- ditto - - -	145 16 8	204 3 4	
	J. Walker -	- ditto -	300 – –	47	24 10	- ditto - - -	130 – –	170 – –	
	G. Shelton -	- ditto -	200 – –	42	13 10	- ditto - - -	140 – –	60 – –	
	A. Rice - -	Timber Measurer.	120 – –	58	31 7	- ditto - - -	28 – –	92 – –	
	E. Craine -	Patrol Inspector.	100 – –	57	30 0	- ditto - - -	33 6 8	66 13 4	
	J. Ashton -	Superintending Locker.	127 – –	59	32 7	- ditto - - -	27 10 4	99 9 8	
	J. Forbes -	- ditto -	117 – –	58	30 10	- ditto - - -	39 – –	78 – –	
	J. Murnin -	Locker - -	92 – –	56	29 2	- ditto - - -	32 4 –	59 16 –	
	J. Aspinall -	ditto - -	92 – –	55	26 1	- ditto - - -	38 – –	54 – –	
	W. Askew -	ditto - -	92 – –	54	31 0	- ditto - - -	30 13 4	61 6 8	
	T. Clayton -	ditto - -	92 – –	55	28 2	- ditto - - -	33 14 8	58 5 4	
	J. Clayton -	ditto - -	82 – –	46	20 4	- ditto - - -	41 – –	41 – –	
	E. Jones -	ditto - -	82 – –	48	24 11	- ditto - - -	35 10 8	46 9 4	
	W. Walker -	Weigher -	73 10 –	57	30 1	- ditto - - -	24 10 –	49 – –	
	W. Williams -	ditto - -	73 10 –	58	29 11	- ditto - - -	25 14 6	47 15 6	
	W. Gordon -	Tidewaiter -	89 15 –	57	30 0	- ditto - - -	29 18 4	59 16 8	
	J. Pemberton	- ditto -	84 15 –	58	29 2	- ditto - - -	29 13 3	55 1 9	
	E. Waiters -	- ditto -	89 15 –	53	28 9	- ditto - - -	32 18 2	56 16 10	
	A. Clenachan	- ditto -	89 15 –	59	42 5	- ditto - - -	4 9 9	85 5 3	
	J. Dutton -	- ditto -	89 15 –	61	33 0	- ditto - - -	29 18 4	59 16 8	
	J. Green -	- ditto -	89 15 –	50	31 0	- ditto - - -	29 18 4	59 16 8	
	J. Folland -	- ditto -	89 15 –	60	39 6	- ditto - - -	8 19 6	80 15 6	
	W. Every -	Landing Surveyor.	400 – –	56	41 10	- ditto - - -	48 12 –	351 8 –	
	L. Mostyn	- ditto -	450 – –	41	23 1	- ditto - - -	217 10 7	232 9 5	
	E. Whaites -	Searcher -	350 – –	43	25 11	- ditto - - -	166 3 1	183 16 11	
	S. Fish - -	Locker - -	77 – –	58	34 4	- ditto - - -	14 2 4	62 17 8	
	H. Richards -	Tidewaiter -	89 15 –	62	31 0	- ditto - - -	29 18 4	59 16 8	
	J. Huntington	- ditto - -	89 15 –	58	29 3	- ditto - - -	31 8 3	58 6 9	
	H. H. Sutton -	Landing Surveyor.	500 – –	57	30 4	- ditto - - -	184 14 –	315 6 –	
	J. Cockshott -	Inspector General.	700 – –	51	30 3	- ditto - - -	233 6 8	466 13 4	
	W. Henry	Superintending Locker.	127 – –	48	26 4	- ditto - - -	50 16 –	76 4 –	
	T. Stevenson -	Locker - -	92 – –	61	39 0	- ditto - - -	9 4 –	82 16 –	
	W. M'Clelland	Tidewaiter -	74 15 –	51	24 2	- ditto - - -	32 10 8	42 4 4	
	W. East -	Patrol Inspector.	90 – –	48	20 8	- ditto - - -	45 – –	45 – –	
	J. M'Laughlin	Tidewaiter -	89 15 –	56	29 9	- ditto - - -	31 8 3	58 6 9	
	A. French -	Tide Surveyor	150 – –	53	30 0	- ditto - - -	50 – –	100 – –	
	J. Maxwell -	- ditto - -	220 – –	58	36 5	- ditto - - -	41 4 1	178 15 11	
	S. Kerridge -	Superintending Locker.	117 – –	53	32 2	- ditto - - -	25 7 –	91 13 –	
	F. Wilkinson	Searcher -	350 – –	57	32 3	- ditto - - -	75 16 8	274 3 4	
	J. Courtney -	Tidewaiter -	89 15 –	56	30 3	- ditto - - -	29 18 4	59 16 8	
	S. Cronin -	- ditto -	89 15 –	57	29 3	- ditto - - -	31 8 3	58 6 9	
	J. Lewis -	Boatman -	68 5 –	49	23 10	- ditto - - -	30 14 3	37 10 9	
	S. Vahey -	Locker - -	92 5 –	40	19 3	- ditto - - -	59 17 9	32 7 3	
	J. T. D. Gibson.	Landing Surveyor,	450 – –	48	24 4	- ditto - - -	207 18 8	242 1 4	
	C. Jackson -	- ditto -	400 – –	48	26 1	- ditto - - -	160 – –	240 – –	
	C. Gallagher	Tidewaiter -	89 15 –	58	40 10	- ditto - - -	7 9 7	82 5 5	
	W. Baird -	Superintending Locker.	127 – –	51	29 11	- ditto - - -	44 9 –	82 11 –	
	J. Williams -	Timber Measurer.	150 – –	61	36 3	- ditto - - -	22 10 –	127 10 –	
	T. Richardson	Locker - -	107 – –	55	27 6	- ditto - - -	42 2 4	64 17 8	
	T. H. Clarke -	Searcher -	300 – –	50	27 1	- ditto - - -	115 – –	185 – –	
	W. Burke -	ditto - -	300 – –	57	41 8	- ditto - - -	25 – –	275 – –	
	T. Gale -	ditto - -	250 – –	64	45 6	- ditto - - -	22 19 2	227 – 10	
	W. Smith -	Locker - -	92 – –	66	40 7	- ditto - - -	7 13 4	84 6 8	
	W. M'Donald	Weigher -	73 10 –	59	27 6	- ditto - - -	28 3 6	45 6 6	
	W. Robins -	Tide Surveyor	220 – –	54	32 2	- ditto - - -	47 13 4	172 6 8	
						Carried forward -	24,768 19 8	45,997 13 –	31,048 – 7

No. 16.—CUSTOMS—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of immediate Saving effected.	Yearly Allowance Granted.	——
			£. s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs. Mos.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ENGLAND, Compensation Allowances granted—*continued.*						Brought forward -	24,768 19 8	45,997 13 –	31,048 – 7
Liverpool -	E. Conway -	Tide Surveyor	220 – –	54	31 8	Revision and reduction of establishment.	51 6 8	168 13 4	
	J. Gould -	- ditto -	150 – –	56	40 6	- - ditto - -	12 10 –	137 10 –	
	C. Darton -	Tidewaiter -	89 15 –	53	27 7	- - ditto - -	34 8 1	55 6 11	
	R. Parry -	ditto - -	89 15 –	57	30 1	- - ditto - -	29 18 4	59 16 8	
	T. Barrow -	Searcher -	150 – –	37	14 10	- - ditto - -	102 10 –	47 10 –	
	A. F. Spracklin	Tide Surveyor	220 – –	55	28 11	- - ditto - -	80 13 4	139 6 8	
	H. Maybanks	Tidewaiter -	89 15 –	63	39 7	- - ditto - -	4 9 9	85 5 3	
	J. G. Thom -	Comptroller of Accounts.	500 – –	54	34 10	- - ditto - -	91 13 4	408 6 8	
	J. Roberts -	Tide Surveyor	180 – –	57	32 4	- - ditto - -	39 – –	141 – –	
	R. Lewis -	Landing Waiter, late Patrol Inspector.	90 – –	50	26 5	- - ditto - -	36 – –	54 – –	
	J. Karran -	Weigher -	73 10 –	44	16 3	- - ditto - -	45 6 6	28 3 6	
Lynn - -	H. White -	Boatman -	50 5 –	51	22 2	- - ditto - -	23 9 –	26 16 –	
Manchester	J. Dawson -	Tidewaiter -	83 5 –	34	10 9	- - ditto - -	62 8 9	20 16 3	
	S. J. Hope -	Locker - -	90 – –	42	23 7	Reduction of establishment.	40 10 –	49 10 –	
Newcastle -	D. M'Allum -	Landing Waiter.	200 – –	43	18 6	- - ditto - -	116 13 4	83 6 8	
	R. S. Bell -	- ditto -	200 – –	46	23 6	- - ditto - -	90 – –	110 – –	
	W. N. Lawson	Tidewaiter -	70 5 –	47	23 6	- - ditto - -	31 12 3	38 12 9	
	C. Carr - -	Clerk - -	250 – –	51	23 10	- - ditto - -	125 3 11	124 16 1	
	J. Bruce -	ditto - -	160 – –	46	16 0	- - ditto - -	100 8 8	59 11 4	
	E. Storey -	ditto - -	175 – –	49	24 6	- - ditto - -	79 14 11	95 5 1	
	T. Guy - -	Landing Surveyor.	350 – –	63	46 2	- - ditto - -	- - -	350 – –	
	E. C. Sanders	Landing Waiter.	150 – –	47	23 1	- - ditto - -	70 – –	80 – –	
	W. Bardo -	Tide Surveyor	180 – –	59	38 7	- - ditto - -	23 16 5	156 3 7	
Newhaven -	J. Osbon -	- ditto -	120 – –	55	33 0	Reduction and revision of establishment.	31 10 11	88 9 1	
	W. Allwork -	Tidewaiter -	77 16 10	60	34 1	- - ditto - -	14 5 7	63 11 3	
	D. M'Lellan -	Landing Waiter.	150 – –	48	23 6	- - ditto - -	68 15 5	81 4 7	
Penzance -	W. Pentreath	Extra Tidewaiter, Liverpool.	61 13 4	66	27 2	- - ditto - -	41 2 3	20 11 1	
	R. Marracks -	Tidewaiter -	89 15 –	56	29 7	- - ditto - -	31 8 3	58 6 9	
Plymouth -	T. Potbury -	Clerk - -	210 – –	52	19 10	Revision of establishment.	122 – –	88 – –	
Poole - -	G. J. Baumbach.	Collector -	300 – –	59	41 3	- - ditto - -	20 – –	280 – –	
	R. Cribb -	Tidewaiter -	63 1 6	56	28 10	- - ditto - -	23 2 7	39 18 11	
	H. M'Gilvray	Comptroller -	200 – –	46	23 4	- - ditto - -	90 – –	110 – –	
Portsmouth	R. Davie -	Tide Surveyor	100 – –	43	29 2	Reduction and revision of establishment.	35 – –	65 – –	
	W. Davis -	Tidewaiter -	59 5 –	50	22 4	- - ditto - -	27 13 –	31 12 –	
	D. Gyles -	Mariner of Harbour Vessel.	57 15 10	37	21 0	- - ditto - -	27 18 8	29 17 2	
	A. Harding -	Tidewaiter -	59 5 –	31	9 5	- - ditto - -	47 8 –	11 17 –	
	J. Pratt -	Locker, &c. -	58 5 –	48	25 4	- - ditto - -	24 5 5	33 19 7	
	R. D. Parker	Landing Waiter.	150 – –	33	8 8	- - ditto - -	122 10 –	27 10 –	
	William Sweetman.	Mariner of Harbour Vessel.	57 15 10	41	13 4	- - ditto - -	40 9 1	17 6 9	
Preston -	P. Stephens -	Landing Waiter.	350 – –	55	35 3	- - ditto - -	58 6 8	291 13 4	
	D. Penny -	- ditto - -	150 – –	32	10 2	- - ditto - -	112 10 –	37 10 –	
Ramsgate -	T. Wilmot -	Tidewaiter -	54 5 –	52	30 0	- - ditto - -	18 1 8	36 3 4	
	J. Longley -	- ditto - -	59 12 6	56	30 11	- - ditto - -	19 17 6	39 15 –	
	T. Stribley -	Principal Coast Officer, Margate.	150 – –	67	39 10	- - ditto - -	15 – –	135 – –	
						Carried forward -	27,051 17 11	50,104 15 7	31,048 – 7

No. 16.—CUSTOMS—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Yrs.	Period of Service. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of immediate Saving effected. £. s. d.	Yearly Allowance Granted. £. s. d.	——— £. s. d.
ENGLAND, Compensation Allowances granted—*continued.*						Brought forward -	27,051 17 11	50,164 15 7	31,048 – 7
Scarborough	W. Bean -	Landing Waiter.	300 – –	43	23 3	Reduction and revision of establishment.	135 – –	165 – –	
	W. Devall -	Comptroller -	150 – –	48	29 7	- ditto - - -	52 10 –	97 10 –	
Shields -	J. Irwin -	- ditto -	250 – –	51	27 8	- ditto - - -	95 16 8	154 3 4	
	J. Davison -	Tide Surveyor	120 – –	50	23 1	- ditto - - -	59 1 4	60 18 8	
Shoreham -	W. Lashmar -	Tidewaiter -	58 5 –	48	26 3	Reduction of establishment.	24 5 2	33 19 10	
	C. L. Butler -	Locker, &c. -	58 5 –	51	26 10	- ditto - - -	22 17 10	35 7 2	
	W. Thomas -	Tidewaiter -	58 5 –	48	25 2	- ditto - - -	25 3 1	33 1 11	
Southampton	J. Hill - -	- ditto -	70 5 –	47	22 10	- ditto - - -	32 15 8	37 9 4	
	E. Sharp -	Landing Waiter.	200 – –	35	12 1	- ditto - - -	143 6 8	56 13 4	
	C. Witton -	Tidewaiter -	70 5 –	48	23 6	- ditto - - -	33 5 –	37 – –	
	G. Odell -	Weigher -	60 10 –	44	13 6	- ditto - - -	42 7 –	18 3 –	
	W. Mold -	Locker - -	70 10 –	57	32 4	- ditto - - -	26 3 4	52 6 8	
	J. Johnson -	- ditto -	78 10 –	43	20 11	- ditto - - -	39 5 –	39 5 –	
	A. Turnbull -	Tidewaiter -	73 – –	61	27 3	- ditto - - -	27 19 8	45 – 4	
	G. Green -	Locker - -	78 10 –	52	24 4	- ditto - - -	34 – 4	44 9 8	
	J. S. Watts -	Tidewaiter -	65 5 –	43	15 7	- ditto - - -	43 5 –	22 – –	
	R. Head -	Weigher -	73 – –	56	21 0	- ditto - - -	35 5 8	37 14 4	
	W. Gosling -	- ditto -	65 5 –	37	15 7	- ditto - - -	49 14 11	15 10 1	
	J. F. Parker -	Landing Waiter.	300 – –	47	20 3	- ditto - - -	167 7 10	132 12 2	
	T. Obree -	Tide Surveyor	200 – –	54	31 10	- ditto - - -	66 13 4	133 6 8	
	R. Taylor -	Tidewaiter -	67 10 –	51	20 0	- ditto - - -	33 15 –	33 15 –	
	W. J. Bone -	- ditto -	65 5 –	51	21 0	- ditto - - -	32 12 6	32 12 6	
	W. Bridger -	Weigher -	65 5 –	58	34 1	- ditto - - -	14 11 11	50 13 1	
	W. Simmons -	Tidewaiter -	70 5 –	51	21 8	- ditto - - -	35 11 10	34 13 2	
	H. Corke -	Locker - -	78 10 –	59	38 7	- ditto - - -	9 3 2	69 6 10	
	R. Bruce -	Landing Waiter.	150 – –	46	15 11	- ditto - - -	96 4 4	53 15 8	
	G. Batten -	- ditto -	250 – –	38	17 4	- ditto - - -	163 18 4	86 1 8	
	H. Toby -	Tidewaiter -	65 5 –	51	35 2	- ditto - - -	10 17 6	54 7 6	
	F. G. D. Cooper	Clerk - -	100 – –	26	6 10	- ditto - - -	86 1 2	13 18 10	
	H. Durkin -	- ditto -	110 – –	41	13 3	- ditto - - -	79 2 2	30 17 10	
	W. Walker -	Landing Waiter.	250 – –	41	21 3	- ditto - - -	128 10 8	121 9 4	
Sunderland -	W. Robinson -	Clerk - -	220 – –	60	43 0	- ditto - - -	7 6 8	212 13 4	
	R. Pope -	Tide Surveyor	150 – –	44	22 6	- ditto - - -	70 – –	80 – –	
Swansea -	J. Britten -	Searcher, Liverpool.	250 – –	47	26 4	- ditto - - -	100 – –	150 – –	
Truro - -	H. F. Leithead	Searcher -	350 – –	45	27 0	- ditto - - -	134 3 4	215 16 8	
Whitby -	W. Kirby -	Landing Waiter.	160 – –	32	14 9	Abolition of office -	109 6 8	50 13 4	
Yarmouth -	W. M. Smyth	Tide Surveyor	100 – –	60	31 7	Reduction of establishment.	23 6 8	76 13 4	
	T. Linder -	Tidewaiter, &c.	65 5 –	60	37 2	- ditto - - -	24 9 11	40 15 1	
			SCOTLAND:						
Glasgow -	A. A. Thomson	Searcher -	300 – –	50	21 1	Revision and reduction of establishment.	150 – –	150 – –	
	F. Napier -	- ditto -	350 – –	42	20 8	Abolition of office -	180 – –	170 – –	
Kirkcaldy -	D. Gay - -	Comptroller -	200 – –	52	27 11	Revision and reduction of establishment.	76 13 4	123 6 8	
Leith - -	D. Grieve -	Collector, Grimsby.	400 – –	52	22 4	- ditto - - -	224 4 2	175 15 10	
	W. Dickson -	Inspector of River.	300 – –	51	27 5	- ditto - - -	155 19 5	144 – 7	
	D. Gavin -	Landing Waiter.	200 – –	38	13 0	- ditto - - -	140 – –	60 – –	
	J. Scott - -	- ditto -	300 – –	53	31 1	- ditto - - -	100 – –	200 – –	
	P. H. Hardie	- ditto -	250 – –	40	18 5	- ditto - - -	145 16 8	104 3 4	
	D. W. Low -	Landing Surveyor.	400 – –	55	25 1	- ditto - - -	166 13 4	233 6 8	
	W. Broster -	Comptroller -	500 – –	60	42 0	- ditto - - -	25 – –	475 – –	
	W. Allan -	Clerk - -	180 – –	54	25 3	- ditto - - -	75 – –	105 – –	
	J. Thompson -	Tide Surveyor	200 – –	56	29 9	- ditto - - -	70 – –	130 – –	
	G. Wilson -	Locker - -	78 10 –	58	30 5	- ditto - - -	26 3 4	52 6 8	
	J. Stewart -	Tidewaiter -	65 5 –	54	28 0	- ditto - - -	26 7 11	38 17 1	
	C. Watson -	Comptroller -	200 – –	51	25 5	- ditto - - -	83 6 8	116 13 4	
						Carried forward -	31,012 8 1	55,043 – 5	31,048 – 7

No. 16.—CUSTOMS—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of immediate Saving effected.	Yearly Allowance Granted.	
			£. s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs. Mos.		£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
SCOTLAND, Compensation Allowances granted—*continued.*						Brought forward -	31,012 8 1	55,043 - 5	31,048 - 7
Leith - -	H. Gilfillan -	Locker -	78 10 -	53	23 11	Reduction and revision of establishment.	35 6 6	43 3 6	
	G. Dobson -	- ditto -	78 10 -	53	23 4	- ditto - - -	35 6 6	43 3 6	
				IRELAND:					
Dublin -	R. Forster -	Landing Surveyor.	450 - -	70	41 0	Advanced age, and to provide for a redundant officer.	30 - -	420 - -	
	R. C. Hearn	Collector, Newhaven.	400 - -	64	29 7	Advanced age, &c. -	163 - 8	236 19 4	
Newry -	J. Q. Henry	Comptroller -	150 - -	31	14 11	Reduction and revision of establishment.	102 10 -	47 10 -	
Sligo - -	L. Hester -	Landing Waiter.	150 - -	38	13 0	- ditto - - -	106 - -	44 - -	
Waterford -	P. J. Hay -	- ditto -	250 - -	47	25 2	- ditto - - -	104 3 4	145 16 8	
Wexford -	J. W. Walsh	Searcher -	120 - -	36	13 7	- ditto - - -	84 9 5	35 10 7	
Colonies -	F. Garling -	Landing Surveyor.	400 - -	54	25 0	Reorganization of department.	200 - -	200 - -	
	D. Nash -	Locker -	200 - -	55	19 6	- ditto - - -	145 4 10	54 15 2	
	J. Bramwell	Tide Surveyor	200 - -	55	19 11	- ditto - - -	145 4 10	54 15 2	
	A. W. Rolleston.	Landing Waiter.	250 - -	45	11 11	Nervous debility -	204 3 4	45 16 8	
		Annual Amount granted within the Year - - - - -							56,414 11 -
						Total immediate Saving - - -	32,367 17 6		87,462 11 7

Compensation Allowances ceased within the year:

Port.	Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount.
		ENGLAND:		£. s. d.
London - - - -	W. H. Coulson - -	Searcher - - -	Re-employed 1 October 1860	10 13 4
	G. Barber - -	- ditto - - -	- - 22 August -	5 6 8
	W. H. Hawkins -	- ditto - - -	- - 8 November -	5 6 8
	T. Nicholl - - -	Tidewaiter - -	Died - - 8 September -	15 15 3
	T. Lawless - -	Clerk - - -	- - 10 February -	145 - -
	R. Hayward - -	Searcher - - -	Re-employed 29 December -	150 - -
	R. H. Cullen - -	- ditto - - -	Died - - 24 October -	56 13 4
Bristol - - - -	W. C. Stephens -	- ditto - - -	- - 2 December -	168 - -
Folkstone - - -	J. Hall - - -	- ditto - - -	- - 27 October -	200 - -
Liverpool - - -	D. M'Neilledge -	- ditto - - -	- - 31 - -	280 - -
Lynn - - - -	H. White - - -	Boatman - - -	- - 12 December -	26 16 -
Scarborough - - -	B. Fowler - - -	Riding Officer - -	- - 3 March -	30 - -
Shoreham - -	D. Gibbs - - -	Boatman - - -	- - 19 February -	32 - -
Southampton - - -	F. G. D. Cooper -	Clerk - - -	Re-employed 15 November -	13 18 10
		SCOTLAND:		
Port Glasgow - -	D. Hodge - - -	Tidewaiter - -	Re-employed 15 January 1860	35 - -
		IRELAND:		
Cork - - - -	G. Sloane - - -	Coast Guard Boatmen	Died - - 24 February 1860	32 19 4
Dublin - - -	M. Hudson - -	Principal Coast Officer	- - - 7 May -	22 - -
Newry - - - -	E. Kenney - -	Boatman. - - -	- - - 28 March -	10 3 4
		COLONIES:		
Colonies - - -	F. K. Goodman -	Comptroller - -	Died - - 6 August 1859	30 - -
		Annual Amount ceased within the Year - - - -		1,269 12 9
		Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 - - - - £.		86,192 18 10

No. 16.—CUSTOMS—*continued.*

2.—SUPERANNUATION Allowances:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances which remained payable on the 31st December 1859 - - - - -	182,535	7	6

Superannuation Allowances granted during the Year ended 31st December 1860:

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Yrs. Mos.	Period of Service. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance Granted. £. s. d.
	ENGLAND:						
London -	George Mitchell	Clerk - - -	300 - -	66 0	43 0	Advanced age - -	240 - -
	Wm. Tillman -	Principal of a Branch Comptroller General's Office.	415 - -	68 0	50 0	- ditto - - -	415 - -
	William Lee -	Searcher - -	200 - -	35 0	12 10	Impaired mental capacity, &c.	40 - -
	Wm. Maclean -	Secretary - -	1,400 - -	65 0	50 0	Advanced age and reduction of establishment.	1,400 - -
	E. Arnaud -	Comptroller General.	780 - -	60 7	44 7	Advanced age - -	637 - -
	William Peake -	Collector (Cardiff)	400 - -	63 10	47 10	Advanced age and good of service.	346 13 4
	John Vickery -	Tidewaiter - -	93 5 -	64 0	40 0	Advanced age - -	69 18 9
	H. Pearce -	Gatekeeper - -	73 10 -	64 0	38 6	- ditto - - -	49 - -
	J. Brown - -	Doorkeeper, &c. -	80 - -	63 0	37 0	Infirmities of age, &c.	55 5 2
	J. Cannon -	Treasury extra Weigher.	42 7 9	72 0	24 3	Advanced age - -	16 19 1
	S. Tolhurst -	Tidewaiter - -	83 5 -	34 0	13 5	Pulmonary phthisis -	18 - 9
	H. Prisley -	Watchman - -	70 10 -	69 0	37 6	Advanced age - -	49 7 -
	J. B. Ross -	Messenger - -	135 19 4	59 0	36 2	Rupture and rheumatism.	92 18 2
	N. Grimley -	Sailing Master ("Dolphin" cruiser).	91 5 -	73 0	26 1	Discontinuance of the vessel.	39 10 10
	T. Haines - -	Post Office Messenger.	92 - -	72 0	45 6	Advanced age - -	76 13 4
	J. Witham -	Messenger - -	100 - -	73 0	48 9	- ditto - - -	83 6 8
	P. Heslop - -	- ditto - -	105 - -	77 0	45 2	- ditto - - -	87 10 -
	Wm. Marshall -	Treasury extra Clerk.	43 6 -	78 0	17 1	- ditto - - -	10 16 6
	O. Mahon -	Locker - - -	83 5 -	36 0	12 4	Chronic rheumatism and general debility.	14 - -
	J. Cockburn -	Principal Clerk of Inspector General (Imports and Exports).	409 12 9	61 0	44 4	Depression of mind, dyspepsia, &c.	334 10 8
Bristol -	J. Horwood -	Locker - -	86 10 -	53 0	23 6	Gout, &c. &c. - -	33 - -
	T. S. Green -	Tidewaiter - -	84 5 -	49 0	20 11	Affection of the chest, &c.	28 1 8
Cardiff -	H. Pearce - -	- ditto -	70 5 -	47 0	26 0	Unsound mind - -	24 11 9
Chester -	D. Nutting -	Superintending Locker.	117 - -	51 0	26 3	Œdema of the feet and ankles, &c.	48 8 11
Cowes -	T. Love - -	Collector - -	250 - -	67 0	51 0	Reduction of establishment, &c.	245 2 1
Dover -	J. Wickham -	Messenger - -	60 - -	76 0	41 3	Advanced age - -	46 - -
Fowey -	R. Chellen -	Principal Coast Officer.	80 - -	64 0	39 6	- ditto - - -	58 13 4
Gloucester	A. Rossiter -	Tidewaiter - -	68 5 -	48 0	24 0	Chronic bronchitis -	27 6 -
Goole -	S. Hunter -	Glut Weigher -	46 - -	63 0	31 5	General infirmity -	19 3 4
Grimsby -	J. Drewry -	Extra Boatman -	26 6 -	71 0	46 4	Advanced age - -	15 6 10
Hartlepool	J. Fawcett -	Locker and Weigher	78 10 -	49 0	23 4	Mental derangement -	30 1 10
Hull -	D. England -	Treasury extra Tidewaiter.	47 18 6	58 0	21 9	Dysentery and paralysis	16 15 5
	M. Redding -	Extra Weigher -	73 - -	58 0	26 3	Defective vision, &c. -	31 12 8
Ipswich -	W. L. Baker -	Tidewaiter - -	57 19 2	39 0	15 11	Impaired health - -	14 9 9
Lancaster	W. Hodgson -	Collector - -	250 - -	65 0	35 6	Advanced age, &c. -	166 13 4
Llanelly -	T. Roderick -	Principal Coast Officer.	70 - -	68 0	41 10	- ditto - - -	53 13 4
						Carried forward - - -	4,940 10 6	182,535 7 6

No. 16.—Customs—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance Granted.	——
			£. s. d.	Yrs. Mos.	Yrs. Mos.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
England, Superannuation Allowances granted—*continued.*						Brought forward -	4,940 10 6	182,535 7 6
Liverpool -	J. David - -	Tide Surveyor -	120 - -	61 0	33 1	General infirmity -	76 - -	
	H. P. Cramer -	Weigher - -	68 10 -	46 0	15 2	Mental disease - -	17 2 6	
	J. Graham -	- ditto - -	73 10 -	52 0	29 11	Fistula, &c. - -	35 10 6	
	W. Nott - -	River Inspector -	300 - -	65 0	37 0	Advanced age - -	210 - -	
	G. Witt - -	Landing Surveyor	600 - -	66 0	45 3	- ditto - - -	400 - -	
	W. E. Grocott -	Clerk - - -	230 - -	36 0	15 1	Unsound mind, &c. -	48 4 10	
	J. Lees - -	Tidewaiter - -	89 15 -	63 0	34 4	Advanced age - -	50 17 2	
	T. Bunting -	Clerk - - -	300 - -	58 0	42 1	Chronic disease of the brain.	235 - -	
	M. Trewett -	Extra Weigher -	46 1 -	50 0	28 7	Injury to the groin, received on duty, &c.	21 9 9	
	J. Gore - -	Superintending Locker.	117 - -	58 0	31 1	Rheumatism, &c. -	70 4 -	
	J. Love - -	Inspector of Patrol	90 - -	51 0	27 8	Ulceration of the leg -	40 10 -	
	W. Kendall -	Searcher - -	350 - -	45 0	24 0	Chronic disease of the lungs.	137 13 9	
	W. Fenton -	Locker, &c. -	89 18 3	53 0	26 5	Chronic bronchitis, &c.	38 19 2	
	W. Harris -	- ditto - -	65 4 -	59 0	20 0	Varicose veins - -	21 14 8	
	J. Titman -	Extra Weigher -	39 10 6	58 0	12 10	Revision, &c., of establishment.	7 17 -	
Milford -	J. Rogers - -	Tidewaiter - -	55 5 -	57 0	35 8	Vertigo, rheumatism, &c.	30 - -	
Newcastle	D. Byrne - -	Locker - - -	73 8 4	56 0	30 0	Bronchitis and asthma	35 9 8	
Plymouth	W. Slade - -	Inspector of Patrol	90 - -	66 0	48 1	Advanced age - -	79 10 -	
	T. Serjeant -	Locker - -	73 - -	58 0	35 7	Disease of the kidneys	48 13 4	
Poole -	W. Tucker -	Tidewaiter and Boatman.	59 5 -	60 0	29 11	General debility, &c. -	28 12 9	
Portsmouth	J. Newman -	Locker - - -	58 10 -	53 0	25 8	Partial paralysis, &c. -	24 7 6	
Ramsgate	Y. R. Goldsack	Boatman - -	56 10 -	68 0	42 2	Advanced age - -	44 5 2	
Rochester	W. Waghorn -	Tidewaiter - -	83 13 -	52 0	22 6	Rheumatic gout and paralysis.	30 13 5	
Rye -	W. Weekes -	Watchman and Messenger.	48 3 3	57 0	43 4	Asthma, &c. - -	38 10 10	
Shields -	J. Rodgerson -	Boatman - -	61 5 -	36 0	14 7	Determination of blood to the head.	14 5 10	
Southampton.	T. W. Allee -	Superintending Locker.	100 - -	57 0	35 1	Defective vision and asthma.	66 13 4	
Swansea -	S. Bevan - -	Principal Coast Officer.	80 - -	66 0	42 0	Advanced age - -	62 13 4	
			SCOTLAND:					
Alloa -	B. Marshall -	Principal Coast Officer.	82 2 6	67 0	45 2	Advanced age - -	68 8 9	
Dundee -	R. Coventry -	Locker - -	65 10 -	72 0	41 6	- ditto - - -	50 4 4	
	J. Young - -	Tidewaiter - -	70 5 -	51 0	21 7	Cataract and amaurosis	24 11 9	
Leith -	C. H. Jupp -	Locker - -	78 10 -	51 0	21 10	Chronic disease of the lungs.	27 9 6	
	G. M'Pherson -	ditto - - -	78 10 -	51 0	27 0	Chronic rheumatism, &c.	35 6 6	
Montrose -	R. Porter - -	Principal Coast Officer.	70 - -	74 0	41 6	Advanced age - -	53 13 4	
Perth -	J. Cameron -	Weigher - -	68 11 2	41 0	20 11	Unsound mind - -	22 17 -	
			IRELAND:					
Belfast -	J. Ross - -	Collector (Limerick).	500 - -	63 0	47 1	Advanced age - -	433 6 8	
	T. Sturgeon -	Boatman - -	56 5 -	42 0	16 0	Chronic disease of the throat.	14 19 10	
Cork -	G. Williamson -	Locker - -	78 10 -	48 0	17 8	Paralysis - - -	22 4 10	
Londonderry	L. Blacker -	Assistant Solicitor (London).	1,000 - -	66 0	41 6	Advanced age - -	800 - -	
	W. Bellamy -	Collector - -	510 - -	64 0	48 8	- ditto - - -	403 9 11	
						Annual Amount granted within the Year - - -		8,812 1 5
						Carried forward - - -		191,347 8 11

No. 16.—Customs—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	191,347	8	11

Allowances ceased within the Year:

Port.	Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £.	s.	d.
		ENGLAND:				
		(50 Geo. 3.)				
London - -	Hon. P. B. de Blaquière.	Jerquer - - - -	Died 23 October 1860	415	8	–
		(3 Geo. 4.)				
	T. Lewis - -	Extra Tidewaiter - -	Unknown - - -	25	–	–
	T. Evans - -	Weigher - - -	Died 28 January 1860	35	–	–
		(4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24.)				
	J. Crouch -	Clerk - - - -	Died 4 September 1860	280	–	–
	T. Smerden -	- ditto - - - -	– 9 April –	83	–	–
	W. Thompson -	- ditto - - - -	– 1 January –	58	–	–
	T. Cornell -	Superintending Locker -	– 23 January –	96	–	–
	E. C. Longford	Clerk - - - -	Unknown - - -	23	–	–
	A. Ross - -	Surveyor General - -	Died 27 April 1860	820	–	–
	G. G. Hammond	Gauger - - - -	– 3 September –	170	–	–
	W. H. Carrington	- ditto - - - -	– 20 July –	160	–	–
	W. Smart -	Inspector of the River -	– 16 June –	296	13	4
	F. Gordon -	Tidewaiter - - -	Unknown - - -	53	–	–
	A. Shearing -	Waterman - - -	- ditto - - -	34	–	–
	A. Scarborough	Tidewaiter - - -	- ditto - - -	36	–	–
	J. Rawlinson -	- ditto - - - -	Died 5 August 1860	43	–	–
	C. E. Davis -	Waterman - - -	– 20 August –	36	–	–
	R. T. Tremlett -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 29 April –	50	–	–
	E. Wyld - -	Waterman - - -	– 12 July –	45	–	–
	W. Best - -	Tidewaiter - - -	Unknown - - -	58	–	–
	E. Swaine -	Watchman - - -	- ditto - - -	30	–	–
	T. Hurdle -	Glut Weigher - -	- ditto - - -	18	–	–
	J. Wilbraham -	- ditto - - -	Died 29 July 1860	20	–	–
	R. King - -	Additional Gatekeeper, &c.	– 1 November –	56	10	–
	H. White - -	Waterman - - -	– 25 October –	34	–	–
	R. Darling -	Locker - - - -	– 22 September –	68	–	–
	W. Findlay -	Tidewaiter - - -	Unknown - - -	64	–	–
	J. Bennett -	Locker - - - -	Died 22 October 1860	64	–	–
	J. Chappell -	Waterman - - -	– 14 March –	48	–	–
	W. Bolton -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 27 October –	75	–	–
	T. Boyd - -	- - Chief Boatman, Coast Guard.	– 13 March –	47	–	–
	W. Houlson -	Waterman - - -	– 23 April –	60	13	4
	R. Hookham -	Locker - - - -	– 17 March –	45	–	–
	P. Mann - -	- - Chief Boatman, Coast Guard.	– 27 October –	53	10	–
	H. C. Reeves -	Clerk - - - -	– 12 March –	107	–	–
	C. Kemp - -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 29 April –	63	14	3
	F. Sutherland -	Watchman - - -	– 25 February –	14	1	10
	D. Lumley -	Extra Weigher - -	– 8 June –	22	17	8
	J. J. Fordred -	Waterman - - -	– 11 March –	24	8	4
	R. Nancarrow -	Gatekeeper - - -	– 13 June –	57	18	7
	R. Gutch - -	Clerk - - - -	– 13 December –	63	6	8
	H. Legge - -	- ditto - - - -	– 7 December 1859	170	–	–
	W. Auckland -	Searcher - - -	– 7 November 1860	140	–	–
	J. Baker - -	Locker - - - -	– 27 November –	60	–	–
	J. Parke - -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 12 November –	48	–	–
	J. M'Dermot -	- ditto - - - -	– 21 December 1859	45	–	–
	E. Walker -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 25 November 1860	40	–	–
	G. Wilkinson -	Locker - - - -	– 16 December 1859	64	–	–
	J. Richardson -	Superintending Locker -	– 18 November 1860	100	–	–
	W. Rust - -	- ditto - - ditto -	– 4 November –	87	15	–
		(50 Geo. 3.)				
Dover - -	J. Galloway -	Coast Guard Boatman -	Died 25 April 1860	20	–	–
			Carried forward - - £.	4,628	17	–

	£.	s.	d.
	191,347	8	11

No. 16.—Customs—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.	—— £. s. d.
England, Allowances ceased within the year—*continued.*			Brought forward -	4,628 17 –	191,347 8 11
Rochester -	T. Roberts -	Mariner, Revenue Cruiser (3 Geo. 4, c. 115.)	Died 7 September 1860	10 – –	
Liverpool -	H. Tudor - -	Locker - - - -	Died 19 February 1860	18 – –	
Shoreham -	J. Burden -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 11 February –	32 – –	
Southampton -	J. Rand - -	- - ditto - - - (4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24.)	– 26 November –	30 – –	
Arundel - -	T. Critchell - -	Coast Guard Boatman -	Died 28 February 1860	37 10 –	
Beaumaris -	J. Noall - -	- - ditto - - -	– 29 April –	32 – –	
	R. Williams -	- - ditto - - -	– 21 October –	25 – –	
Bideford -	R. Hooper -	Locker - - - -	– 21 August –	41 – –	
Bridgwater -	W. Jones - -	Comptroller - - -	– 6 June –	130 – –	
	R. Britton -	- - Second Mate, Revenue Cruiser.	– 9 September –	57 – –	
Bristol - -	A. Wright -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 23 February –	57 – –	
	W. Angleis -	- ditto - - - -	– 1 December –	49 – –	
Carnarvon -	G. Roberts -	- - Chief Coast Guard Boatman.	– 20 March –	39 – –	
Carlisle - -	A. Oliver -	Boatman, &c. - -	– 23 February –	35 – –	
Chepstow -	S. Pearce -	Tide Surveyor - -	– 24 September –	158 – –	
Colchester -	J. H. Heard -	- ditto - - -	– 27 November –	110 – –	
Dartmouth -	W. Bulford -	- - Second Mate, Revenue Cruiser.	– 7 July –	54 – –	
	J. Cowle - -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 10 November –	31 10 –	
Dover - -	W. Hayward -	Locker - - - -	– 19 February –	37 – –	
	J. Nash - -	Boatman - - -	– 29 February –	37 – –	
	W. Chapman -	- - Chief Boatman, Coast Guard.	– 25 March –	30 – –	
Falmouth -	J. Carlyon -	- - Chief Mate, Revenue Cruiser.	– 17 August –	72 – –	
	R. Bowden -	- - Commander of a Revenue Cruiser.	– 7 December –	119 – –	
Grimsby -	J. Stack - -	- - Chief Boatman, Coast Guard.	– 14 November –	38 – –	
	J. Beels - -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 24 December –	30 – –	
	J. Humphries -	- - Second Mate, Revenue Cruiser.	– 14 December –	52 – –	
Guernsey -	J. Fuzzard -	Mate, Revenue Cruiser -	– 17 April –	88 – –	
	G. Lobb - -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 2 September –	29 – –	
Hartlepool -	J. Graham -	Sub-collector - - -	– 12 May –	107 10 –	
Hull - -	C. Newton -	Weigher - - -	– 21 February –	44 – –	
	F. Redpath -	Glut Weigher - -	– 6 August –	8 14 –	
Liverpool -	T. Brown - -	Landing Surveyor - -	– 9 January –	187 10 –	
	T. Kinsella -	Searcher - - -	– 21 January –	145 16 8	
	W. Lowe - -	Weigher - - -	– 16 February –	42 – –	
	A. Roberts -	- ditto - - - -	– 23 March –	26 – –	
	E. Arnaud -	Collector - - -	– 29 September –	2,200 – –	
	T. Bunting -	Clerk - - - -	– 24 October –	235 – –	
	J. Hayton -	Searcher - - -	– 26 November –	224 – –	
Lynn - -	J. Bond - -	Locker - - - -	– 7 June –	45 – –	
Milford - -	W. Morris -	Boatman, Coast Guard -	– 7 March –	38 – –	
	T. Rowe - -	Principal Coast Officer -	– 10 October –	64 – –	
Newcastle -	G. Bell - -	Locker - - - -	– 8 May –	49 – –	
Padstow -	J. Sinnett -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 5 January –	32 – –	
	T. Hodge -	- - Chief Coast Guard Boatman.	– 25 February –	39 – –	
	J. Marshall -	Principal Coast Officer -	– 29 April –	57 – –	
Penzance -	T. Barber -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 4 March –	37 – –	
	W. Cotton -	- - Chief Coast Guard Boatman.	– 17 June –	31 – –	
	W. Farr - -	- ditto - - ditto -	– 14 July –	53 – –	
			Carried forward - - £.	9,772 7 8	191,347 8 11

No. 16.—Customs—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
England, Allowances ceased within the year—*continued.*			Brought forward -	9,772 7 8	191,347 8 11
Plymouth -	J. Jude - -	Extra Tidewaiter - -	Died 19 February 1860	15 10 –	
	G. Tucker -	Gunner - - - -	– 21 January –	28 – –	
	J. Jarvis - -	Chief Coast Guard Boatman.	– 26 June –	39 10 –	
	T. Serjeant -	Locker - - - -	– 7 April –	48 13 4	
	S. Light - -	Chief Coast Guard Boatman.	– 27 June –	40 – –	
Poole - -	J. Fookes -	Mariner, Revenue Cruiser	– 1 February –	20 – –	
	C. Sandy - -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 5 March –	30 – –	
Portsmouth -	J. Day - -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 10 March –	31 – –	
	J. Joel - -	Mariner, Revenue Cruiser	– 20 October –	11 – –	
	R. Napper -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 31 December –	23 – –	
Rochester -	Z. Warne -	- ditto - - ditto -	– 24 September –	33 10 –	
	H. Bell - -	- ditto - - ditto -	– 8 November –	22 15 –	
Shields - -	J. Hopper -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 3 December –	48 – –	
Shoreham -	J. N. Barberie -	Landing Surveyor, Liverpool.	– 13 November –	190 – –	
Southampton -	H. White - -	Weigher - - - -	– 30 January –	12 19 2	
Teignmouth -	T. Taylor -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 21 February –	14 – –	
Weymouth -	J. Parker -	Gunner, "Victoria" Cruiser.	– 21 March –	33 – –	
	T. Stroud -	Permanent extra Coast Guard Boatman.	– 2 April –	24 – –	
	W. Bussell -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 30 March –	28 – –	
Whitby - -	J. Baikie -	- ditto - - ditto -	– 19 April –	44 – –	
	R. Anderson -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 4 September –	41 – –	
Yarmouth -	J. Austin -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 25 February –	27 – –	
		(22 Vict. c. 26.)			
Poole - -	W. Tucker -	Tidewaiter, &c. - -	Died 29 October 1860	28 12 9	
Liverpool -	T. Dickinson -	Extra Weigher - -	– 31 January –	8 19 4	
Sunderland -	F. Palliser -	Messenger - - -	– 1 April –	18 5 8	
		SCOTLAND:			
		(3 Geo. 4, c. 115.)			
Campbeltown -	W. Mackay -	Mariner of a Revenue Cruiser.	Died 26 August 1860	20 – –	
Lerwick - -	M. Mouat -	Messenger - - -	– 25 April –	20 – –	
Wigtown -	J. Milligan -	Mariner - - -	– 29 January –	22 – –	
		(4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24.)			
Aberdeen -	W. M'Cullum -	Tide Surveyor - -	Died 22 December 1860	88 – –	
Ayr - -	J. Campbell -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 2 March –	47 – –	
Campbeltown -	A. M'Isaac -	Mariner, "Kite" Cruiser	– 27 February –	24 – –	
Dundee - -	G. Reid - -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 14 March –	43 – –	
	D. Guillan -	Principal Coast Officer -	– 7 July –	61 – –	
	C. Symers -	Collector - - -	– 11 November –	300 – –	
Glasgow -	J. Scott - -	Clerk - - - -	– 16 November –	156 5 –	
Grangemouth -	D. M'Nab -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 1 February –	46 – –	
Greenock -	J. Elder - -	Comptroller, Campbeltown	– 22 November –	94 – –	
Leith - -	H. Nisbett -	Locker - - - -	– 17 February –	50 – –	
	A. Gray - -	Boatswain, Revenue Cruiser	– 1 June –	33 – –	
	J. M'Carthy -	Boatman - - -	– 9 December –	40 – –	
Montrose -	A. Christie -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 11 March –	33 – –	
	J. Pert - -	- ditto - - ditto -	– 19 August –	32 – –	
Stornaway -	A. M'Leod -	Mariner, Revenue Cruiser	– 28 November –	20 – –	
	J. M'Leod -	- ditto - - ditto -	– 16 December –	19 – –	
Stranraer -	W. M'Clelland -	Coast Guard Boatman -	– 3 March –	31 – –	
Wigtown -	R. Parker -	Tidewaiter - - -	– 5 September –	46 – –	
			Carried forward - - £.	11,858 7 11	191,347 8 11

No. 16.—Customs—*continued.*

Port.	Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Scotland, Allowances ceased within the year—*continued.*			Brought forward -	11,858 7 11	191,347 8 11
		(22 Vict. c. 26.)			
Leith - -	C. H. Jupp -	Locker - - - -	Died 26 July 1860	27 9 6	
	J. Lorimer -	Comptroller, Dundee -	- 9 October -	256 - -	
		IRELAND:			
		(50 Geo. 3.)			
Cork - -	C. Townly -	Tidewaiter - - -	Died 26 September 1860	36 18 8	
	W. Baylie -	First Mate of a Revenue Cruiser.	- 8 November -	83 1 8	
Waterford -	M. Farrell -	Seaman - - - -	- 4 December -	15 4 -	
		(3 Geo. 4, c. 115.)			
Cork - -	R. Blake -	Chief Officer, Coast Guard	Died 12 June 1860	35 - -	
Dublin - -	J. Griffin - -	Coast Guard Boatman -	- 27 January -	18 9 4	
Newry - -	A. Magennis -	Tidewaiter - - -	- 8 January -	35 - -	
		(4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24.)			
Belfast - -	W. J. Bayley -	Locker - - - -	Died 17 April 1860	24 - -	
	D. M'Millan -	Coast Guard Boatman -	- 28 July -	34 10 -	
	A. M'Loughlin -	- ditto - - ditto -	- 2 August -	26 - -	
	J. M'Neil -	- ditto - - ditto -	- 23 August -	28 - -	
Coleraine -	R. M'Henry -	- ditto - - ditto -	- 3 July -	31 - -	
Cork - -	A. Abbott -	Superintending Locker -	- 23 February -	72 - -	
	J. Coffey - -	Coast Guard Boatman -	- 28 February -	21 - -	
	E. Sullivan -	- ditto - - ditto -	- 8 May -	29 - -	
	W. Spelman -	Mariner Revenue Cruiser	- 20 May -	11 - -	
	W. Stafford -	Chief Boatman, Coast Guard.	- 11 June -	38 - -	
	T. M'Carthy -	- ditto - - ditto -	- 15 November -	29 - -	
Dublin - -	M. Murphy -	- ditto - - ditto -	- 8 January -	32 5 -	
	J. Harris - -	Coast Guard Boatman -	- 3 February -	31 - -	
	B. Green - -	- ditto - - ditto -	- 28 March -	31 - -	
	J. Lawson -	Collector, Drogheda -	- 27 November -	275 - -	
Galway - -	H. Pendergast -	Tidewaiter - - -	- 5 September -	34 - -	
Newry - -	W. Peake -	Superintending Locker -	- 1 September 1859	90 - -	
	E. Herbert -	Coast Guard Boatman -	- 31 January 1860	25 - -	
Skibbereen -	J. Bray - -	- ditto - - ditto -	- 20 August -	32 - -	
Sligo - -	T. W. Neary -	Searcher - - -	- 1 February -	63 - -	
	T. Rogers -	Coast Guard Boatman -	- 25 July -	22 - -	
Strangford -	J. M. Creedy -	- ditto - - ditto -	- 17 April -	30 - -	
	W. Quigley -	- ditto - - ditto -	- 14 May -	31 - -	
Tralee - -	G. Ward - -	- ditto - - ditto -	- 13 March -	40 - -	
	C. Connor -	Weigher - - -	- 23 October -	48 - -	
			Annual Amount ceased within the year - - - - - -		13,492 6 1
			Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - £.		177,855 2 10

Office of Comptroller General, Custom-house, London, 8 March 1861.

R. Grimes Hast,
Assistant Comptroller General.

— No. 17. —

INLAND REVENUE, UNITED KINGDOM.

1. Compensation Allowances:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860	25,608	16	10

Compensation Allowances granted in the Year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Yrs.	Period of Service. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of immediate Saving effected.	Yearly Allowance Granted. £. s. d.
Owen William Hearn	Collector's Clerk	80 – –	–	12 10	Abolition of Office.	Allowance granted in 1824 resumed on retirement from Customs Department.	24 – –
Thomas John Quill	Sub-Inspector of Revenue Police.	150 – –	41	18 4	Discontinuance of Revenue Police Force.	– – – –	100 – –
William Currin	ditto	150 – –	48	18 2	ditto	These Allowances have been granted in lieu of those ceased, as hereafter detailed.	100 – –
John Frederick Newcomen.	ditto	150 – –	39	16 3	ditto		100 – –
Edmund Burke Browne.	ditto	150 – –	36	15 11	ditto		100 – –
John Fennell	ditto	150 – –	39	15 1	ditto	– – – –	100 – –
Robert Armstrong	Clerk to Comptroller of Taxes, Ireland.	73 16 11	69	7 4	Abolition of Office.	Allowance granted in 1823, resumed on retirement from Coast Guard Service.	24 12 3
Henry Maxwell	Lieutenant of Revenue Police.	136 17 6	42	18 5	Discontinuance of Revenue Police Force.	– – – –	90 – –
William Costello	ditto	136 17 6	38	15 7	ditto	These Allowances have been granted in lieu of those ceased, as hereafter detailed.	90 – –
William Francis West	ditto	136 17 6	37	15 0	ditto		90 – –
William Keon	ditto	136 17 6	39	15 0	ditto		90 – –
Patrick Stewart	ditto	136 17 6	38	15 0	ditto	– – – –	90 – –
Dan. Murrough	Watchman	65 – –	–	20 6	– – –	– – – –	32 10 –
Thomas T. Sharpe	Collector of Taxes, Glasgow.	1,200 – –	–	23 0	– – –	– – – –	660 – –
Samuel Cooper	Watchman	65 – –	–	43 4	– – –	– – – –	54 3 4

Annual Amount granted within the year	1,745	5

Allowances ceased within the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount Ceased. £. s. d.	
James Christy	Tax Assessor, Ireland	Died 3 March 1860	76 18 5	
William Hill	Messenger	– 11 April –	13 – –	
William Little	Tax Officer, Ireland	– 15 May –	57 13 10	
Charles King O'Hara	Collector	– 26 „ –	380 – –	
Michael James Dillon	Clerk to Comptroller of Taxes, Ireland.	– 4 June –	96 3 1	
		Carried forward £.	623 15 4	27,354 2 5

No. 17.—Inland Revenue, United Kingdom—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount Ceased.	Annual Amount Payable.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Allowances ceased—*continued.*		Brought forward - - -	623 15 4	27,354 2 5½
William Buncombe Hunt -	Permit Writer - - -	Died 7 June - - 1860	36 10 –	
Richard Priske - - -	- ditto - - - -	– 4 „ - - –	38 – –	
Joseph Cooke - - -	- ditto - - - -	– 25 „ - - –	53 10 –	
Owen M'Dermott - -	2d Inspector of Revenue Police	– 5 July - - –	127 4 –	
Thomas John Quill - -	Sub-Inspector, ditto - -	Increased Allowance, granted 7 Sept. –	84 2 6	
William Currin - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - –	84 2 6	
John Frederick Newcomen -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - –	84 2 6	
Edmund Burke Browne -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - –	84 2 6	
John Fennell - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - –	84 2 6	
Henry Maxwell - - -	Lieutenant - - - -	- 5 November - –	76 4 9	
William Costello - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - –	76 4 9	
Francis O'Donnell - -	- ditto - - - -	Died 14 November - –	43 – –	
William Francis West - -	- ditto - - - -	Increased Allowance, granted 28 Dec. –	76 4 9	
William Keon - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - –	76 4 9	
Patrick Stewart - - -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - –	76 4 9	
George N. Sargent - -	Clerk to Comptroller - -	Died 11 January - –	55 – –	
Christopher Williamson -	Locker on Tea - - -	– 28 March - –	39 – –	
Lambert Hotchkin - -	Clerk to Auditor - - -	– 13 July - - –	175 – –	
James Edwards - - -	Collector's Clerk - - -	– 6 March - –	30 – –	
D. Robertson - - -	Inspector of Taxes, Scotland -	– 13 February - –	220 – –	
James Goldie - - -	Surveyor, ditto - - -	– 16 May - - –	67 – –	
Sir R. J. Harvey - -	Receiver-General of Taxes -	– 18 June - - –	200 – –	
W. Downes - - -	Surveyor of Taxes - -	– 4 October - –	41 – –	
M. Chapman - - -	- ditto - - - -	– 10 November - –	80 – –	
		Annual Amount ceased within the year - - - - - - - -		2,630 15 7
		Annual Amount payable on the 31st December 1860 - - - - - £.		24,723 6 10

2.—Superannuation Allowances:

Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860 - - - - -	170,361 2 8

Superanuation Allowances granted in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance Granted.
		£. s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs. Mo.		£. s. d.
John Dobell - -	Supervisor -	215 – –	60	30 9	Above 60 - - -	125 8 4
Alexander Morison	- ditto - -	215 – –	65	38 11	ditto - - -	154 1 8
Joseph Ogden -	Division Officer	125 – –	66	41 9	ditto - - -	95 16 8
James Anderson -	Supervisor -	235 – –	67	37 10	ditto - - -	164 10 –
Edw. W. Whitehead	- ditto - -	215 – –	58	35 7	Effects of accident whilst on duty.	154 2 –
Joseph Pridham -	Division Officer	125 – –	56	30 5	Rupture and impaired vision.	72 18 4
Thomas White -	Collector's Clerk	150 – –	54	33 4	Loss of memory, &c. -	95 – –
John Gray - -	Ride Officer -	110 – –	60	35 4	Above 60 - - -	73 6 8
Richard Bride Smith	Division Officer	125 – –	66	41 8	ditto - - -	95 16 8
					Carried forward - - - £.	1,031 – 4

No. 17.—Inland Revenue, United Kingdom—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance Granted.	Annual Amount Payable.
		£. s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs. Mos.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Superannuation Allowances granted—*continued.*					Brought forward - - -	1,031 - 4	170,361 2 8
William Shiel -	Supervisor -	235 - -	60	32 10	Above 60 - - -	156 13 4	
James Lennox Nixon.	Division Officer	125 - -	53	32 8	Hernia, defective vision, &c.	77 1 8	
John Davis - -	- ditto - -	130 - -	56	31 1	Nervous debility - -	78 - -	
William Pleasance -	Ride Officer -	110 - -	60	32 7	Above 60 - - -	67 16 8	
John Caw - -	Division Officer	125 - -	60	37 11	ditto - - -	87 10 -	
John Magrath -	Ride Officer -	110 - -	59	43 11	Fractured thigh, &c. -	91 13 4	
Thomas Harrison -	- ditto - -	110 - -	61	35 10	Above 60 - - -	73 6 8	
Isaac Chapman -	- ditto - -	110 - -	63	34 6	ditto - - -	71 10 -	
Robert Whormby -	- ditto - -	110 - -	60	32 6	ditto - - -	67 16 8	
Robert Francis -	Supervisor -	215 - -	57	33 0	Hernia and bronchitis -	136 3 4	
William Reekie -	Ride Officer -	110 - -	51	29 0	Rheumatism and general debility.	50 - -	
Richard Frater -	Division Officer	125 - -	68	40 1	Above 60 - - -	93 15 -	
James Speight -	Ride Officer -	110 - -	63	37 0	ditto - - -	77 - -	
John Baird - -	Division Officer	125 - -	68	39 2	ditto - - -	91 13 4	
Robert Jackson Barnes.	- ditto - -	125 - -	57	32 7	Injury of knee joint, and general debility.	77 1 8	
John Mayhew -	Collector - -	420 - -	68	46 0	Above 60 - - -	357 - -	
James Fife - -	Division Officer	125 - -	55	32 9	Defective vision, varicose veins, &c.	79 3 4	
William Nicholas -	Warehouse Keeper	135 - -	62	36 6	Above 60 - - -	92 5 -	
John Pugh - -	Division Officer	125 - -	63	41 10	ditto - - -	95 16 8	
George Deans Venternan.	- ditto - -	125 - -	53	33 3	Defective vision - -	79 3 4	
Thomas Estcourt -	Supervisor -	218 - 3	58	32 8	Enlargement of liver, defective vision, &c.	129 10 -	
Richard Watters -	Ride Officer -	110 - -	54	31 4	Disease of heart - -	66 - -	
John Burton - -	Supervisor -	240 - -	63	38 4	Above 60 - - -	172 - -	
David Thomson -	Division Officer	130 - -	65	42 7	ditto - - -	106 3 4	
Thomas Batty -	- ditto - -	125 - -	55	32 9	Rheumatism, diseased liver, &c.	77 1 8	
Charles Browning -	- ditto - -	130 - -	57	33 6	Rupture - - -	82 6 8	
John Wigelsworth -	Collector - -	538 9 9	65	43 4	Above 60 - - -	430 15 9	
Thomas Randle -	Ride Officer -	110 - -	62	33 4	ditto - - -	69 13 4	
Golding Bird -	Collector - -	518 14 3	71	50 1	ditto - - -	518 14 3	
William Tucker -	Division Officer	130 - -	67	38 9	ditto - - -	93 3 4	
William Fiander -	- ditto - -	130 - -	66	39 9	ditto - - -	95 6 8	
William Alder -	- ditto - -	130 - -	63	33 9	ditto - - -	82 6 8	
Samuel Beyer -	Supervisor -	220 - -	60	31 6	ditto - - -	132 - -	
John Clark - -	Collector - -	480 - -	70	48 6	ditto - - -	424 - -	
Charles Buer - -	Division Officer	130 - -	68	40 1	ditto - - -	97 10 -	
Richard Jewell Jarvis.	Ride Officer -	110 - -	61	31 11	ditto - - -	66 - -	
Patrick Power -	Division Officer	130 - -	55	33 6	Ulcerated leg - -	82 6 8	
Christopher Dresser	Collector - -	470 - -	53	34 2	Disease of heart - -	305 10 -	
George Edwin Hart	Ride Officer -	110 - -	60	33 10	Above 60 - - -	69 13 4	
George Hall - -	Supervisor -	240 - -	70	48 4	ditto - - -	212 - -	
Thomas Brownbridge.	Division Officer	130 - -	63	34 2	ditto - - -	84 10 -	
Samuel Smith -	- ditto - -	130 - -	60	35 9	ditto - - -	86 13 4	
John Anderson -	Collector - -	380 - -	66	41 7	ditto - - -	291 6 8	
					Carried forward - - - £.	6,806 2 -	170,361 2 8

No. 17.—Inland Revenue, United Kingdom—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Yrs.	Period of Service. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance granted. £. s. d.	Annual Amount Payable. £. s. d.
Superannuation Allowances granted—*continued.*					Brought forward -	6,806 2 –	170,361 2 8
Samuel Harris -	Division Officer	130 – –	63	34 0	Above 60 - - -	84 10 –	
Charles Lang -	Collector's Clerk	190 – –	70	42 6	ditto - - -	148 16 8	
Alexander Mackay	Ride Officer -	110 – –	58	30 10	Disease of liver, &c. -	64 – –	
Henry Smith - -	Division Officer	130 – –	65	39 6	Above 60 - - -	95 6 8	
Andrew Jas. White	- ditto -	130 – –	62	41 6	ditto - - -	99 13 4	
John Goodrick -	Ride Officer -	110 – –	60	37 3	ditto - - -	77 – –	
John Cuddeford -	Division Officer	130 – –	56½	34 1	Dyspepsia - - -	84 10 –	
Charles Symons -	Clerk - -	436 1 –	55	33 3	Bodily infirmity - -	276 3 3	
Colin Munro - -	Preventive Officer	130 – –	67	42 2	Above 60 - - -	101 16 8	
John Hardman -	Clerk - -	390 – –	55	38 9	Nervous debility and loss of memory.	279 10 –	
Roderick Fraser -	Preventive Man	80 16 5	57	32 1	General infirmity of body	49 16 8	
Joseph Wingrave -	Clerk - -	530 – –	57	41 6	Bronchitis, &c. - -	440 – –	
John Thorndick -	Collector - -	470 – –	62	36 6	Above 60 - - -	321 3 4	
William Wheeler -	Division Officer	130 – –	59	34 4	Suppuration of inquinal gland.	84 10 –	
Benjamin Mulley -	Export Officer -	125 – –	55	24 2	Disease of liver - -	50 – –	
Daniel Parsons -	Ride Officer -	110 – –	31	10 7	Nervous debility and disordered brain.	18 6 8	
George Simpson -	Supervisor -	237 4 8	47	20 10	Neuralgia and varicose veins.	79 1 6	
Philip Lawrence -	Permit Writer -	100 – –	65	19 7	Above 60 - - -	31 13 4	
George Roberts -	Ride Officer -	110 – –	43	15 3	Concussion of brain and disease of liver.	27 10 –	
Edward Howitt -	Permit Writer -	100 – –	49	21 0	Neuralgia - - -	33 6 8	
James Morison -	Ride Officer -	110 – –	40	17 0	Disease of urinary organs and spine.	31 3 4	
James Melen - -	- ditto - -	115 5 2	45	19 3	Cerebral disease - -	24 16 8	
Robert Pugh - -	Warehouse keeper	155 – –	55	29 8	Bronchitis and disease of bladder.	74 18 4	
John Hart - -	Permit Writer -	100 – –	67	21 5	Above 60 - - -	35 – –	
John Blomfield -	Ride Officer -	110 – –	51	26 5	Nervous debility and impaired vision.	47 13 4	
William Liston -	Messenger -	90 – –	62	16 6	Above 60 - - -	24 – –	
Henry Wilson -	Division Officer -	130 – –	38	18 8	Spasmodic asthma -	39 – –	
Duncan M'Donald -	Preventive Man	80 16 5	56	29 1	Bronchitis and injured spine.	38 18 10	
William Garnett -	Inspector General	1,000 – –	–	52 0	Age and length of service.	1,000 – –	
John Symons - -	Inspector of Taxes	500 – –	–	41 3	Advanced age - - -	383 6 8	
Richard Mayne -	Surveyor of Taxes	412 4 6	–	37 3	- ditto - - -	288 11 –	
Sydney Cumberland	- ditto -	165 – –	–	17 4	- ditto - - -	63 5 –	
W. H. Morris -	Clerk, Inspector General's Office.	250 – –	–	30 11	Bodily infirmity - -	145 16 8	
A. K. Huston -	Clerk, Dublin -	145 – –	–	14 8	Bodily and mental infirmity.	33 16 8	
H. G. Pasley - -	Supervisor Stampers, Dublin.	200 – –	–	48 4	Advanced age - -	176 13 4	
Robert Cummins -	Stamper, Dublin	75 – –	–	19 3	Bodily infirmity - -	23 15 –	
Elizabeth Collins -	Charwoman -	25 – –	–	37 10	Advanced age - -	17 10 –	
Thomas Quaife -	Clerk, Legacy Office.	450 – –	–	49 10	- ditto - - -	412 10 –	
J. Price - -	Principal Accountant.	550 – –	–	50 2	- ditto - - -	550 – –	
E. Bulkeley - -	Clerk, Accountant's Department.	450 – –	–	40 1	Bodily infirmity - -	357 10 –	
Henry Jordan -	Porter, Warehouse Department.	85 – –	–	15 5	Age and infirmity -	21 5 –	
James Booth - -	Clerk, ditto -	190 – –	–	46 7	Advanced age - -	161 10 –	
Samuel Davis -	Inspector of Taxes	500 – –	–	35 2	Impaired health - -	350 – –	
D. T. Groom - -	Surveyor of Taxes	400 – –	–	30 6	Additional allowance -	11 13 4	
H. Huntingdon -	Clerk, Receiver General's Department.	450 – –	–	47 0	Above 60 - - -	400 – –	
James S. Hore -	Principal Accountant.	550 – –	–	49 5	Advanced age - -	504 3 4	
					Total Amount granted in the year - - - -		14,479 13 3
					Annual Amount payable (Carried forward) - - - £.		184,840 15 11

No. 17.—Inland Revenue, United Kingdom—*continued.*

Superannuation Allowances Ceased within the Year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount Ceased.	Annual Amount Payable.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -		184,840 15 11
Thomas Gilbert	Ride Officer	Died 8 January 1860	58 – –	
William Kitelee	Division Officer	– 10 January –	77 1 8	
John Crafts	Ride Officer	– 15 January –	20 – –	
Richard Keys	Division Officer	– 18 January –	82 – –	
George Fair	- ditto	– 16 January –	60 – –	
John Hawkins	- ditto	– 27 January –	110 – –	
Stephen Collins	Ride Officer	– 28 January –	40 – –	
Joseph Jacob	Supervisor	– 28 January –	122 – –	
Philip Halmarack	Ride Officer	– 5 February –	58 – –	
Thomas Starr Airzee	Permit Writer	– 7 February –	61 13 4	
George Wingrave	Division Officer	– 10 February –	33 – –	
Edwin Truscott	Supervisor	– 25 January –	58 3 9	
Daniel Delarue	Division Officer	– 31 January –	80 – –	
James James	- ditto	– 1 February –	60 – –	
John Bond Manning	Ride Officer	– 9 February –	61 – –	
John Harrison	Division Officer	– 10 February –	70 – –	
John Ross	Supervisor	– 17 February –	105 – –	
Thomas Child	Division Officer	– 17 February –	70 – –	
William Rollo	- ditto	– 19 February –	60 – –	
William Warsop Cooper	Ride Officer	– 11 January –	28 – –	
Joseph Richards	Division Officer	– 25 February –	58 6 8	
James Harris	- ditto	– 26 February –	76 10 –	
Robert Cole	Supervisor	– 4 March –	130 – –	
Enoch Boaler	Division Officer	– 8 March –	70 – –	
Thomas Kirk	- ditto	– 12 March –	84 – –	
Stephen Bound	- ditto	– 15 March –	65 – –	
Richard Cobby	Export Officer	– 16 March –	71 – –	
Richard Lane	Supervisor	– 21 January –	90 – –	
William Crawford	Division Officer	– 23 March –	76 – –	
William Walters	Ride Officer	– 22 January –	50 – –	
John Paternoster	- ditto	– 14 March –	47 – –	
William Hedley	Division Officer	– 16 March –	76 – –	
Thomas Davies	- ditto	– 28 March –	45 – –	
Richard Lane	- ditto	– 29 March –	64 – –	
Elisha Parsons	- ditto	– 29 March –	75 – –	
George Beal	- ditto	– 5 April –	66 – –	
William Grace	Port Gauger	– 30 March –	115 – –	
James Cherrington	Division Officer	– 10 April –	56 – –	
James Rose	- ditto	– 12 April –	61 – –	
John William Unckles	- ditto	– 14 April –	82 – –	
Samuel Newell	Permit Writer	– 14 April –	40 – –	
Thomas Jones	Collector's Clerk	– 1 May –	67 10 –	
George Frost	Ride Officer	– 10 May –	74 – –	
Samuel Burrows	- ditto	– 1 May –	70 – –	
John Barnes	- ditto	– 8 May –	65 – –	
John Rumsey	Division Officer	– 17 April –	77 – –	
John Eldred	Ride Officer	– 24 April –	60 – –	
George Maughan	Division Officer	– 4 May –	75 – –	
Thomas Albon Carter	Supervisor	– 12 May –	128 – –	
Samuel Needham	Ride Officer	– 14 May –	67 – –	
Charles Hunton	Division Officer	– 27 May –	76 – –	
George Brander	- ditto	– 6 June –	62 – –	
John North	- ditto	– 3 June –	87 – –	
William Faulder	Supervisor	– 15 June –	130 – –	
William Howard	Division Officer	– 12 June –	70 – –	
John Hunter	Ride Officer	– 17 June –	72 – –	
Theophilus Strike	- ditto	– 20 June –	54 – –	
George Webster	- ditto	– 28 June –	68 – –	
William Hearn	Division Officer	– 6 July –	56 – –	
John Fitzgibbon	Sub-Inspector of Revenue Police.	– 28 April –	30 – –	
John Hill	Division Officer	– 18 July –	67 – –	
George Harvey	- ditto	– 19 July –	80 – –	
John Nutting	Collector	– 19 July –	340 – –	
William Elliott	Division Officer	– 20 July –	76 – –	
Richard Henry Smart	Ride Officer	– 20 July –	45 – –	
William Main	Division Officer	– 27 July –	– –	
		Carried forward - - - £.	4,861 5 5	184,840 15 11

No. 17.—Inland Revenue United Kingdom—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount Ceased. £. s. d.	Annual Amount Payable. £. s. d.
Superannuation Allowances ceased—*continued.*		Brought forward - - -	4,861 5 5	184,840 15 11
Robert Graham - - -	Collector's Clerk - -	Died 31 July - - 1860	108 – –	
William James - - -	Division Office - - -	– 29 June - - –	54 – –	
William Henry Burn - -	Ride Officer - - -	– 19 August - –	21 – –	
Thomas Smith - - -	Supervisor - - - -	– 22 August - –	122 – –	
Thomas Hebert - - -	Ride Officer - - -	– 9 July - - –	67 – –	
Edmund Nunn - - -	Permit Writer - - -	– 1 September - –	20 10 –	
Augustus Carew Warren -	Ride Officer - - -	– 6 September - –	53 – –	
George Fallow - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 1 September - –	65 – –	
Jacob Nicholls - - -	Tide Surveyor - - -	– 4 September - –	111 – –	
John Lock - - - -	Ride Officer - - -	– 14 September - –	70 – –	
John Iliff - - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 15 September - –	83 6 8	
William Hill - - -	Supervisor - - -	– 21 September - –	150 – –	
William Little - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 29 September - –	36 – –	
John Geen - - -	Ride Officer - - -	– 2 October - –	20 – –	
John Helstone - - -	ditto - - - -	– 5 October - –	76 – –	
James Cornwall - - -	Collector - - - -	– 12 October - –	951 13 11	
Benjamin Driffield - -	Division Officer - - -	– 14 October - –	68 – –	
William Findlater - -	ditto - - - -	– 16 October - –	84 – –	
Fletcher Pearson - - -	Export Officer - - -	– 22 October - –	55 – –	
Lewis Pugh - - -	Divison Officer - - -	– 30 September - –	66 – –	
Henry Loftus Clarke - -	Permit Writer - - -	– 4 October - –	58 6 8	
Peter Sherriff - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 9 October - –	29 17 4	
William Bindon - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 12 October - –	78 – –	
Jonathan Ball - - -	ditto - - - -	– 14 October - –	62 – –	
Obadiah Scott - - -	Ride Officer - - -	– 16 October - –	66 – –	
James Powell - - -	ditto - - - -	– 17 October - –	58 – –	
William Reekie - - -	ditto - - - -	– 27 October - –	50 – –	
John Cumming - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 11 November - –	59 – –	
William Gibson - - -	ditto - - - -	– 12 November - –	55 – –	
Francis O'Donnell - -	Lieutenant of Revenue Police	– 14 November - –	67 – –	
Charles Edward Powell -	Division Officer - -	– 14 November - –	76 – –	
John Miller - - -	Permit Writer - - -	– 19 November - –	34 – –	
David Edwards - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 30 November - –	77 – –	
Thomas Jones - - -	ditto - - - -	– 5 October - –	65 – –	
Henry Hawken - - -	Ride Officer - - -	– 2 December - –	30 – –	
Robert Gibson - - -	ditto - - - -	– 21 December - –	62 – –	
William Bushell - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 21 December - –	31 10 –	
William Sissons - - -	Supervisor - - -	– 27 December - –	142 – –	
Thomas Batty - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 27 December - –	77 1 8	
William H. Clendining -	ditto - - - -	– 28 December - –	34 – –	
James Bowling - - -	ditto - - - -	– 20 January - –	70 – –	
John Cox - - - -	Watchman - - -	– 14 March - –	60 – –	
Thomas Thomas - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 30 March - –	69 – –	
William Strode - - -	Messenger - - -	– 3 May - - –	38 – –	
James Read - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 29 May - - –	98 – –	
John Vaughan - - -	Accountant - - -	– 24 February - –	45 – –	
Thomas Jefferson - -	Clerk - - - -	– 22 July - - –	150 – –	
William Major - - -	Division Officer - -	– 30 August - –	62 – –	
Joseph Layell - - -	ditto - - - -	– 14 September - –	69 – –	
George Archibald Cottrell -	Accountant General - -	– 4 October - –	708 – –	
Nathaniel Phillips - -	Division Officer - - -	– 5 November - –	48 – –	
David Prothero - - -	Supervisor - - -	– 19 December - –	110 – –	
John Crang - - -	Division Officer - - -	– 3 December - –	76 – –	
J. Robinson - - -	Surveyor of Taxes - -	– 5 December - 1859	148 – –	
Alexander Mackay - -	Inspector of Taxes, Scotland	– 29 May - - 1860	240 – –	
John Smith - - -	Stamper - - - - -	– 10 June - - –	70 – –	
Thomas Harrison - -	ditto - - - -	– 2 July - - –	66 13 4	
James Paterson - - -	Chief Clerk, Edinburgh -	– 3 September - –	416 13 4	
James Booth - - -	Clerk, Warehouse - -	– 29 September - –	161 10 –	
William Hubbert - -	Surveyor of Taxes - -	– 26 December - –	125 – –	
	Annual Amount ceased within the Year - - - - - - £.		11,185 8 4	
	Annual Amount payable on 1st January 1861 - - - - - £.		173,655 7 7	

Inland Revenue Office,
21 March 1861.

Tho. Dobson,
Secretary.

— No. 18. —

POST OFFICE, UNITED KINGDOM.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1.—Compensation Allowances:

	£. s. d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	2,566 7 –

Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1860:

Names.	Office.	Cause of Allowance.	Yearly Allowance granted. £. s. d.	
B. Ringrose	Clerk	Reduction of office	2 16 8	
F. E. Dowse	Clerk	ditto	2 16 8	
B. Pennington	Clerk	ditto	12 15 –	
Margaret M'Intosh	Widow of a Mail Guard	Husband killed on service	25 – –	
J. Manning	Rural Letter Carrier	Abolition of office	18 1 5	
Elizabeth Venables	Widow of a Railway Messenger.	Husband killed on service	13 – –	
M. O'Connor Morris	Deputy Postmaster General of Jamaica.	Loss of office	200 – –	
F. Kelly	Inspector General of Letter Carriers.	Abolition of office	324 11 8	
T. Farrell	Rural Letter Carrier	ditto	5 4 3	
		Annual Amount granted within the Year		604 5 8
				3,170 12 8

Allowances ceased within the Year:

Names.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.	
C. D. Wagstaff	Superintending President Foreign Office.	Died 11 March	550 – –	
J. Wilson	Postmaster	Died 6 June 1860	15 – –	
F. E. Dowse	Clerk	Increase in salary	2 16 8	
Letter Carriers promoted, superannuated, &c.			218 3 4	
		Annual Amount ceased within the Year		786 – –
		Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860	£.	2,384 12 8

No. 18.—Post Offices (Great Britain)—*continued.*

2. Superannuation Allowances:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860 - - - - - -	32,150	19	11

Superannuation Allowances granted in the Year 1860:

Names.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £.	s.	d.	Age on Retirement. Yrs.	Period of Service. Yrs.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance Granted. £.	s.	d.
R. Greenfield -	Rural Messenger	37	–	–	62	19	Above 60 years of age -	11	19	1
T. Botting - -	Letter Carrier -	31	–	–	64	34	ditto - - -	17	14	6
J. Foulds - -	ditto - -	39	2	2	56	22	Failing of memory -	14	6	9
J. Evans - -	Rural Messenger	37	16	1	61	16	Above 60 years of age -	10	1	7
R. Pimm - -	Letter Carrier -	61	5	3	62	13	ditto - - -	13	5	5
J. Hudson - -	ditto - -	52	2	10	66	39	ditto - - -	33	17	7
T. Pascoe - -	Rural Messenger	28	13	6	74	28	ditto - - -	13	7	3
T. Brookfield -	Letter Carrier -	62	11	4	65	11	ditto - - -	11	9	4
Elizabeth Legg -	Postmistress of Gosport.	132	10	–	87	43	ditto - - -	81	2	8
W. Palin - -	Postmaster of Chester.	331	10	–	71	55	ditto - - -	221	–	–
H. Griffin - -	Clerk - -	340	–	–	31	15	Infirmity of mind -	85	–	–
J. Lea - - -	Letter Carrier -	62	11	4	49	16	General debility - -	16	13	8
G. Neal - -	Surveyor - -	745	–	–	61	45	Above 60 years of age -	682	18	4
J. D. Morgan -	Clerk - -	349	4	1	57	34	Chronic rheumatism -	226	19	4
H. Shapton - -	Mail Guard -	130	–	–	53	24	General debility - -	50	–	–
C. E. R. Barth -	Clerk - -	150	–	–	33	11	General failure of health.	38	–	–
J. Woodhouse -	Letter Carrier -	99	1	5	51	26	General debility - -	42	18	7
T. Swain - -	ditto - -	75	12	2	47	20	Consumption - -	25	4	–
J. Coombes - -	ditto - -	36	10	–	40	23	General debility - -	13	19	10
C. Evans -	Clerk - -	139	13	4	61	31	Above 60 years of age -	83	15	11
W. Carpenter -	Mail Guard -	130	–	–	45	23	Consumption - -	47	13	4
R. Watts - -	Letter Carrier -	75	12	1	49	28	Rheumatism - -	35	5	7
G. Valle - -	ditto - -	62	11	5	49	22	Bad feet - - -	22	–	–
P. Milton - -	ditto - -	75	12	2	57	27	Chronic bronchitis -	34	–	5
J. F. Fowler -	Clerk - -	300	–	–	37	21	Loss of eyesight - -	105	–	–
J. Wragg - -	Rural Messenger	36	10	–	62	15	Above 60 years of age -	9	2	6
W. Walker - -	Letter Carrier -	37	16	1	66	42	ditto - - -	25	4	–
D. Best - -	Mail Porter -	40	8	3	72	12	ditto - - -	8	1	7
W. Blyth - -	Rural Messenger	39	2	2	57	12	Cataract - - -	7	16	5
T. Heys - -	Letter Carrier -	37	16	1	62	10	Above 60 years of age -	6	6	–
J. Hunt - -	Rural Messenger	33	17	10	59	16	Ulceration of the stomach.	9	–	9
R. Palmer - -	Letter Carrier -	41	14	3	76	29	Above 60 years of age -	20	3	2
J. Flack - -	Rural Messenger	31	5	8	72	31	ditto - - -	16	3	3
J. Oxley - -	Letter Carrier -	78	4	4	59	27	General debility - -	35	3	10
G. Warden - -	ditto - -	93	17	2	51	32	ditto - - -	57	17	6
J. Rogers - -	ditto - -	62	11	4	48	27	Asthma - - -	28	3	1
W. Saltwell - -	Inspector of Letter Carriers.	200	–	–	60	44	Above 60 years of age -	163	6	8
W. Heath - -	ditto - -	170	–	–	57	37	Cerebral exhaustion -	119	–	–
E. Evans - -	Letter Carrier -	73	–	–	38	20	Breaking up of the constitution.	24	6	8
Sophia Coltman -	Postmistress of Stourbridge.	130	11	–	65	20	Above 60 years of age -	43	10	4
R. Curtis - -	Letter Carrier -	52	2	10	61	17	ditto - - -	14	15	5
R. Taylor - -	ditto - -	52	2	10	58	25	Infirmity of body -	21	14	6
W. Wright - -	Rural Messenger	33	17	10	73	12	Above 60 years of age -	6	15	6
C. Baldwin - -	Letter Carrier -	124	18	11	57	32	Varicose veins - -	77	–	11
T. Robins - -	ditto - -	75	12	2	57	20	Incurable iritis - -	25	4	–
S. Hattam - -	ditto - -	75	12	1	59	39	Asthma, &c. - -	55	8	8
W. Tallack - -	Rural Messenger	36	10	–	70	15	Above 60 years of age -	9	2	6
T. Evans - -	Letter Carrier -	41	14	3	61	20	ditto - - -	13	18	1
T. Schofield - -	ditto - -	48	4	7	65	14	ditto - - -	11	5	–
E. Tomlinson -	Clerk - -	40	–	–	60	39	ditto - - -	26	–	–
A. R. G. Fortier -	Letter Carrier -	75	12	1	56	26	Premature old age -	32	15	2
M. South - -	Clerk - -	600	–	–	43	23	Cerebral disease - -	230	–	–
J. Harris - -	Rural Messenger	28	13	6	69	15	Above 60 years of age -	7	3	4
M. Ripley - -	Letter Carrier -	48	4	7	41	28	General debility - -	20	1	10
							Carried forward - £.	3,062	3	10

		32,150 19 11

No. 18.—Post Office (Great Britain)—*continued.*

Names.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Yrs.	Period of Service. Yrs.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance granted. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Superannuation Allowances granted—*continued.*					Brought forward -	3,062 3 10	32,150 19 11
J. Leigh - -	Rural Messenger	36 10 –	66	12	Above 60 years of age	7 6 –	
J. Board - -	ditto - -	31 5 8	61	25	- ditto - - -	13 – 8	
T. Parry - -	Letter Carrier -	36 10 –	76	50	- ditto - - -	24 6 8	
J. Phillips - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	78	11	- ditto - - -	5 14 8	
W. Parsons - -	Postmaster of Leicester.	352 – –	60	30	- ditto - - -	176 – –	
E. Ellis - -	Clerk - -	500 – –	43	23	Paralysis - - -	191 13 4	
J. Maidlow - -	Sorter - -	100 3 1	44	24	Nervous debility - -	40 1 2	
J. Parsons - -	Letter Carrier -	78 4 3	67	37	Above 60 years of age	48 4 7	
W. Treadwell -	Rural Messenger	36 10 –	73	25	- ditto - - -	15 4 2	
J. Garland - -	Clerk - -	78 4 3	64	20	- ditto - - -	26 1 5	
T. Windsor - -	Letter Carrier -	27 7 5	67	38	- ditto - - -	17 6 8	
H. Chrisp - -	ditto - -	57 7 1	61	25	- ditto - - -	23 17 11	
A. Pither - -	Rural Messenger	36 10 –	72	15	- ditto - - -	9 2 6	
E. Fosdick - -	Sorter - -	110 3 –	55	30	Failing eyesight - -	55 1 6	
G. Judkins - -	Letter Carrier -	75 12 1	58	27	General debility - -	34 – 5	
J. Wallace - -	Mail Guard -	130 – –	47	26	Disease of the heart -	56 6 8	
J. Hewson - -	Letter Carrier -	75 12 1	54	29	Nervous debility -	36 10 10	
W. Street - -	ditto - -	83 2 11	56	23	Varicose veins - -	31 17 5	
T. M. Pennell -	ditto - -	86 7 7	57	26	General debility - -	37 8 7	
J. Stiles - -	ditto - -	65 3 6	59	24	Paralysis - - -	26 1 4	
W. B. Green -	Sorter - -	100 3 1	46	23	Defective eyesight -	38 7 10	
W. Chapman -	ditto - -	114 14 3	59	29	Worn out - - -	55 8 10	
J. White - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	70	18	Above 60 years of age	9 7 8	
F. Roney - -	ditto - -	31 5 8	62	10	- ditto - - -	5 4 3	
W. T. Wedderburn	Deputy Inspector General of Mails	600 – –	54	33	Improvements in the organization of the department.	400 – –	
D. Tomlinson -	Clerk - -	40 – –	61	44	Above 60 years of age	26 13 4	
T. G. Rose - -	ditto - -	90 – –	26	4	Abolition of office -	6 – –	
J. Wild - -	ditto - -	200 – –	51	20	- ditto - - -	100 – –	
S. Butterfield -	ditto - -	59 19 3	57	15	Varicose veins - -	14 19 9	
J. Potter - -	ditto - -	280 – –	54	37	Defective eyesight -	196 – –	
T. Smith - -	ditto - -	311 – 8	45	23	Paralysis - - -	119 4 7	
R. Williams - -	ditto - -	350 – –	50	30	Nervous debility -	175 – –	
F. W. Herbert -	Deputy Controller	515 – –	54	35	Chronic bronchitis -	343 6 8	
A. Elliott - -	Clerk - -	100 – –	58	32	Dropsy - - -	53 6 8	
J. Fenwick - -	ditto - -	150 – –	67	29	Above 60 years of age	72 10 –	
J. Hutton - -	ditto - -	150 – –	60	44	- ditto - - -	100 – –	
H. White - -	ditto - -	210 – –	42	19	Cerebral excitement -	66 10 –	
W. B. Thomas -	Letter Carrier -	115 7 7	54	30	Worn out - - -	57 13 9	
J. Pickersgill -	ditto - -	96 3 7	59	30	Rupture, &c. - -	48 1 9	
J. Burgess - -	ditto - -	81 4 3	55	25	Nervous debility -	33 16 9	
W. Askew - -	Rural Messenger	41 14 3	56	21	Worn out - -	14 11 11	
R. Morley - -	Letter Carrier -	41 14 3	70	31	Above 60 years of age	21 11 –	
J. Angus - -	Sorter - -	114 14 3	50	28	Asthma, &c. - -	53 10 7	
T. Churchyard -	Letter Carrier -	35 3 11	65	33	Above 60 years of age	19 7 1	
J. Maynard - -	ditto - -	65 3 6	69	39	- ditto - - -	42 7 3	
R. Usher - -	Rural Messenger	33 17 10	68	15	- ditto - - -	8 9 5	
W. Thompson -	ditto - -	41 14 3	51	24	Lameness - - -	16 13 8	
R. Eyres - -	ditto - -	41 14 3	69	16	Above 60 years of age	11 2 5	
C. Dance - -	Letter Carrier -	124 16 6	56	34	Failing eyesight - -	83 4 4	
J. Phythian - -	ditto - -	62 11 5	54	23	Consumption - -	23 19 8	
G. Meek - -	ditto - -	65 3 6	45	20	Disease of the heart -	21 14 6	
B. Skeggs - -	ditto - -	78 4 3	60	30	Above 60 years of age	39 2 1	
T. Lee - - -	ditto - -	78 4 3	54	25	Disease of the heart -	32 11 9	
F. Sutton - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	64	15	Above 60 years of age	7 16 5	
Ann Heslop - -	ditto - -	31 5 8	55	13	Worn out - - -	6 15 6	
J. Harvey - -	ditto - -	33 17 10	45	15	Degeneration of the lung	8 9 5	
P. Dye - - -	ditto - -	33 17 10	61	16	Above 60 years of age	9 – 9	
J. Sisson - -	ditto - -	33 17 10	68	10	- ditto - - -	5 12 11	
S. Bartholomew -	ditto - -	36 10 –	54	14	Disease of the bladder	8 10 4	
T. Severne - -	Letter Carrier -	43 – 4	67	22	Above 60 years of age	15 15 4	
J. Cobden - -	ditto - -	65 3 6	49	23	Hernia - - -	24 19 8	
J. Buxton - -	ditto - -	78 4 3	53	26	Chronic rheumatism -	33 17 10	
H. Heady - -	ditto - -	78 4 3	55	32	General debility - -	48 4 7	
					Carried forward - £.	6,416 10 7	32,150 19 11

No. 18.—Post Office (Great Britain)—*continued.*

Names.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance granted.	
		£. s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Superannuation Allowances granted—*continued.*					Brought forward -	6,416 10 7	32,150 19 11
J. Fryer - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	77	30	Above 60 years of age -	15 12 10	
H. Burton - -	Letter Carrier -	78 4 3	48	25	Nervous debility - -	32 11 9	
R. Farrington -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	75	31	Above 60 years of age -	16 3 3	
J. Solly - -	ditto - -	31 5 8	64	20	- ditto - - -	10 8 6	
T. Thorp - -	Railway Messenger	31 5 8	72	54	- ditto - - -	20 17 1	
J. Hayward - -	Letter Carrier -	99 1 5	51	34	Asthma - - -	64 7 9	
E. Griffin - -	ditto - - -	78 4 3	41	24	Paralysis - - -	31 5 8	
B. Carter - -	Sorter - -	78 4 3	57	31	Chronic bronchitis -	40 8 2	
N. Bolt - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	61	35	Above 60 years of age -	18 4 11	
W. Gilding - -	ditto - -	36 10 –	72	23	- ditto - - -	13 19 10	
J. Ancutt - -	Letter Carrier -	96 9 3	54	29	Chronic Asthma - -	46 12 5	
T. Benwell - -	ditto - -	103 9 7	55	30	Chronic rheumatism -	51 14 9	
W. Pinfold - -	ditto - -	65 3 6	40	14	Softening of the brain -	15 4 1	
M. Duffey - -	ditto - -	78 4 3	56	26	Hernia - - -	33 17 10	
G. Smith - -	ditto - -	113 15 11	56	26	Rheumatism - -	49 6 2	
G. Smith - -	Rural Messenger	36 10 –	65	17	Above 60 years of age -	10 6 10	
T. Lee - - -	Letter Carrier -	57 7 1	55	14	Chronic rheumatism -	13 7 7	
T. Skinner - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	64	13	Above 60 years of age -	6 15 6	
T. Thomas - -	ditto - -	46 18 6	52	14	Disease of the lungs -	10 18 11	
J. Marshall - -	ditto - -	36 10 –	60	16	Above 60 years of age -	9 14 8	
H. Laker - -	Letter Carrier -	78 4 3	44	18	General debility - -	23 9 3	
E. Lermouth - -	Rural Messenger	36 10 –	56	20	Rheumatism - -	12 3 4	
C. Cummings -	Letter Carrier -	40 8 3	65	15	Above 60 years of age -	10 2 –	
S. Tuck - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	70	27	- ditto - - -	14 1 6	
J. Smith - -	Letter Carrier -	28 13 6	63	19	- ditto - - -	9 1 7	
J. Gandy - -	ditto - -	50 16 8	60	20	- ditto - - -	16 18 10	
E. Rush - -	ditto - -	31 5 8	67	11	- ditto - - -	5 14 8	
G. Hall - -	Rural Messenger	33 17 10	75	14	- ditto - - -	7 18 1	
E. Saltmarsh - -	ditto - -	33 17 10	60	12	- ditto - - -	6 15 6	
H. Albury - -	ditto - -	36 10 –	66	15	- ditto - - -	9 2 6	
E. Lynn - -	Letter Carrier -	26 1 5	52	21	Chronic disease of the air passage.	9 2 5	
S. Barkway - -	Rural Messenger	33 17 10	72	11	Above 60 years of age -	6 4 3	
G. Warman - -	ditto - -	36 10 –	46	22	Disease of the lungs -	13 7 8	
E. Shadwell - -	Letter Carrier -	41 14 3	60	21	Above 60 years of age -	14 11 11	
T. Sinfield - -	Sorter - -	117 6 5	51	29	Cerebral affection -	56 14 1	
J. Homes - -	Letter Carrier -	41 14 3	60	10	Above 60 years of age -	6 19 –	
J. Blundell - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	75	29	- ditto - - -	15 2 4	
C. Bolton - -	Sorter - -	86 – 8	58	17	Defective eyesight -	24 7 6	
J. Horsley - -	Letter Carrier -	65 3 6	43	18	General debility - -	19 11 –	
C. Dell - - -	ditto - -	96 9 3	52	35	Bad eyes, &c. - -	64 6 2	
M. Roper - -	ditto - -	78 4 3	43	19	Nervous complaint -	24 15 4	
J. Matthews - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	54	22	Disease of the lungs -	11 9 4	
J. Maynard - -	Sorter - -	83 8 6	42	25	Paralysis - - -	34 15 2	
S. Buckhurst -	Rural Messenger	36 10 –	62	13	Above 60 years of age -	7 18 2	
T. Bailey - -	Letter Carrier -	80 13 7	48	29	Failing eyesight - -	37 13 –	
W. Fowler - -	ditto - -	31 5 8	71	31	Above 60 years of age -	16 3 3	
T. Smith - -	Rural Messenger	36 10 –	49	17	Injury of the spine -	10 6 10	
J. Rene - -	ditto - -	36 10 –	68	12	Above 60 years of age -	7 6 –	
W. Prosser - -	ditto - -	36 10 –	60	19	- ditto - - -	11 11 2	
H. Griffiths - -	ditto - -	28 13 6	72	12	- ditto - - -	5 14 8	
W. Hall - -	ditto - -	31 5 8	56	12	Infirmity of mind -	6 5 1	
B. Woolnough -	Messenger -	83 8 8	41	18	Disease of the kidneys -	25 – 6	
J. Hedger - -	Letter Carrier -	26 1 5	58	14	General debility -	6 1 7	
C. Rosser - -	Rural Messenger	26 1 5	64	13	Above 60 years of age -	5 12 11	
B. Haworth - -	ditto - -	51 5 8	69	50	- ditto - - -	34 3 9	
W. Bishop - -	ditto - -	36 10 –	62	10	- ditto - - -	6 1 8	
W. Peasley - -	Letter Carrier -	65 3 6	52	23	Chronic gout - -	24 19 8	
P. Whelan - -	Sorter - -	91 5 –	30	11	Disease of the chest -	16 14 7	
B. Langley - -	ditto - -	96 9 3	41	22	Phthisis - - -	35 7 4	
G. Putt - -	Rural Messenger	36 10 –	47	22	Hernia - - -	13 7 8	
H. Hale - -	Letter Carrier -	36 10 –	71	24	Above 60 years of age -	14 12 –	
G. Gane - -	ditto - -	58 13 2	62	34	- ditto - - -	33 14 8	
J. A. Stuart - -	Rural Messenger	39 2 1	69	14	- ditto - - -	9 2 5	
E. Lowe - -	ditto - -	36 10 –	55	11	Asthma - - -	6 13 10	
P. Taylor - -	Mail Guard -	130 – –	59	28	Epilepsy - - -	60 13 4	
					Carried forward - £.	7,740 6 7	32,150 19 11

No 18.—Post Office (Great Britain)—*continued.*

Names.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowances granted.	
		£. s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Superannuation Allowances granted—*continued.*					Brought forward -	7,740 6 7	32,150 19 11
J. S. Mills - -	Mail Guard -	130 – –	54	23	Asthma - - -	49 16 8	
L. Vickers - -	- ditto - -	130 – –	64	38	Above 60 years of age	82 6 8	
R. P. Willoch -	Postmaster of Manchester.	1,534 4 11	73	31	- ditto - - -	792 13 10	
T. Butterfield -	Postmaster of Blackburn.	225 – –	53	16	Defective eyesight -	60 – –	
E. Holme - -	Postmaster of Stockport.	218 7 –	58	32	Failing health - -	116 9 –	
R. Cruso - -	Postmaster of Lynn.	197 19 –	71	28	Above 60 years of age	92 7 6	
Ann Roach - -	Postmistress of Cowes.	127 2 8	86	26	- ditto - - -	55 1 9	
SCOTLAND:							
A. Campbell - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	66	20	Above 60 years of age	10 8 6	
J. M'Donald - -	Letter Carrier -	33 17 10	67	17	- ditto - - -	9 12 –	
T. Robertson - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	75	35	- ditto - - -	17 14 6	
J. Valentine - -	Postmaster of Montrose.	133 13 1	58	29	Paralysis - - -	64 11 11	
A. M'Millan - -	Rural Messenger	26 1 5	69	22	Above 60 years of age	9 11 2	
P. Finnegan - -	- ditto - -	39 2 –	61	12	- ditto - - -	7 16 5	
A. M'Culloch - -	- ditto - -	26 12 9	63	25	- ditto - - -	12 10 3	
J. Montgomery -	Letter Carrier -	62 11 5	47	24	Disease of the heart -	25 – 6	
J. Miller - -	- ditto - -	63 17 5	61	25	Above 60 years of age	26 12 3	
R. Gray - -	Clerk - -	80 – –	84	52	- ditto - - -	53 6 8	
J. Kincaid - -	Rural Messenger	26 1 5	76	19	- ditto - - -	4 15 7	
A. Simpson - -	Letter Carrier -	31 5 8	64	27	- ditto - - -	14 1 6	
A. Brand - -	Rural Messenger	27 7 6	63	11	- ditto - - -	5 – 4	
J. Gentle - -	Inspector of Letter Carrriers.	105 – –	63	35	- ditto - - -	61 5 –	
J. Stoddart - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	65	34	- ditto - - -	17 14 6	
M. Gibson - -	Clerk - -	59 19 3	61	25	- ditto - - -	24 19 8	
N. Bruce - -	Rural Messenger	31 5 8	61	29	- ditto - - -	15 2 4	
R. Marshall - -	Letter Carrier -	45 12 5	49	17	Paralysis - - -	12 18 5	
A. Campbell - -	Rural Messenger	33 17 10	72	27	Above 60 years of age	15 5 –	
J. Craig - -	Sorter - -	52 2 10	64	28	- ditto - - -	24 6 8	
T. Smith - -	Mail Guard, England.	Pension increased from 39 *l.* to 44 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* - -				5 3 4	
					Annual Amount granted within the Year - - -		9,426 18 6
						£.	41,577 18 5

Allowances ceased within the Year:

Names.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
* A. Kelymack - - -	Packet Service - - -	Died 7 November - 1859	8 – –	
* G. Radina - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	– 6 December - –	23 16 8	
W. Carpenter - - -	Mail Guard - - -	– 5 January - 1860	47 12 4	
G. Sissons - - -	Rural Messenger - -	– 10 January - –	6 13 10	
T. Windsor - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	– 26 January - –	26 – –	
J. Gannaway - - -	- ditto - - - -	– 10 February - –	39 – –	
T. Boyden - - -	Inspector of Letter Carriers	– 13 February - –	116 13 4	
W. Eldridge - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	– 22 February - –	26 10 –	
W. Davis - - -	- ditto - - - -	– 27 February - –	47 – –	
J. A. Peake - - -	Clerk - - - -	– 8 March - - –	45 – –	
H. Davies - - -	Packet Service - - -	– 10 March - - –	58 – –	
		Carried forward - - £.	444 7 2	41,577 18 5

* The death of these pensioners was not known when the return for the year 1859 was prepared.

No. 18.—Post Office (Great Britain)—*continued.*

Names.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Superannuation Allowances ceased—*continued.*		Brought forward - -	444 7 2	41,577 18 5
G. T. Cook - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	Died 18 March - - 1860	8 6 10	
J. Lea - - - -	ditto - - - -	– 19 March - - –	16 13 8	
T. Williams - - -	ditto - - - -	– 21 March - - –	16 – –	
J. Garland - - -	Clerk - - - -	– 31 March - - –	26 1 5	
W. Jefferies - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	– 22 April - - –	11 17 1	
J. Cox - - - -	ditto - - - -	– 24 April - - –	15 12 –	
W. Carpenter - - -	Mail Guard - - -	– 25 April - - –	36 8 –	
W. Wallis - - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	– 7 May - - –	26 – –	
R. Taylor - - - -	ditto - - - -	– 7 May - - –	21 14 6	
W. Reynolds - - -	Sorter - - - -	– 10 May - - –	71 6 9	
J. Solly - - - -	Rural Messenger - -	– 11 May - - –	10 8 6	
T. Collins - - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	– 3 June - - –	35 3 9	
W. J. Chapman - - -	ditto - - - -	– 10 June - - –	76 10 –	
J. Pythian - - - -	ditto - - - -	– 5 July - - –	23 19 8	
J. Hayward - - -	Charge Taker - - -	– 18 July - - –	61 – –	
J. Woodhouse - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	– 18 August - - –	42 18 7	
E. Rush - - - -	ditto - - - -	– 18 August - - –	5 14 8	
W. Newman - - -	Sorter - - - -	– 24 August - - –	50 2 1	
G. Hall - - - -	Rural Messenger - -	– 30 August - - –	7 18 1	
G. Smith - - - -	ditto - - - -	– 25 September - - –	10 6 10	
D. Best - - - -	Mail Porter - - -	– 20 October - - –	8 1 7	
H. Griffin - - - -	Clerk - - - -	– 24 October - - –	85 – –	
Sophia Coltman - - -	Postmistress of Stourbridge	– 30 October - - –	43 10 4	
J. Rogers - - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	– 10 November - - –	28 3 1	
E. Lloyd - - - -	Deputy Accountant General	– 14 November - - –	300 – –	
S. Sayer - - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	– 25 November - - –	50 – –	
J. Holmes - - - -	ditto - - - -	– 6 December - - –	6 19 –	
J. Morris - - - -	Packet Service - - -	– 19 December - - –	26 – –	
P. Whelan - - - -	Sorter - - - -	– 22 December - - –	16 14 7	
R. Hudson - - - -	Mail Guard - - -	– 26 December - - –	19 10 –	
W. Street - - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	– 27 December - - –	31 17 5	
SCOTLAND:				
D. Coghill - - - -	Messenger - - -	Died 16 January - 1860	54 – –	
Charlotte Coghill - -	Housekeeper, Edinburgh -	– 21 June - - –	69 15 –	
		Annual Amount ceased within the Year - - -		1,758 – 7
		Total Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 - - - - - - -		£. 39,819 17 10

General Post Office,
March 1861.

Frank James Scudamore.
Receiver and Accountant-general.

IRELAND.

1.—Compensation Allowances:

	£. s. d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st of January 1860 - - - - -	1,241 6 3
Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - -	nil.

Allowances ceased within the Year:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount.	
			£. s. d.	
Michael Holland - -	Acting Dublin Letter Carrier	Diminution by increment to wages.	2 12 –	
Hugh Tighe - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - - -	2 12 –	
Henry Graham - - -	- ditto - - -	Superannuated 14 June 1860	27 6 –	
Henry M'Quaid - - -	- ditto - - -	Died 6 December 1860 -	20 16 –	
Joseph Logan - - -	- ditto - - -	– 21 ditto – -	32 10 –	
		Annual Amount ceased within the Year - - -		85 16 –
		Amount remaining payable on the 31st of December 1860 - - - £		1,155 10 3

No. 18.—Post Office (Ireland)—*continued.*

2.—Superannuation Allowances:

	£. s. d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st of January 1860 - - - - -	7,124 10 2

Superannuation Allowances granted in the Year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance granted.
		£. s. d.	Yrs.	Yrs.		£. s. d.
W. P. Worrall -	Postmaster -	Salary 100 – – Compensation 34 – –	54	37	Bad health - - -	66 3 2
John Dane - -	Mail Guard -	130 – –	51	25	- ditto - - -	54 3 4
Richard Kelly -	Rural Post Messenger.	20 17 1	57	21	Infirmity of body -	9 7 8
Francis Maide -	- ditto - -	26 1 5	56	22	Sciatica - - -	9 11 2
Patrick Conroy -	- ditto - -	26 1 5	62	27	Old age - - -	11 14 7
Peter Cullen - -	- ditto - -	20 17 1	51	33	Ill health - - -	11 9 5
Nicholas Gaffney -	- ditto - -	26 1 5	66	13	Old age - - -	4 6 10
Mary Taylor - -	Mail Guard's Widow.	- - -	23	- -	(Husband lost his life in the service.)	23 9 3
John Marshall -	Mail Guard -	130 – –	57	34	Ill health - - -	73 13 4
Patrick Hoynes -	Rural Post Messenger.	26 1 5	60	25	Abolition of office -	15 4 1
John Warren -	Provincial Letter Carrier.	31 5 8	67	21	Old age - - -	10 18 11
Henry Graham -	Dublin Letter Carrier -	Wages 78 4 3 Compensation 27 6 –	47	26	Tendency to apoplexy	45 14 5
James Murphy -	Rural Post Messenger.	23 9 3	36	16	Disease of the heart -	6 5 1
William Mathewson	Clerk - -	230 – –	50	35	Abolition of office -	149 10 –
Robert Dickson -	Clerk - -	80 – –	44	14	- ditto - - -	25 6 8
John Dale - -	Rural Post Messenger.	26 1 5	68	12	Age and infirmity -	5 4 2
John Taylor - -	- ditto - -	20 17 1	61	23	Old age - - -	7 19 10
John Fry - -	Provincial Letter Carrier.	23 9 3	72	22	- ditto - - -	8 12 –
John Smith - -	Rural Post Messenger.	20 17 1	60	31	- ditto - - -	10 15 6
John M'Nickle -	- ditto - -	23 9 3	60	28	- ditto - - -	10 18 11
John Frain - -	Horse Post Messenger.	50 – –	60	27	- ditto - - -	13 10 –
James Nolan - -	Provincial Letter Carrier.	29 19 7	51	28	Impaired vision and breaking up of constitution.	13 19 8
James Carty - -	Dublin Letter Carrier.	63 17 6	46	21	Debility of constitution	22 7 –
Albert Hall - -	- ditto - -	85 3 3	49	28	Varicose veins - -	39 14 10

	£. s. d.
Annual Amount granted within the Year - - - - - - - - -	649 19 10
	7,774 10 –

Allowances ceased within the Year:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount.
			£. s. d.
A. R. Prior - - -	Accountant-General - -	Died 16 March 1860 - -	276 18 8
J. Dawson - - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	" 25 April – - -	26 – –
T. Nugent - - - -	- ditto - - -	" between 20 and 27 April 1860.	18 4 –
J. W. Fletcher - - -	- ditto - - -	" 9 May 1860 - -	18 4 –
B. O'Beirne - - -	Clerk - - - - -	" 28 May – - -	50 – –
P. Gavigan - - -	Letter Carrier - - -	" 17 July – - -	17 15 11
T. V. Tugman - - -	- ditto - - -	" 27 Nov. – - -	14 6 1

	£. s. d.
Annual Amount ceased within the Year - - - - - - - -	421 8 8
Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31 December 1860 - - £.	7,353 1 4

J. Long,
Accountant.

W. J. Maynard,
Examiner.

General Post Office, Dublin, 18 January 1861.

G. Hormond.

— No. 19. —

MINT.

1.—Compensation Allowances:	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Compensation Allowances payable 1 January 1860	3,123	–	–
Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1860	nil.		
Compensation allowances ceased in the year 1860	nil.		
Total Amount of Compensation Allowances remaining 31 December 1860 £.	3,123	–	–

2.—Superannuation Allowances:			
Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances payable 1 January 1860	1,437	16	–
Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860	nil.		
Superannuation Allowances ceased in the year 1860:			
George Windsor, late Weigher and Teller's Porter, died 26th December 1860	44	–	–
Total Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining 31 December 1860 £.	1,393	16	–

Royal Mint,
February 1861.

— No 20. —

MINT, SCOTLAND.

1.—Compensation Allowances:	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount which remained payable on 1st January 1860	250	–	–
Allowances granted in the year	nil.		
Allowances ceased in the year	nil.		
Annual Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	250	–	–

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
March 1861.

F. Peel.

—No. 21.—

AUDIT OFFICE.

	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:	
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st of January 1860 in respect of the Audit Office, and the several Offices which have been united therewith	2,371 – –
Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1860	nil.

Allowances ceased within the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Amount.
			£. s. d.
G. A. Thompson	Junior Examiner	Died 24 December 1859	175 – –
S. Vieusseux	Second Examiner of Naval Accounts.	Died 10 August 1860	165 – –
		Annual Amount ceased within the year	340 – –
		Total Annual Amount of Compensation Allowances payable on 31st December 1860 £.	2,031 – –

	£. s. d.
2.—Superannuation Allowances:	
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860 in respect of the Audit Office, and the several Offices which have been united therewith	8,535 15 1

Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance granted.
		£.	Yrs. Ms.	Yrs. Ms. Ds.		£. s. d.
Thomas Clifton	Senior Examiner, 2d class.	330	59 9	20 10 25	Ill health	110 – –
				Total Annual Amount granted within the year 1860 £.		110 – –
						8,645 15 1

Superannuation Allowances ceased within the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount.
			£. s. d.
William Henry Tizard	Senior Examiner, 1st class	Died 29 October 1860	408 – –
John Law	– – – – –	Died 2 April 1860	325 – –
T. Chambers	Messenger	Died 1 July 1860	60 – –
		Total Annual Amount ceased within the year 1860	793 – –
		Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	7,852 15 1

By Order of the Board,

Audit Office,
1 February 1861.

C. Macaulay, Secretary.

— No. 22. —

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

1.—Compensation Allowances:	£. s. d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860	247 – –
Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1860	nil.
Compensation Allowances ceased in the year 1860	nil.
Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	247 – –

2.—Superannuation Allowances:	
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860	2,596 6 8

Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance granted.
		£. s. d.	Years.	Yrs. Ms.		£. s. d.
Edward Conduitt Dermer.	Senior Clerk	375 – –	51	30 7	Failing sight	187 10 –
Annual Amount granted within the year						187 10 –
						2,783 16 8

Superannuation Allowances ceased within the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount.
			£. s. d.
J. Finlaison	Actuary	Died 13 April 1860	1,200 – –
J. Dunlop	Clerk	Died 20 December 1859	116 – –
Annual Amount ceased within the year			1,316 – –
Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.			1,467 16 8

National Debt Office,
26 January 1861.

A. Y. Spearman,
Comptroller-General.

— No. 23. —

EXCHEQUER.

1.—Compensation Allowances:	£. s. d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860	4,139 – –
Allowances granted in the year	nil.
Allowances ceased in the year	nil.
Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	4,139 – –

2.—Superannuation Allowances:	
Annual Amount which remained payable on 1st January 1860	800 – –
Allowances granted in the year	nil.
Allowances ceased in the year:	
A. Eden, late assistant comptroller, died on 16th September 1860	800 – –
Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	nil.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
March 1861.

F. Peel.

—No. 24.—

OFFICE OF WOODS, &c.

1.—Compensation Allowances:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	4,466	8	–
Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1859	nil.		
	4,466	8	–

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.
William Clarke	Keeper, Whittlewood Forest.	Died 23 February 1860	120 – –
Lucy Maugham	Widow of a Bailiff	Died 22 April 1860	50 – –
A. G. Robarts	Deputy Warden, Whittlewood Forest.	Died July 1860	226 – –
Elizabeth Rutter	Widow of a Parkkeeper	Died 13 August 1860	20 – –

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount ceased within the year	416	–	–
Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 £.	4,050	8	–

2.—Superannuation Allowances:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	7,209	13	1

Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary, &c. on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Years.	Period of Service. Years.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance granted. £. s. d.
Jonathan Towers	Labourer, Windsor Forest and Parks.	39 – –	67	43	Infirm health	20 – –
George Rolls	Ditto	31 4 –	72	50	Ditto	15 – –
Thomas Hobbs	Woodman, Dean Forest.	15/ per week.	70	45	Old age and Infirmity.	20 – –

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount granted within the Year	55	–	–
£.	7,264	13	1

Allowances ceased within the Year:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.
John Sutton	Woodman, Woolmer Forest.	Died 13 July 1860	20 – –

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount ceased within the Year	20	–	–
Total Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 £.	7,244	13	1

Office of Woods, &c.,
23 February 1861.

Charles Gore,
James Howard,
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

— No. 25. —

OFFICE OF WORKS, &c.

1.—Compensation Allowances:	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowance which remained payable on 1st January 1860	1,500	4	–
Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1860	nil.		
Compensation Allowances ceased within the year 1860	nil.		
Total Amount of Compensation Allowances remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	1,500	4	–

2.—Superannuation Allowances:

Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	1,154	13	6
Benjamin Badcock (Allowance granted in 1859, £.70. 4. per annum), of which one Quarter only, or £. 17. 11. was included in the amount of Superannuation Allowances returned as payable on the 31st December 1859	52	13	–

Superannuation Allowances granted in the Year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Years.	Period of Service. Years.	Cause of Retirement.	Yearly Allowance granted. £. s. d.
Richard Price	Foreman of roads, Regent's Park.	46 16 –	74	$30\frac{2}{12}$	Age and infirmity of body.	23 8 –
Thomas Sapp	Keeper, Kensington Gate, Hyde Park.	108 – –	66	$29\frac{6}{12}$	Ill-health	52 4 –
Samuel Pullen	Gatekeeper, St. James's Park.	57 19 7	65	$16\frac{1}{12}$	Age and infirmity.	15 9 2
						91 1 2

Superannuation Allowances ceased within the year 1860	nil.		
Total Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 £.	1,298	7	8

Office of Works, &c.
14 February 1861.

— No. 26. —

STATIONERY OFFICE.

	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- nil.
2.—Superannuation Allowances:	
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860 - - - -	809 13 4
Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860 - - - - - - - - - - -	- nil.
Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £.	809 13 4

Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
4 March 1861.

J. R. M'Culloch,
Comptroller.

— No. 27. —

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- nil.
2.—Superannuation Allowances:	
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860 - - - -	141 9 -
Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860 - - - - - - - - - - -	- nil.
Allowances ceased within the year - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- nil.
Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £.	141 9 -

General Register Office,
4 February 1861.

George Graham,
Registrar General.

— No. 28. —

POOR LAW BOARD (ENGLAND).

	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- nil.
2.—Superannuation Allowances:	
Annual Amount remaining payable on 1 January 1860 - - - - - - - - - -	1,490 8 8
Amount granted in the year - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- nil.
Amount ceased in the year - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- nil.
Annual Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 - - - - - £.	1,490 8 8

—No. 29.—

POOR-LAW BOARD (IRELAND).

	£.	s.	d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:			
Annual Amount which remained payable on 1st January 1860	3,647	12	4
Allowance granted in the year	-	nil.	
Allowance ceased in the year	-	nil.	
Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	3,647	12	4
2.—Superannuation Allowances:			
Annual Amount which remained payable on 1st January 1860	7	10	–
Allowance granted in the year:			
C. Sharman Crawford, Poor Law Inspector	221	13	4
Allowances ceased in the year	-	nil.	
Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	229	3	4

—No. 30.—

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

	£.	s.	d.
1.—Compensation Allowances for Offices abolished	-	nil.	
2.—Superannuation Allowances:			
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860	355	–	–
Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860	-	nil.	
Allowances ceased within the year	-	nil.	
Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	355	–	–

14 January 1861.

Charles Dance,
Chief Clerk.

—No. 31.—

QUEEN'S PRISON.

	£.	s.	d.
No. 1.—Compensation Allowances:			
Annual Amount of Allowances payable on the 1st January 1860	-	nil.	
Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1860	-	nil.	
Allowances ceased within the year	-	nil.	
2.—Superannuation Allowances:			
Annual Amount payable on the 1st January 1860	1,228	10	–
Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860	-	nil.	
Allowances ceased within the year	-	nil.	
Total Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 £.	1,228	10	–

J. Hudson,
Keeper.

— No. 32. —

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER OF THE EXCHEQUER.

1.—Compensation Allowances:	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	1,200	–	–
Allowances granted in the year	nil.		
Allowances ceased in the year	nil.		
Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 £.	1,200	–	

2.—Superannuation Allowances:			
Annual Amount which remained payable on 1st January 1860	170	–	
Allowances granted in the year	nil.		
Allowances ceased in the year	nil.		
Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	170	–	–

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
March 1861.

F. Peel.

— No. 33. —

EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

1.—Compensation Allowances:	£.	s.	d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860	666	13	4
Annual Amount granted within the year	nil.		
Annual Amount ceased within the year	nil.		
Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 £.	666	13	4

2.—Superannuation Allowances	nil.

— No. 34. —

CONSULS ABROAD.

	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:	
Annual Amount of Allowances payable on 1st January 1860	9,953 10 –
Allowances granted in the year	nil.

Annual Amount ceased within the year:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
W. Pennell	Consul at Rio Janeiro	Died 29th December 1860	625 – –	625 – –
Annual Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860				£. 9,328 10 –

	£. s. d.
2.—Superannuation Allowances:	
Annual Amount of Allowances payable on 1st January 1860	10,741 12 8

Allowances granted in the year:

Name.	Office.	Salary. £.	Age. Yrs.	Service. Yrs. Mo.	Cause of Retirement.	Amount granted. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
R. Bingham	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General, Venezuela.	1,400	59	40 5	Ill health	1,166 13 4	
T. St. John Quin	Chaplain, Bordeaux.	315	67	39 0	Age and infirmity.	231 – –	
							1,397 13 4
							12,139 6 –

Allowances ceased in the year:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
A. P. Palmedo	Consul, Corsica	Died 6 June 1859	133 6 8	
H. Newman	Consul, Nantes	„ 1 Jan. 1860	225 – –	
A. Bird	Vice-Consul at Whampoa	„ 24 Sep. 1860	243 16 –	
J. Cade	Consul, Panama	„ 24 Aug. 1860	450 – –	
H. Larpent	Consul, Antwerp	„ 8 June 1860	300 – –	
				1,352 2 8
Annual Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860				£. 10,787 3 4

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
23 March 1861.

F. Peel.

— No. 35. —

EXCHEQUER AND MISCELLANEOUS OFFICES IN SCOTLAND (Abolished).

	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:	
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable at 1st January 1860	265 9 4
Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1860	nil.
	265 9 4
Allowances ceased within the year:	

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.
John Parker	Clerk in the Pipe Office	Died 4 July 1860	20 – –

Annual Amount ceased within the year	20 – –
Amount remaining payable on 31st December 1860 £.	245 9 4
2.—Superannuation Allowances:	
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860	467 – –
Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860	nil.
	467 – –
Allowances ceased within the year	nil.
Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 £.	467 – –

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, 15 January 1861.

John Henderson,
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

— No. 36. —

THE CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances:		
Annual Amount which remained payable on 1st January 1860:		
Chief Secretary's Office	1,490 14 8	
Late Irish Office, London	1,604 11 8	
Late Privy Council Office, Dublin	760 – –	
		3,855 6 4
Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1860		nil.

Compensation Allowances ceased within the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.
George Trundle	Clerk	Died 21 February 1860	833 6 8

Annual Amount ceased within the year 1860	833 6 8
Amount payable on 31st December 1860 £.	3,021 19 8

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2.—Superannuation Allowances:		
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860:		
Chief Secretary's Office	1,441 13 4	
Late Privy Council Office	140 – –	
		1,581 13 4
Superannuation Allowances granted in the year 1860		nil.
Superannuation Allowances ceased within the year 1860		nil.
Total Amount of Superannuation Allowances payable on 31st December 1860 £.		1,581 13 4

Dublin Castle, 1 March 1861.

Thos. A. Larcom.

—No. 37.—

COMMISSIONERS PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND).

1.—Compensation Allowances:

	£. s. d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860 - - - -	403 16 –

Compensation Allowances granted in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Salary on Retirement. £. s. d.	Age on Retirement. Yrs.	Period of Service. Yrs. mo.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Amount of Immediate Saving effected. £. s. d.	Yearly Allowances Granted. £. s. d.
Patrick Larkin	Overseer of Works.	52 3 4	70	30 0	Age and infirmity.	12 3 4	40 – –
C. J. Battersby	Engineer -	250 – –	38	11 0	Completion of Works.	204 3 4	45 16 8
Samuel Harding	„ -	195 12 6	35	12 0	„ -	156 10 –	39 2 6
H. J. B. Kane	„ -	195 12 6	35	10 6	„ -	163 – 5	32 12 1
A. O. Lyons -	„ -	234 15 –	32	13 0	„ -	183 17 9	50 17 3
J. S. Mason -	„ -	195 12 6	38	17 0	„ -	140 4 –	55 8 6
C. S. Ottley -	„ -	500 – –	43	17 3	„ -	358 6 8	141 13 4
S. U. Roberts -	„ -	500 – –	38	18 6	„ -	350 – –	150 – –
G. Tarrant -	„ -	250 – –	41	22 0	„ -	158 6 8	91 13 4
F. Green -	Assistant Engineer.	109 11 –	36	12 0	„ -	87 12 10	21 18 2
J. A. Mullins -	„ -	125 4 –	36	13 0	„ -	98 1 6	27 2 6
W. Clutterbuck	„ -	109 11 –	56	12 2	„ -	87 12 10	21 18 2
G. R. Crowe -	Clerk -	109 11 –	39	12 7	„ -	87 12 10	21 18 2
R. Hackett -	„ - -	78 5 –	41	12 0	„ -	62 12 –	15 13 –
W. H. Kelly -	„ - -	109 11 –	53	12 0	„ -	87 12 10	21 18 2
E. Stokes -	„ - -	109 11 –	40	11 0	„ -	89 9 4	20 1 8
J. G. Kirby -	„ - -	109 11 –	40	10 2	„ -	91 5 10	18 5 2
J. MacDonald	„ - -	54 15 6	42	13 0	„ -	42 18 3	11 17 3
H. S. Thane -	„ - -	109 11 –	30	10 6	„ -	91 5 10	18 5 2
James Joyes -	Pay Clerk -	156 – –	66	14 0	„ -	121 – –	35 – –
J. O. Wynne -	2d Class Clerk	210 – –	31	13 3	Ill health -	147 – –	63 – –
	Total Immediate Saving - - - - £.					2,820 16 3	

	£. s. d.
Annual Amount granted within the year - - - - - - - -	944 1 1
	1,347 17 1
Annual Amount ceased within the year - - - - - - - - -	—
Amount remaining payable on the 31st December 1860 - - - £.	1,347 17 1

2.—Superannuation Allowances:

	£. s. d.
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on the 1st January 1860 - - - -	3,014 5 10
Annual Amount granted within the year - - - - - - - - - - - -	—
£.	3,014 5 10

Allowances ceased within the year:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Annual Amount. £. s. d.
Brook T. Ottley - -	Commissioner - -	Died 13 April 1860 -	250 – –
Annual Amount ceased within the year - - - - -			250 – –

	£. s. d.
Total Annual Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31st December 1860 - £.	2,764 5 10

— No. 38. —

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICES IN IRELAND (Abolished).

OFFICE.	Annual Amount payable on 1st January 1860.	ANNUAL AMOUNT Granted in Year 1860.	ANNUAL AMOUNT Ceased in Year 1860.	Annual Amount payable on 31st December 1860.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Late Irish Treasury	945 1 8	- - -	90 16 4	854 5 4
Late Auditor-General's Office	2,698 5 4	- - -	- - -	2,698 5 4
Late Teller of Exchequer's Office	300 - -	- - -	300 - -	—
Late Military Audit Office	1,220 16 10	- - -	561 12 8	659 4 2
Late Civil Audit Office	493 12 4	- - -	59 - -	434 12 4
Late Linen Board	285 5 -	- - -	98 10 -	186 15 -
Late Board of Works	177 11 8	- - -	- - -	177 11 8
Constable of Castlemaine	150 - -	- - -	- - -	150 - -
Receiver of First Fruits	27 3 11	- - -	- - -	27 3 11
Convict Hulk Establishment	200 17 9	- - -	- - -	200 17 9
Insolvent Debtors' Court	1,846 3 1	- - -	- - -	1,846 3 1
£.	8,344 17 7	- - -	1,109 19 -	7,234 18 7

	£. s. d.
Total Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860	8,344 17 7
Allowances granted in the year 1860	nil.
£.	8,344 17 7
Allowances ceased in the year 1860	1,109 19 -
Payable on 31st December 1860 £.	7,234 18 7

Allowances granted in the year 1860 - nil.

Allowances ceased in the year 1860:

Name.	Office.	Cause of Cessation.	Amount. £. s. d.
Robert Robinson	Late Irish Treasury	Dead	90 16 4
Geo. Thompson	Teller of Exchequer's Office.	ditto	300 - -
B. T. Ottley	Military Audit Office	ditto	333 - -
Wm. Blair	ditto	ditto	70 2 8
Geo. Whittaker	ditto	ditto	158 10 -
Christ. Reed	Civil Audit Office	ditto	40 - -
Susan Williams	ditto	ditto	19 - -
Thos. W. Warren	Linen Board	ditto	67 - -
Michael Lambert	ditto	ditto	31 10 -
Annual Amount ceased within the year £.			1,109 19 -

Paymaster of Civil Services Office, Dublin Castle,
16 January 1861.

A. Chalmers.

— No. 39. —

PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES OFFICE, IRELAND.

	£. s. d.
1.—Compensation Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	nil.
2.—Superannuation Allowances:	
Annual Amount of Allowances which remained payable on 1st January 1860 - - - - -	1,170 - -
Superannuation Allowances granted in year 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	nil.
Annual Amount granted within the year - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	nil.
Allowances ceased within the year - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	nil.
Annual Amount ceased within the year - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	nil.
Total Amount of Superannuation Allowances remaining payable on 31st December 1860 - £.	1,170 - -

Paymaster of Civil Services Office, Dublin Castle,
16 January 1861.

A. Chalmers.

ACCOUNTS

OF

SUPERANNUATIONS

AND

RETIRED ALLOWANCES

IN

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS,

for the Year

1860.

No. 1——No. 39.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *March* 1861.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

121.

Under 12 *oz.*

SUPPLY VOTES CANCELLED.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 June 1861 ;—*for*,

A RETURN "showing the AMOUNT of VOTES for SUPPLY SERVICES CANCELLED at the EXCHEQUER, and the AMOUNT of VOTES REPAID to the EXCHEQUER, as SAVINGS, in each of the Years from 1847-48 to 1860-61."

YEARS ENDED	ARMY.	ORDNANCE.	NAVY.	VOTES OF CREDIT.	REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.	CIVIL SERVICES.	TOTALS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5 Jan. - 1848	156,531 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	147,336 1 4	303,867 16 9
„ 1849	194,161 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92,639 1 5	286,800 9 2
„ 1850	- - -	62,523 1 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	19,820 - 4	82,343 2 3
„ 1851	3,430 18 2	15,974 12 -	412,671 3 7	- - -	- - -	19,085 19 2	451,162 12 11
„ 1852	400,922 18 6	79,699 - 8	487,311 7 1	- - -	- - -	64,740 1 1	1,032,673 7 4
„ 1853	39,799 14 11	123,230 8 1	150,150 - 6	(Kaffir War) 21,291 15 1	- - -	51,281 6 7	385,753 5 2
„ 1854	- - -	92,676 8 3	177,935 14 2	- - -	- - -	1,680 12 7	272,292 15 -
31 March 1855	- - -	113,871 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	142,977 17 10	256,849 17 9
„ 1856	218,289 13 6	61,582 6 10	- - -	- - -	135,768 11 8	195,206 6 9	610,846 18 9
„ 1857	368,477 4 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	253,082 16 5	155,992 17 7	777,552 18 6
„ 1858	882,498 19 6	- - -	1,904,100 6 9	(Russian War) 1,000,000 - -	361,509 18 6	171,949 13 -	4,320,058 17 9
„ 1859	60,580 4 -	- - -	- - -	(Kaffir War) 161,162 14 4	256,866 6 6	107,194 17 2	585,804 2 -
„ 1860	225,619 15 10	- - -	588,057 16 1	(Russian War) 609,419 16 -	246,355 10 11	106,758 - 3	1,776,210 19 1
„ 1861	6,806 8 10	- - -	18,057 12 9	- - -	263,913 19 5	189,848 8 9	478,626 9 9
£.	2,557,119 - 11	549,557 17 8	3,738,284 - 11	1,791,874 5 5	1,517,497 3 5	1,466,511 3 10	

TOTAL, MILITARY and NAVAL SERVICES, £. 8,636,835. 4. 11.

TOTAL, CIVIL SERVICES, £. 2,984,008. 7. 3.

TOTAL - - - £. 11,620,843 12 2

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 4 July 1861.

F. PEEL.

SUPPLY VOTES CANCELLED.

RETURN showing the Amount of Votes for Supply Services Cancelled at the Exchequer, and the Amount of Votes Repaid to the Exchequer as Savings, in each of the Years from 1847–8 to 1860–1.

(*Mr. Hankey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *July* 1861.

SUPPLY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 July 1861;—*for*,

—I.—

AN ACCOUNT "of the SUMS voted in SUPPLY during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive, under the several Heads of ARMY, NAVY, ORDNANCE, and MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:"

—II.—

"And, ABSTRACT of GRANTS for MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive, in the same form as the ABSTRACT now printed with the ANNUAL ESTIMATES, under the Heads of—Public Works and Buildings; Salaries, &c., Public Departments; Law and Justice; Education, Science and Art; Colonial and Consular Services; Superannuations and Charities; Special and Temporary Objects; with the Sum Total under each Head; in the same Form as Return No. 136 of Session 1857, and in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 508, of Session 1858"

(Sir Henry Willoughby.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *August* 1861.

1.—AN ACCOUNT of the SUMS VOTED in SUPPLY during each Year from 1835 to 1861,

	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1. Army	5,793,456	5,964,807	5,969,502	5,988,216	6,194,068	6,185,796	6,158,253	6,364,426	6,225,103	5,984,524	5,979,272	6,082,901	6,275,074
2. Ordnance	1,296,059	1,263,449	1,302,014	1,546,951	1,732,240	1,893,358	2,143,547	2,107,271	1,849,142	1,859,064	2,142,122	2,543,569	2,679,124
3. Commissariat	175,974	168,008	239,485	151,260	267,262	259,686	263,361	249,685	238,990	482,902	409,133	397,205	494,432
4. Militia (Disembodied)	218,861	195,895	192,115	182,622	176,937	171,371	166,220	159,545	155,695	149,823	146,294	154,938	144,310
TOTAL ARMY SERVICES £.	7,484,350	7,592,159	7,703,116	7,869,049	8,370,507	8,510,211	8,731,381	8,880,927	8,468,930	8,476,313	8,676,821	9,178,613	9,592,940
5. Navy	4,245,723	4,533,543	4,788,761	4,811,990	5,197,511	5,824,074	6,805,351	6,818,173	6,382,990	6,250,120	6,943,720	7,528,873	7,747,156
TOTAL ARMY AND NAVY £.	11,730,073	12,125,702	12,491,877	12,681,039	13,568,018	14,334,285	15,536,732	15,699,100 ‡	14,851,920	14,726,433	15,620,541	16,707,486	17,340,096
6. Vote of Credit—Insurrection in Canada	—	—	—	500,000	1,000,000	354,746	108,000	108,000	25,300	—	—	—	—
7. Ditto — China Wars	—	—	—	—	—	173,442	400,000	806,566	821,020	—	—	—	—
8. Ditto — Kafir War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Ditto — Russian War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Ditto — Persian Expedition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Opium Compensations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,281,211	—	—	—	—
12. Distress in Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132,000	1,700,000
13. Civil Services (Miscellaneous)	2,393,182	2,526,870	2,646,699	2,545,948	2,651,674	2,760,040	2,905,008	2,972,097	2,941,832	3,005,748	3,116,050	3,350,426	3,782,613
14. Princess Royal's Dowry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Princess Alice's Dowry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Revenue Departments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Post Office Packet Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL SUPPLY SERVICES VOTED £.	14,123,255	14,652,572	15,138,576	15,726,987	17,219,692	17,622,513	18,949,740	19,585,763	19,921,283	17,732,181	18,736,591	20,189,912	22,822,709

* From 1854 till 1861 the expense of the Embodied Militia was voted in the Army Estimates.

† These sums include the Supplemental Estimates voted for the service of the respective years.

‡ The Supplementary Vote in 1842 of 272,921 *l.* for Army, Navy, and Ordnance Services in India and China has been added to the Grants for the respective services in that year.

both inclusive, under the several Heads of Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Miscellaneous Services.

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
6,343,686	6,262,161	6,019,397	5,925,945	6,010,372	6,025,016	7,167,486	13,718,678 *							1. Army.
2,801,760	2,765,972	2,434,417	2,411,497	2,529,821 †	3,053,567 †	5,986,662 †	9,990,165 †	20,249,084 *	11,443,235 and 1,550,000¶	11,577,755 and 407,649¶	12,859,297 and 206,629¶	14,792,546	14,636,751	2. Ordnance.
571,309	597,397	499,682	514,442	481,201	557,126	644,573	4,961,654							3. Commissariat.
122,800	112,800	109,850	103,700	386,715	478,740	998,000	109,200	228,950	450,000	432,990	462,850	520,129	637,000	4. Militia (Disembodied).
9,839,555	9,738,330	9,063,346	8,955,584	9,408,109	10,114,449	14,796,721	28,779,697	20,478,034	11,893,235 and 1,550,000¶	12,010,745 and 407,649¶	13,322,147 and 206,629¶	15,312,675	15,273,751	Total Army Services.
7,764,020	7,345,511	6,883,747	6,543,255	6,705,746 †	7,120,705 †	14,812,609 †	19,456,112 †	16,773,596	9,172,590 and 133,383¶	9,839,859 and 39,000¶	12,779,726	12,836,100	12,276,250	5. Navy.
17,603,575	17,083,841	15,947,093	15,498,839	16,113,855	17,235,154	29,609,330	48,235,809	37,251,630	22,749,208	22,297,253	26,308,502	28,148,775	27,550,001	Total Army and Navy.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6. Vote of Credit—Insurrection in Canada.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	990,693 ‖	—	850,000	3,800,000	1,000,000	7. Ditto - - China Wars.
1,100,000	—	—	300,000	460,000	200,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8. Ditto - - Kafir War.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	—	—	—	—	53,431 §	9. Ditto - - Russian War.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900,000	—	—	—	—	10. Ditto - - Persian Expedition.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11. Opium Compensations.
393,510	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12. Distress in Ireland.
3,783,573	3,988,904	4,065,642	3,948,102	4,407,754	4,802,318	6,648,522 †	6,586,062 †	6,724,250	7,395,333	7,239,795	7,844,421	7,542,189	7,848,069	13. Civil Services (Miscellaneous).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	14. Princess Royal's Dowry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	15. Princess Alice's Dowry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,052,803	4,385,951	4,588,744	4,699,066	4,723,149	4,739,453	4,932,432 17,984¶	4,778,574	16. Revenue Departments.
—	- (Included in the Navy Vote up to 1860) -				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,069,778	919,956	17. Post Office Packet Service.
22,880,658	21,072,745	20,012,735	19,746,941	20,981,609	22,237,472	43,310,655	62,207,822	50,564,624	36,774,300	34,260,197	39,742,376	45,511,158	42,180,031	Total Supply Services Voted.

§ To make good the amount surrendered in excess of actual saving on the Votes of Credit.

‖ £. 590,693 of this amount was voted in adjustment of accounts connected with the former War.

¶ Supplemental Votes of subsequent Sessions.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
28 November 1861.

F. PEEL.

II.—ABSTRACT of GRANTS for MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive.

CLASS I. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.	1835. £.	1836. £.	1837. £.	1838. £.	1839. £.	1840. £.	1841. £.	1842. £.	1843. £.	1844. £.	1845. £.	1846. £.	1847. £.
1. Public Buildings and Royal Palaces	75,300	64,450	72,059	74,986	84,066	97,855	103,309	106,085	105,636	112,190	112,217	126,078	117,989
2. Buckingham Palace	—	6,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	50,000
3. Palm House at Kew	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500	10,000	5,760
4. Houses of Parliament, Temporary	44,000	4,547	11,595	18,394	6,938	18,593	8,369	5,395	9,590	5,420	8,395	15,588	21,224
5. New Houses of Parliament	—	—	88,000	100,000	50,300	30,000	50,000	105,000	140,000	60,000	87,000	72,400	150,000
6. Home Office, Board of Trade, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,000	19,235	11,435
7. Trafalgar Square	—	—	7,600	—	—	5,000	—	—	12,000	7,000	—	—	—
8. Courts of Law, &c. Isle of Man	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Public Walks	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Stationery Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Marlborough House	—	—	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Windsor Castle	—	3,755	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Caledonian Canal	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	50,000	5,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
14. Hall for General Assembly, Church of Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	5,000	1,936	—	—	—	—	—
15. Holyrood Palace	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Custom House, Dundee	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. „ Glasgow	—	—	14,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Post Office, Glasgow	—	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. „ Aberdeen	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Public Buildings, &c. Ireland	12,300	12,800	19,676	13,839	17,921	16,212	16,884	17,659	25,376	26,871	24,661	21,452	20,476
21. Ordnance Office, Pall Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Repository for Public Records	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Royal Parks, Pleasure Gardens, &c.	The greater part of this charge was paid out of land revenues up to 1851.												
24. Holyhead Harbour, Roads, &c.	5,478	6,455	6,650	4,144	16,500	5,435	—	4,753	4,169	4,164	33,836	85,681	4,429
25. Port Patrick Harbour	11,875	12,226	—	—	3,900	—	5,361	—	4,509	5,500	—	—	10,060
26. Works at Spurn Point	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 46, till 1861.)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Harbours of Refuge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,000	30,000	140,000
28. Kingstown Harbour	19,750	15,000	7,128	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	10,000	10,000	8,000	9,000	12,500	8,200
29. Whitehall Chapel	7,665	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Hobbs' Point Pier	6,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Dunmore Harbour	—	527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Chambers for the Judges	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Furniture, Public Offices	—	—	—	—	(included in No. 1 to 1856 inclusive).								
34. War Department, New Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Probate Court and Registries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. British Embassy Houses Abroad	—	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 104, till 1857.)									
37. British Consulate, Constantinople	—	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 80, till 1859.)									
38. Westminster Bridge Approaches	—	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 146, till 1861.)									
39. New Westminster Bridge	—	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 145, till 1861.)									
40. New Foreign Office	—	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 83, 163, and 164.)									
41. Industrial Museum, Edinburgh	—	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 140.)									
42. Aberdeen University	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Glasgow Cathedral (Window)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. Main Drainage of the Metropolis (Expenses)	—	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 144.)									
45. National Gallery, Dublin	—	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 87, till 1861.)									
46. Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland	—	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 112, till 1861.)									
47. Lighthouses Abroad	—	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 56, till 1861.)									
48. Highland Roads, &c. Commissioners	—	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 75, till 1861.)									
49. Rates for Government Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. General Register House, Edinburgh	—	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 142, till 1861.)									
TOTALS, Class I. £.	182,497	136,257	248,508	220,363	197,625	190,095	233,923	300,828	316,271	279,145	465,609	462,934	589,253
CLASS II. SALARIES, &c. PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.													
1. Two Houses of Parliament	80,100	73,250	76,700	72,000	77,000	70,000	58,000	63,900	67,350	59,350	39,350	29,350	25,000
2. Treasury	42,500	48,300	49,000	48,600	48,000	51,000	52,600	53,800	54,700	55,900	55,900	56,000	56,900
3. Secretary of State, Home Department	15,536	16,680	20,481	19,307	19,580	19,300	21,500	15,400	18,800	18,703	17,450	16,600	16,400
4. „ Foreign Department	44,987	46,332	70,867	63,092	56,117	103,234	83,000	78,000	78,973	67,000	74,000	63,000	71,000
5. „ Colonial Department	17,632	17,670	17,445	16,745	17,678	24,000	20,000	15,523	22,857	22,100	21,000	19,000	18,000
6. Privy Council Office													
7. Board of Trade (including, from 1861, Registration of Joint Stock Companies and Registration of Designs	22,792	24,438	24,638	25,330	24,000	26,300	31,500	32,195	32,800	32,500	39,000	37,255	37,700
8. Lord Privy Seal	—	—	—	—	—	2,423	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
9. Paymaster-General	—	40,000	42,100	36,784	35,755	34,000	34,947	35,266	35,493	31,689	34,056	29,559	26,722
10. Exchequer and Paymaster of Civil Services	22,092	14,650	14,300	14,104	17,520	17,786	17,570	18,103	16,413	16,068	15,919	16,156	15,823
11. State Paper Office	4,094	3,981	3,935	2,150	2,137	2,351	2,282	2,257	2,550	2,600	2,630	2,650	2,650
12. Ecclesiastical Commissioners, England	—	—	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,400	3,200	3,200	3,240	3,340	3,440
13. Poor Law Commissions	42,841	49,150	52,129	54,252	73,350	67,000	58,155	59,000	56,508	53,000	52,770	59,200	59,200
14. Poor Law, Auditors of Unions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500	13,000
15. „ Schoolmasters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	30,000
16. „ Medical Relief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	80,000
17. Mint, including Coinage	3,090	46,889	51,840	44,493	41,875	39,517	22,109	49,895	50,958	53,236	52,383	72,915	77,806
18. Railway Department, per Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,000
19. Public Records and State Paper Office. (*See* also No. 11.)	10,000	34,000	18,172	2,063	10,000	10,000	10,333	11,817	11,775	13,467	13,400	12,628	12,812
20. Inspectors of Factories, Mines, &c.	6,112	5,500	9,953	9,655	8,850	9,000	9,000	8,800	8,800	9,700	10,967	15,324	13,034
21. Offices in Scotland	—	—	—	797	794	1,694	1,873	1,575	1,815	2,345	1,815	1,755	1,755
22. Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	12,696	12,406	12,394	6,468	6,463	6,538	6,533	6,510	6,464	6,464	6,464	6,464	6,464
23. Chief Secretary's and Council Offices, Ireland	22,423	22,472	22,302	22,332	22,328	25,100	25,085	23,463	21,376	20,400	22,471	23,273	22,788
24. Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	—	—	—	3,000	4,336	4,659	4,739	4,819	4,937	4,979	5,018	5,046	5,135
25. Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland	3,358	3,140	3,591	3,206	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	6,275	3,157	5,798	27,028
Carried forward £.	350,163	458,888	492,397	446,488	470,783	519,302	471,627	488,123	500,169	480,676	472,990	538,813	641,657

II.—ABSTRACT of GRANTS for MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive.

CLASS I.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
120,923	103,467	83,160	97,747	113,476	123,320	135,863	154,952	194,575	160,077	156,870	184,728	162,924	123,684	1. Public Buildings and Royal Palaces.
30,000	14,200	11,000	—	—	20,000	19,437	—	7,868	—	—	—	—	—	2. Buckingham Palace.
8,410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3. Palm House at Kew.
4,234	3,284	3,129	3,529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4. Houses of Parliament, Temporary.
120,000	109,900	163,010	116,385	121,249	215,774	141,294	122,209	99,383	162,861	160,793	58,525	37,997	54,692	5. New Houses of Parliament.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6. Home Office, Board of Trade, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7. Trafalgar Square.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*see* Class VII.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8. Courts of Law, &c., Isle of Man.
4,050	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9. Public Walks.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10. Stationery Office.
—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11. Marlborough House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12. Windsor Castle.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 169.)		—	13. Caledonian Canal.
—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14. Hall for General Assembly, Church of Scotland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15. Holyrood Palace.
—	—	1,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16. Custom House, Dundee.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17. „ Glasgow.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18. Post Office, Glasgow.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19. „ Aberdeen.
23,167	24,233	18,093	23,239	35,865	44,364	26,118	30,963	41,021	77,557	60,651	90,421	80,117	64,556	20. Public Buildings, &c. Ireland.
—	—	22,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21. Ordnance Office, Pall Mall.
—	—	30,000	7,000	8,320	—	10,000	6,000	(*See* Class VII., No. 82.)			—	—	—	22. Repository for Public Records.
—	—	—	41,829	60,546	62,736	66,585	69,544	89,114	115,781	99,667	108,847	100,440	98,298	23. Royal Parks, Pleasure Gardens, &c.
12,792	45,771	92,874	61,481	89,396	91,279	155,486	122,841	207,305	120,000	21,000	80,000	30,000	46,702	24. Holyhead Harbour, Roads, &c.
—	—	—	2,783	1,351	2,556	676	375	384	443	1,049	20,403	401		25. Port Patrick Harbour.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		26. Works at Spurn Point.
131,000	141,500	151,500	144,000	170,000	226,000	237,000	234,000	233,000	224,000	170,000	174,000	160,000	160,000	27. Harbours of Refuge.
8,100	9,550	10,788	10,660	11,028	11,645	13,370	5,876	19,350	22,100	18,506	10,000	7,226	2,628	28. Kingstown Harbour.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29. Whitehall Chapel.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30. Hobbs' Point Pier.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31. Dunmore Harbour.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32. Chambers for the Judges.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,069	26,926	28,000	23,000	22,400	33. Furniture, Public Offices.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,300	—	—	—	34. War Department, New Offices.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,000	29,130	5,000	—	35. Probate Court and Registries.
—	—	—	—	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 104, till 1857.)			6,679	4,707	5,390	3,635	3,035	36. British Embassy Houses Abroad.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	8,450	2,982	37. British Consulate, Constantinople.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,000	38. Westminster Bridge Approaches.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,606	39. New Westminster Bridge.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*See* Class VII.	—	30,000	40. New Foreign Office.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*See* Class VII.	—	*See* Class VII.	11,200	41. Industrial Museum, Edinburgh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,870	42. Aberdeen University.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	43. Glasgow Cathedral (Window).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*See* Class VII.	—	—	413	44. Main Drainage of the Metropolis (Expenses).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	45. National Gallery, Dublin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	46. Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,600	47. Lighthouses Abroad.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	48. Highland Roads, &c. Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,000	49. Rates for Government Property.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,200	50. General Register House, Edinburgh.
462,676	461,905	587,504	508,653	621,231	807,674	815,829	746,760	892,000	925,567	781,469	799,444	619,190	834,666	- - - TOTALS, Class I.

CLASS II.

SALARIES, &c. PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

30,000	93,200	92,300	92,300	95,800	91,100	83,076	82,140	83,680	87,967	88,107	88,959	87,485	50,599	1. Two Houses of Parliament.
57,700	57,200	56,100	53,700	54,400	54,000	55,146	54,400	52,095	53,171	54,000	54,600	53,095	53,173	2. Treasury.
18,700	25,400	26,000	25,270	26,550	27,100	27,552	27,595	24,204	24,466	24,799	25,911	25,687	25,753	3. Secretary of State, Home Department.
72,500	76,000	71,000	71,100	67,735	69,400	72,372	83,849	68,241	67,169	76,900	82,800	62,145	62,715	4. „ Foreign Department.
27,461	36,900	37,400	37,100	38,815	39,175	40,550	35,897	28,452	29,160	29,134	30,178	29,208	30,449	5. „ Colonial Department.
											15,593	18,730	20,508	6. Privy Council Office.
39,000	43,000	43,000	53,600	65,320	71,500	68,600	75,733	61,067	66,426	67,847	53,942	53,329	59,595	7. Board of Trade (including from 1861 Registration of Joint Stock Companies and Registration of Designs).
2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,680	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,720	2,720	2,720	2,760	8. Lord Privy Seal.
25,000	23,900	24,100	24,700	23,150	23,700	23,850	25,211	24,594	17,510	17,198	17,762	17,500	13,550	9. Paymaster-General.
11,300	6,626	6,576	6,279	6,326	6,336	7,295	7,314	6,483	6,218	6,255	6,898	6,630	6,640	10. Exchequer and Paymaster of Civil Services.
2,680	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,761	2,777	(Included in No. 19.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	11. State Paper Office.
3,540	3,540	3,640	2,230	3,273	3,368	(*See* Class VII., No. 56.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	12. Ecclesiastical Commissioners, England.
103,000	107,000	89,000	88,000	95,861	88,994	83,402	77,883	69,743	70,990	66,810	69,119	68,669		13. Poor Law Commissions.
13,000	13,000	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	15,500	15,500	18,250	18,250	19,250	19,250	19,300	184,711	14. Poor Law, Auditors of Unions.
35,000	35,000	35,000	20,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	24,500	28,000	30,000	32,000	32,000		15. „ Schoolmasters.
85,000	85,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	96,500	100,000	100,000	103,000	103,000		16. „ Medical Relief.
50,268	45,694	35,000	47,000	36,439	49,531	82,504	38,222	48,829	36,195	36,639	35,052	32,513	72,357	17. Mint, including Coinage.
10,670	7,996	7,946	8,062	- (Included in the Board of Trade.)				—	—	—	—	—	—	18. Railway Department, per Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 105.
14,023	12,882	12,678	11,960	11,668	12,270	15,482	14,098	16,447	18,876	21,009	19,498	19,191	13,753	19. Public Records and State Paper Office.
12,514	11,879	10,994	14,583	15,190	15,050	15,115	15,530	23,145	21,995	22,010	21,925	21,140	21,305	20. Inspectors of Factories, Mines, &c.
1,755	1,755	1,610	1,700	1,700	1,700	Included in No. 31.		—	—	—	—	—	—	21. Offices in Scotland.
6,464	6,464	6,464	6,464	6,464	6,424	6,283	6,431	6,431	6,431	6,431	6,431	6,431	6,431	22. Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
22,658	24,235	24,250	24,152	22,563	17,134	16,744	17,032	15,164	15,358	15,804	15,904	16,084	10,339	23. Chief Secretary's and Council Offices, Ireland.
5,546	5,596	5,646	6,055	6,051	7,472	6,704	6,889	6,924	7,118	7,119	7,204	6,004	—	24. Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland.
40,800	39,562	37,606	34,834	32,013	30,153	24,218	22,789	22,516	22,997	22,615	23,105	23,661	24,570	25. Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland.
690,579	766,529	734,510	737,289	740,259	745,384	759,093	721,213	699,965	700,997	714,647	731,851	704,522	659,208	- - - Carried forward.

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

Class II.—*continued.*	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Salaries, &c. Public Departments—*cont^d.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	359,163	458,888	492,397	446,488	470,783	519,302	471,627	488,123	500,169	480,676	472,990	538,813	641,657
26. Secret Service	36,800	36,000	35,900	35,900	39,900	39,900	39,200	39,200	39,200	39,200	39,000	39,000	39,000
27. Printing and Stationery	195,856	203,978	177,757	206,946	212,667	226,679	211,644	202,998	237,483	217,274	226,538	249,076	295,513
28. Jewel Office, Tower	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,612	—	—
29. Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings	Paid out of land revenues of the Crown up to 1852.												
30. Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues	Ditto.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Exchequer Scotland, and Offices in Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*32. Audit Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*33. Copyhold, Tithe, and Inclosure Commissioners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*34. „ „ Imprest Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Registrar-General, England	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. „ Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. „ Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*38. National Debt Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*39. Public Works Loan Commissioners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*40. West India Relief Commissioners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*41. Lunacy Commissioners' Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Metropolitan Buildings Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*43. Superintendent of Roads, South Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*44. Registrars of Friendly Societies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Postage of Public Departments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Alien Office	1,461	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Vice-Treasurer and Teller of the Exchequer, Ireland	6,897	6,897	6,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49. Civil Service Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Landed Estates Record Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Charity Commission	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 67 till 1861)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Local Government Act Office and Inspection of Burial Grounds.	—	—	(*See* Class VII., Nos. 34 and 88, till 1861)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Agricultural Statistics, Ireland	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 72, till 1861.)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. Quarantine Expenses	—	—	(*See* Class VII., No. 79, till 1861)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Class II. £.	591,177	706,763	712,354	689,334	723,350	785,881	722,471	730,321	776,852	737,150	741,140	826,889	976,170
Class III.													
Law and Justice.													
1. Law Charges, England	8,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	16,000	35,000	28,000	22,000	38,000	30,000	32,000	21,000	—
2. Mint Prosecutions relating to Coin	8,000	8,000	—	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	11,300	13,360	11,720	10,600	9,600
3. Sheriffs' Expenses, Officers of the Court of Exchequer	3,700	22,400	14,450	10,800	11,300	11,300	12,300	12,300	16,800	18,400	15,100	12,600	16,100
4. Insolvent Debtors Court	12,000	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	13,358	13,358	13,368	12,500	13,000	13,368	13,368	13,368
5. Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges, Scotland.	58,000	55,000	59,300	53,625	69,223	64,235	62,435	64,135	64,535	63,935	67,810	64,610	61,660
6. Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges, Ireland.	45,000	65,000	60,900	68,149	61,449	71,449	103,449	91,449	61,449	62,109	69,109	66,209	71,259
7. Criminal Prosecutions, &c., England, formerly charged on County Rates.	110,000	40,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	98,000	147,000	110,000	130,000	150,000	130,000	230,000	348,000
8. Metropolitan Police employed in the Country	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Police of Dublin (*See* also No. 47)	16,000	17,900	27,000	31,357	33,963	34,959	38,100	35,600	31,400	30,000	33,000	36,000	35,900
England.													
10. Chancery, Crown Office Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Queen's Bench, Crown Office Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, Deficiency of Fee Fund.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer's Office, and Sheriffs' Expenses.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Registrar of High Court of Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. County Courts, Salaries and Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Police Courts (Metropolis), Salaries and Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Metropolitan Police, Salaries and Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Police, Counties and Boroughs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Queen's Prison, Salaries and Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Probate Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Revising Barristers	—	—	(Voted in Class VII., No 12, till 1861)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland.													
22. Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General, Salaries													
23. Expenses of Prosecutions carried on under the authority of the Lord Advocate.													
24. Court of Session, Salaries and Expenses													
25. Court of Justiciary, Salaries and Expenses													
26. Exchequer, Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Legal Branch, Salaries and Expenses.													
27. Sheriffs and Procurators Fiscal not paid by Salaries, and Expenses of Prosecutions in Sheriff Courts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Procurators Fiscal, Salaries													
29. Sheriffs' Clerks, Salaries													
30. Expenses in matters of Tithes													
31. General Register House, Edinburgh, Salaries and Expenses of Sundry Departments.													
32. Commissary Clerk, Edinburgh, Salaries and Expenses													
33. Accountant in Bankruptcy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward £.	269,700	230,800	265,150	278,731	303,735	337,601	413,942	358,152	365,984	380,804	372,107	463,387	555,287

* Transferred from Consolidated Fund in 1854.

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Class II.—*continued.* Salaries, &c. Public Departments—*cont^d.*
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
690,579	766,529	734,510	737,289	740,259	745,384	759,093	721,213	699,965	700,997	714,647	731,851	704,522	659,208	- - - Brought forward.
39,000	39,000	35,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	26. Secret Service.
302,362	277,762	260,877	226,566	216,509	216,420	431,960	360,470	458,275	450,745	401,357	337,111	335,285	416,218	27. Printing and Stationery.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28. Jewel Office, Tower.
—	—	—	—	22,820	17,282	20,124	21,595	23,313	26,614	26,575	29,746	30,559	30,333	29. Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings.
—	—	—	—	20,645	22,329	22,846	21,862	21,664	23,145	22,989	23,514	26,783	25,708	30. Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,700	5,156	5,964	6,054	6,251	6,179	6,234	6,284	31. Exchequer Scotland, and Offices in Scotland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	47,736	46,421	30,361	38,575	35,768	32,466	33,118	33,092	*32. Audit Office.
—	—	—	—	—	—	15,332	16,270	17,710	16,753	17,879	18,621	19,160	20,029	*33. Copyhold, Tithe, and Inclosure Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	—	12,130	12,190	11,710	12,130	12,330	12,680	12,790	12,190	*34. „ „ Imprest Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	45,000	42,500	38,234	38,300	38,800	36,300	36,400		35. Registrar General, England.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,722	3,768	3,388	3,432	3,310	3,296	3,301	47,163	36. „ Ireland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,715	6,665	6,085	5,652	5,302	5,812		37. „ Scotland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	13,400	14,986	13,880	13,921	14,355	14,652	14,652	14,482	*38. National Debt Office.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,520	3,260	2,840	2,805	2,800	2,800	2,800	4,120	*39. Public Works Loan Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,720	1,570	1,570	1,770	1,770	1,670	1,420		*40. West India Relief Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	—	750	820	1,310	2,020	9,820	6,642	6,166	6,975	*41. Lunacy Commissioners' Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	42. Metropolitan Buildings Office.
—	—	—	—	—	—	984	984	984	984	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	*43. Superintendent of Roads, South Wales.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,565	1,610	1,405	2,159	2,103	2,128	2,153	2,273	*44. Registrars of Friendly Societies.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,555	2,583	2,613	2,709	2,721	4,108	45. Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140,410	128,045	123,100	106,750	128,628	100,148	46. Postage of Public Departments
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47. Alien Office.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48. Vice Treasurer and Teller of the Exchequer, Ireland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*See* Class VII.	6,924	5,223	5,855	5,976	6,106	49. Civil Service Commission.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,113	50. Landed Estates Record Offices.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,398	51. Charity Commission.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,055	52. Local Government Act Office and Inspection of Burial Grounds.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,192	53. Agricultural Statistics, Ireland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,644	54. Quarantine Expenses.
1,031,941	1,083,231	1,030,387	995,855	1,032,233	1,033,415	1,417,582	1,315,390	1,514,203	1,516,041	1,480,565	1,413,495	1,411,703	1,449,062	- - - Total, Class II.
														Class III.
														Law and Justice.
9,000	26,000	17,000	13,000	} 21,000	16,000	29,561	35,041	36,041	36,130	46,375	31,545	24,245	32,395	1. Law Charges, England.
9,600	9,000	8,555	8,670											2. Mint Prosecutions relating to Coin.
16,000	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	17,700	(*See* No. 13)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3. Sheriffs' Expenses, Officers of the Court of Exchequer.
10,630	10,370	10,330	9,080	8,830	8,830	8,415	8,415	8,215	7,226	6,826	5,176	5,976	6,176	4. Insolvent Debtors Court.
63,475	73,730	84,324	87,840	121,165	107,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5. Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges, Scotland.
71,991	63,991	63,761	60,000	57,710	56,950	(*See* No. 34)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6. Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges, Ireland.
348,000	258,000	240,000	200,000	240,000	240,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	167,000	7. Criminal Prosecutions, &c. England, formerly charged on County Rates.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8. Metropolitan Police employed in the Country.
36,500	35,500	35,500	35,500	36,500	36,000	(*See* No. 47)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9. Police of Dublin. (*See* also No. 47.)
														England.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,140	200	—	—	—	10. Chancery, Crown Office Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,140	1,500	1,500	1,220	3,020	11. Queen's Bench, Crown Office Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12. Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, Deficiency of Fee Fund.
—	—	—	—	—	—	17,079	15,900	16,340	16,319	14,419	—	—	—	13. Exchequer, Queen's Remembrancer's Office, and Sheriffs' Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,500	6,000	6,418	6,480	5,940	6,300	10,675	10,950	14. Registrar of High Court of Admiralty.
—	—	—	—	—	—	13,850	13,850	13,850	209,062	157,050	206,150	200,275	200,320	15. County Courts, Salaries and Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	21,226	23,254	29,348	28,625	25,428	22,130	21,437	21,355	16. Police Courts (Metropolis), Salaries and Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	100,611	101,218	102,306	103,645	128,607	130,610	131,860	136,204	17. Metropolitan Police, Salaries and Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145,980	214,200	214,275	223,475	224,575	18. Police, Counties and Boroughs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,226	4,226	3,615	3,715	3,495	3,500	3,500	3,500	19. Queen's Prison, Salaries and Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,162	32,740	34,280	71,080	20. Probate Court.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,850	21. Revising Barristers.
														Scotland.
							3,342	3,342	3,342	3,342	3,342	3,342	3,342	22. Lord Advocate and Solicitor General, Salaries.
							7,755	6,400	5,550	5,550	5,550	5,500	4,000	23. Expenses of Prosecutions carried on under the authority of the Lord Advocate.
							17,526	17,551	17,767	18,577	18,075	18,091	18,213	24. Court of Session, Salaries and Expenses.
							7,198	9,568	13,029	11,261	10,811	11,066	11,071	25. Court of Justiciary, Salaries and Expenses.
							1,593	1,415	1,480	1,860	1,620	1,620	1,620	26. Exchequer, Queen's, and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Legal Branch, Salaries and Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	126,630†	57,000	57,000	50,000	25,000	50,000	43,000	25,000	27. Sheriffs and Procurators Fiscal not paid by Salaries, and Expenses of Prosecutions in Sheriff Courts.
							11,530	12,167	11,955	11,955	11,955	22,535	18,935	28. Procurators Fiscal, Salaries.
							4,318	12,594	9,553	13,110	8,120	15,260	11,730	29. Sheriffs' Clerks, Salaries.
							2,250	2,300	2,200	2,250	2,300	2,150	2,200	30. Expenses in matters of Tithes.
							11,166	12,249	15,067	15,118	14,847	15,815	17,457	31. General Register House, Edinburgh, Salaries and Expenses of Sundry Departments.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,119	1,124	1,139	1,124	1,044	1,044	2,425	32. Commissary Clerk, Edinburgh, Salaries and Expenses.
							—	—	1,878	1,675	1,532	1,528	1,528	33. Accountant in Bankruptcy.
565,196	494,291	477,170	431,790	502,005	482,885	579,898	586,751	604,993	943,422	900,024	933,122	897,894	1,012,846	- - - Carried forward.

† This sum is composed of the Vote usually taken in Supply for Law Charges, Scotland (*see* No. 5, above), and a portion of the Vote taken in 1854, when certain charges were transferred from Gross Revenues and the Consolidated Fund, in pursuance of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 94. The Classification of the Charges having been altered, it is not possible to give the details for that year.

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

Class III.—*continued.*	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Law and Justice—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	260,700	230,800	265,150	278,731	303,735	337,601	413,942	358,152	365,984	380,804	372,107	463,387	555,287
IRELAND.													
34. Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions - - -													
35. Court of Chancery, Salaries and Expenses - -													
36. Court of Queen's Bench, Salaries and Expenses -													
37. Court of Common Pleas, Salaries and Expenses -													
38. Court of Exchequer, Salaries and Expenses - -													
39. Taxing Officers of Law Courts, Salaries and Expenses													
40. Registrars to the Judges, Salaries - - - -													
41. Clerk of Court of Errors, Salary - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Office of Writs and Appearances, Salaries - -													
43. Registrar of Judgments, Salaries and Expenses -													
44. High Court of Delegates, Fees to Advocates - -													
45. Insolvent Debtors Court, Salaries and Expenses -													
46. Police Justices, Dublin, Salaries - - - - -													
47. Dublin Metropolitan Police, Grant in Aid - -													
48. Constabulary of Ireland, Pay and Allowances - -													
49. Four Courts Marshalsea Prison, Salaries and Expenses													
50. Court of Probate - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Revising Barristers, Dublin - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Landed Estates Court, Dublin - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Manor Courts Compensations - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison and Convict Services:													
54. Prison at Parkhurst - - - - - - - -	—	—	25,000	14,000	9,480	5,807	6,185	25,236	23,815	18,586	18,361	12,463	14,349
55. Model Prison, Pentonville - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	25,000	20,000	30,000	25,626	25,850	20,364	16,218	19,934	18,307
56. Prison at Milbank - - - - - - - -	17,000	30,900	13,000	8,450	18,110	15,000	19,444	17,600	19,000	47,689	28,118	34,083	33,985
57. Prison at Perth - - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	5,000	8,812
58. Convict Depôts, Dublin, and Constabulary Barrack -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,596	6,337	1,267	971	3,223
59. Prison for Convicts, Dublin - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	13,000	10,000
60. Criminal Lunatics, Bethlem Hospital - - -	5,790	2,900	3,073	3,073	3,073	3,390	3,390	3,572	4,122	3,972	4,025	3,935	4,202
61. „ Prison in Dublin - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	6,000	6,293
62. Inspectors of Prisons, Prison Board, Scotland, &c. -	—	4,900	5,800	6,000	5,600	6,977	6,900	6,500	6,500	6,500	8,172	8,986	11,100
63. Convicts at Home, at Bermuda, and at Gibraltar -	64,000	57,400	53,400	46,690	66,660	73,075	78,880	102,879	83,954	87,090	62,350	62,330	170,780
64. Convict Expenditure, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.	147,306	242,000	244,100	235,000	235,000	235,000	265,000	265,000	300,000	300,000	250,000	250,000	200,000
65. Prison at Dartmoor - - - - - - -	—	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grants for the following Services substituted in 1849 for Items 54 to 65 inclusive:—													
66. General Superintendence - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67. Government Prisons and Convict Establishments at Home.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. Maintenance of Prisoners in County Gaols and Bethlem Hospital.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Expenses of Transportation - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70. Convict Establishments in the Colonies - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Class III. - - - £.	494,796	575,900	609,523	591,944	666,658	696,850	828,741	804,565	834,821	871,342	772,618	880,089	1,036,338

* This sum is composed of the Votes usually taken in Supply for Law Charges, Ireland (*see* Nos. 6 & 9, on page 6), and a portion of the Vote taken in 1854, when certain charges were transferred from the

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Class III.—*continued.*
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Law and Justice—*continued.*
565,196	494,291	477,170	431,790	502,905	482,885	579,898	586,751	604,993	943,422	900,024	933,122	897,894	1,012,846	- - - Brought forward.
														IRELAND.
							51,720	51,720	51,470	26,620	51,630	64,634	61,634	34. Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions.
							1,294	1,294	7,379	3,726	3,671	3,900	4,663	35. Court of Chancery, Salaries and Expenses.
							1,338	1,338	2,578	2,599	2,408	3,350		36. Court of Queen's Bench, Salaries and Expenses.
							1,311	1,421	2,701	3,480	2,711	3,131	18,851	37. Court of Common Pleas, Salaries and Expenses.
							1,320	1,580	2,110	3,975	12,370	12,460		38. Court of Exchequer, Salaries and Expenses.
							200	200	200	200	200	200		39. Taxing Officers of Law Courts, Salaries and Expenses.
							5,232	5,232	5,232	5,850	5,933	5,632	5,932	40. Registrars to the Judges, Salaries.
—	—	—	—	—	—	759,483 *	267	267	267	267	300	300		41. Clerk of Court of Errors, Salary.
							—	—	—	—	—	—	2,253	42. Office of Writs and Appearances, Salaries.
							1,906	1,766	2,588	2,348	2,368	2,678	2,319	43. Registrar of Judgments, Salaries and Expenses.
							300	300	300	—	300	—	300	44. High Court of Delegates, Fees to Advocates.
							3,146	3,066	2,866	9,456	7,282	7,692	7,888	45. Insolvent Debtors Court, Salaries and Expenses.
							1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	47,051	46. Police Justices, Dublin, Salaries.
							31,000	35,000	36,500	36,500	43,378	46,780		47. Dublin Metropolitan Police, Grant in Aid.
							638,511	639,100	644,820	664,287	700,768	707,561	696,947	48. Constabulary of Ireland, Pay and Allowances.
							1,942	1,832	2,179	2,583	2,597	2,717	2,717	49. Four Courts Marshalsea Prison, Salaries and Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,872	7,105	7,380	7,380	50. Court of Probate.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	830	450	450	450	51. Revising Barristers, Dublin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,211	11,351	11,311	52. Landed Estates Court, Dublin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	4,000	53. Manor Courts Compensations.
														Prison and Convict Services:
13,155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54. Prison at Parkhurst.
17,204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55. Model Prison, Pentonville.
45,334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56. Prison at Milbank.
8,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57. Prison at Perth.
679	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58. Convict Depôts, Dublin, and Constabulary Barrack.
10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59. Prison for Convicts, Dublin.
4,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60. Criminal Lunatics, Bethlem Hospital.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61. ,, Prison in Dublin.
10,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62. Inspectors of Prisons, Prison Board, Scotland, &c.
151,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63. Convicts at Home, at Bermuda, and at Gibraltar.
217,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64. Convict Expenditure, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65. Prison at Dartmoor.
														Grants for the following Services substituted in 1849 for Items 54 to 65 inclusive:—
—	14,331	14,550	15,472	16,196	16,839	17,306	18,770	16,783	17,504	17,703	18,038	17,707	17,695	66. General Superintendence.
—	258,993	237,224	251,269	261,522	407,667	371,383	375,479	415,906	426,670	380,756	300,154	408,029	356,879	67. Government Prisons and Convict Establishments at Home.
—	127,181	135,848	117,190	159,123	160,465	164,165	166,174	161,595	183,523	140,023	197,544	159,357	211,976	68. Maintenance of Prisoners in County Gaols and Bethlem Hospital.
—	72,113	119,230	98,860	101,041	69,518	92,765	59,405	25,485	43,815	24,715	30,111	20,671	15,776	69. Expenses of Transportation.
—	229,905	200,147	183,030	253,587	244,054	342,702	297,621	286,605	259,405	225,968	209,399	173,827	150,590	70. Convict Establishments in the Colonies.
1,042,727	1,196,814	1,184,169	1,097,611	1,294,374	1,381,428	2,327,702	2,245,287	2,257,083	2,637,129	2,462,472	2,544,650	2,565,301	2,639,458	- - - Totals, Class III.

Gross Revenues and the Consolidated Fund, in pursuance of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 94. The Classification of the Charges having been altered, it is not possible to give the details for that year.

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Class IV. **Education, Science, and Art.**	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1. Public Education, Great Britain	30,000	41,653	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	75,000	100,000	100,000
2. Ditto — Ireland	35,000	38,500	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	72,000	75,000	85,000	100,000
3. Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Office Expenses.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Science and Art Department, including Schools of Design.	—	1,500	—	—	1,300	1,300	11,500	3,147	4,411	4,411	4,911	5,981	6,500
5. Professors at Oxford and Cambridge	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006
6. University of London	—	—	—	—	4,700	5,418	5,920	4,510	4,548	4,588	4,540	4,926	4,536
7. Universities, &c., in Scotland	—	—	5,000	6,697	7,408	7,224	7,224	7,380	7,380	7,380	7,380	7,480	7,480
8. Royal Irish Academy	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
9. Royal Hibernian Academy	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
10. Royal Dublin Society	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	—	10,900 (2 years)	5,600	5,850 2,000	5,910	6,982 2,000	6,000
11. Belfast Academical Institution	1,500	2,375	1,800	1,800	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	2,100	2,100	2,630	3,900
12. Roman Catholic College, Maynooth	8,928	8,928	8,928	8,928	8,928	8,928	8,928	8,928	8,928	8,928	—	—	—
13. Queen's University, Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. British Museum Establishment	17,796	21,974	29,400	27,469	28,839	29,953	31,786	30,356	32,576	37,987	42,040	45,296	48,518
15. British Museum Buildings	16,000	25,860	14,250	18,096	21,500	54,050	42,104	33,748	37,465	47,030	52,029	45,304	47,159
16. British Museum Purchases	6,000	9,250	2,775	600	5,812	1,800	7,930	4,740	5,275	10,145	11,092	—	3,152
17. National Gallery	12,000	31,112	9,030	4,378	7,350	2,530	3,560	1,490	1,030	9,024	1,500	3,330	5,537
18. Museum of Practical Geology and Geological Survey	—	—	—	—	—	2,800	1,689	2,018	2,008	2,300	8,850	10,311	8,931
19. Scientific Works and Experiments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	7,235	5,830	5,922	4,004
20. Nelson Monument	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 143.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	2,009
21. Monuments to Lord Exmouth, Sir Sydney Smith, and Lord de Saumarez.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	1,500	1,500	—	—
22. Monument to Sir R. Peel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Equestrian Statue of George the Fourth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,300	—	—	—	—	—
24. Agricultural Museum, Edinburgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—
25. St. Andrew's University Buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	—
26. Galleries of Art, Edinburgh	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 89.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Colleges in Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Royal Geographical Society	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Royal Society	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. British Historical Portrait Gallery	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 120.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Purchases from the Soltykoff Collection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Class IV. £.	135,130	189,058	159,089	155,874	175,693	203,859	204,077	207,993	219,867	283,084	300,288	325,908	351,243
Class V. **Colonial and Consular Services.**													
1. Bahamas	1,940	1,940	3,783	2,993	3,520	3,520	3,860	3,410	3,410	3,410	3,410	3,410	3,410
2. Bermudas	4,600	4,450	4,450	4,450	4,049	4,049	4,049	4,049	4,049	4,049	4,049	4,049	4,049
3. Prince Edward Island	3,120	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,070
4. Sable Island, Nova Scotia	6,685	1,900	7,400	4,900	2,400	3,900	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
5. Western Coast of Africa	12,031	10,906	11,031	9,881	9,980	10,380	10,880	10,680	13,680	13,680	13,680	13,680	13,680
6. Danish Settlement on the Gold Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. St. Helena	70,000	35,000	18,000	16,000	16,000	14,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	13,500	12,000	11,500	11,500
8. Western Australia	7,417	7,378	5,309	6,149	5,707	7,099	7,099	7,099	7,785	7,219	7,219	7,219	7,219
9. South Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,996	3,500	3,775	3,171	—	—
10. Port Essington	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,423	4,934	1,468	4,224	5,829	2,965	1,240
11. Falkland Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	2,000	4,350	9,812	7,488	4,758	5,500
12. New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	61,093	7,505	22,565	30,000	36,000
13. Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Heligoland	963	963	963	963	4,163	963	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,023	1,023
15. Governors and others, West Indies	16,167	16,877	16,867	17,667	18,667	23,265	18,667	18,667	18,667	18,394	18,394	18,394	18,394
16. Clergy, North America	14,291	14,141	14,141	11,791	11,790	11,790	11,590	13,215	12,190	11,353	11,353	11,353	11,578
17. Indian Department, Canada	20,000	20,000	19,500	19,156	18,895	18,895	18,895	18,895	18,895	18,895	18,895	18,000	15,000
18. Canals in Canada	34,511	—	14,000	8,600	6,063	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Emigration	1,666	1,874	2,665	3,872	3,540	3,540	6,652	10,672	11,286	11,282	10,495	10,364	23,815
20. Justices in the West Indies, Mauritius, &c.	69,000	69,950	69,950	69,950	58,700	58,700	58,700	52,850	49,700	49,700	48,800	43,400	41,600
21. Captured Negroes, Support, &c., including Bounties on Slaves in 1861.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	20,000	10,000
22. Negro Education	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	24,000	18,000	12,000	6,000	—	—
23. Commissioners for Suppression of Slave Trade	14,000	14,700	14,700	14,700	14,700	15,000	16,500	15,000	23,000	24,000	24,000	22,800	23,000
24. Consuls Abroad (including Ports in China, from 1849 to 1858).	95,966	103,516	100,389	107,993	103,618	105,831	113,592	112,470	104,770	107,330	110,750	112,600	118,970
25. Hong Kong (and Ports in China to 1848)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,000	80,000	48,800	50,000
26. Ministers at Foreign Courts; Extraordinary Expenses.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	18,000	20,000	20,000
27. Distressed Emigrants, Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Newfoundland	9,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. China, Japan, and Siam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Orange River Territory	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 102.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. British Kaffraria	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 90.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Pitcairn Islanders	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 153.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. Fiji Islands Inquiry	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 176.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Treasury Chest	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 119.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Zambesi Expedition	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 159.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Niger Expedition	—	—	(*See* also Class VII., No. 13.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. North West Australia Expedition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Special Missions, Outfits, &c.	Paid out of Civil Contingencies until 1861.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. North American Boundary Commission	ditto.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Class V. £.	426,957	351,665	356,218	352,135	339,862	343,502	353,900	397,390	406,836	459,651	465,589	407,785	419,448

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued*.

Class IV.

Education, Science, and Art.

1848. £.	1849. £.	1850. £.	1851. £.	1852. £.	1853. £.	1854. £.	1855. £.	1856. £.	1857. £.	1858. £.	1859. £.	1860. £.	1861. £.	
125,000	125,000	125,000	150,000	160,000	260,000	268,000	396,921	451,213	541,233	663,435	836,920	798,167	803,794	1. Public Education, Great Britain.
120,000	120,000	125,000	134,560	164,577	182,073	193,040	215,200	[227,641	213,080	223,000	249,468	270,722	285,377	2. Ditto - - - Ireland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	598	605	605	605	680	655	641	1,257	3. Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Office Expenses.
10,000	10,000	14,755	15,055	17,020	44,476	70,845	79,364	64,675	73,855	83,730	93,394	94,951	111,484*	4. Science and Art Department, including Schools of Design.
2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	2,006	(*See* Class VII., No. 68.)		—	—	—	—	—	—	5. Professors at Oxford and Cambridge.
4,178	4,000	3,967	3,920	3,957	3,955	3,875	3,858	3,879	3,602	3,654	3,650	4,820	4,995	6. University of London.
7,480	7,480	7,480	7,610	7,560	8,026	7,710	7,952	7,510	7,510	7,510	7,650	7,630	16,285	7. Universities, &c., in Scotland.
300	300	300	300	300	300	447	647	533	500	500	500	500	500	8. Royal Irish Academy.
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	—	—	—	9. Royal Hibernian Academy.
6,000	6,000	6,500	6,260	6,340	6,340	Included in No. 4.		—	—	—	—	—	—	10. Royal Dublin Society.
3,442	3,100	4,100	3,000	3,000	2,750	2,600	2,600	2,975	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	11. Belfast Academical Institution.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,297	2,371	2,336	12. Roman Catholic College, Maynooth.
—	—	—	1,020	1,710	1,681	2,259	2,366	2,415	2,425	2,323	77,425			13. Queen's University, Ireland.
48,445	42,915	45,329	46,824	52,343	55,840	55,225	56,180	60,000	66,400	79,275	22,270	100,850	106,414	14. British Museum Establishment.
42,038	36,288	38,569	31,221	21,350	22,700	101,142	27,520	25,643	43,314	26,887	3,000			15. British Museum Buildings.
8,766	1,500	3,050	3,500	2,966	1,500	1,503	4,000	—	6,944	5,000	15,985	11,670	12,134	16. British Museum Purchases.
1,500	1,500	1,500	1,700	2,495	4,263	7,490	17,696	17,639	23,165	16,174	—	—	—	17. National Gallery.
10,793	18,000	15,000	15,625	12,720	Included in the Board of Trade Department of Practical Art. See Item 4 above.						6,450	4,750	7,020	18. Museum of Practical Geology and Geological Survey.
5,267	5,000	2,696	2,421	4,018	2,200	2,020	6,409	4,609	5,039	5,039	—	—	—	19. Scientific Works and Experiments.
2,000	2,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*See* Class VII.	—	—	—	20. Nelson Monument.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21. Monuments to Lord Exmouth, Sir Sydney Smith, and Lord de Saumarez.
														22. Monument to Sir R. Peel.
—	—	5,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23. Equestrian Statue of George the Fourth.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24. Agricultural Museum, Edinburgh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25. St. Andrew's University Buildings.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26. Galleries of Art, Edinburgh.
—	—	10,000	10,000	5,000	—	—	(*See* Class VII.)							27. Colleges in Ireland.
—	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	9,552	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	28. Royal Geographical Society.
—	—	—	—	—	—	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	29. Royal Society.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	30. British Historical Portrait Gallery.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	31. Purchases from the Soltykoff Collection.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	
397,520	398,189	414,802	435,920	470,762	598,410	721,551	831,670	876,987	996,722	1,126,307	1,328,453	1,305,912	1,359,996	- - - Totals, Class IV.

Class V.

Colonial and Consular Services.

3,410	290	290	70	Included with Clergy, North America.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. Bahamas.
4,049	4,049	4,049	4,049	4,049	4,049	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,300	4,300	2. Bermudas.
3,070	2,000	2,000	1,500	Included with Governors, West Indies.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3. Prince Edward Island.
400	Included in Estimate for Lighthouses Abroad, Class VII.						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4. Sable Island, Nova Scotia.
13,630	13,630	14,030	13,780	13,780	16,844	14,110	10,630	10,230	10,230	10,230	10,230	10,230	15,230	5. Western Coast of Africa.
—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6. Danish Settlement on the Gold Coast.
11,500	16,940	10,875	10,875	10,802	10,945	11,276	11,057	10,856	29,609	7,262	6,533	6,273	5,954	7. St. Helena.
7,538	7,379	7,379	6,359	7,059	5,000	2,383	Included with Governors, West Indies.			7,914	—	—	—	8. Western Australia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9. South Australia.
2,725	1,763	1,284	1,103	491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10. Port Essington.
5,040	5,700	5,000	5,000	9,474	4,750	3,023	2,807	2,901	3,831	4,376	4,067	4,067	3,986	11. Falkland Islands.
20,000	20,000	41,730	20,000	10,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12. New Zealand.
9,827	9,827	6,914	5,500	4,000	2,300	1,000	—	—	5,700	6,021	6,299	6,655	8,014	13. Labuan.
1,023	1,023	1,486	986	986	976	976	976	960	960	960	960	960	960	14. Heligoland.
18,028	18,028	18,028	18,028	19,528	22,928	22,928	24,728	24,728	24,728	24,728	24,728	24,728	14,728	15. Governors and others, West Indies.
11,578	11,578	11,228	7,677	7,747	7,647	7,547	7,397	7,397	6,878	6,878	6,628	6,628	6,278	16. Clergy, North America.
14,308	14,102	14,102	13,660	12,424	12,151	9,438	7,010	4,713	3,541	3,388	2,342	1,600	1,600	17. Indian Department, Canada.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18. Canals in Canada.
13,451	13,654	13,296	25,331	14,083	17,396	16,840	16,720	14,582	13,124	12,828	12,708	11,472	10,090	19. Emigration.
41,150	41,150	41,150	36,075	33,862	30,262	28,875	24,750	24,300	21,450	20,550	19,350	18,000	5,706	20. Justices in the West Indies, Mauritius, &c.
30,000	30,000	30,000	60,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	50,000	21. Captured Negroes, Support, &c., including Bounties on Slaves in 1861.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22. Negro Education.
23,000	16,850	16,350	14,650	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,050	11,050	11,050	11,050	10,750	4,750	23. Commissioners for Suppression of Slave Trade.
123,190	148,690	155,486	148,490	150,083	148,903	136,865	157,069	167,703	165,969	197,527	156,404	203,220	163,142	24. Consuls Abroad (including Ports in China, from 1849 to 1858).
49,400	25,000	20,000	15,500	12,000	9,200	4,400	3,800	—	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	25. Hong Kong (and Ports in China to 1848).
20,000	20,000	16,800	16,000	16,800	18,500	26,500	25,000	25,000	37,500	40,000	40,000	50,000	40,000	26. Ministers at Foreign Courts; Extraordinary Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,500	—	2,175	—	—	—	—	27. Distressed Emigrants, Canada.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28. Newfoundland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,998	30,000	17,800	29. British Columbia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,363	23,320	64,646	30. China, Japan, and Siam.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700	31. Orange River Territory.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	32. British Kaffraria.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	33. Pitcairn Islanders.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	34. Fiji Islands Inquiry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125,098	35. Treasury Chest.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	36. Zambesi Expedition.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	37. Niger Expedition.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	38. North West Australia Expedition.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	39. Special Missions, Outfits, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,000	40. North American Boundary Commission.
426,367	421,703	441,527	424,633	369,318	347,321	341,461	328,344	320,265	382,215	368,762	428,710	483,212	689,283	- - - Totals, Class V.

* Including Grant for South Kensington Museum; *see* Class VII. of 1860.

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

Class VI. Superannuations and Charities.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1. Superannuation and Retired Allowances	66,218	73,905	79,334	83,212	87,785	90,950	82,000	84,000	81,300	85,800	80,300	80,800	87,200
2. Commutation of Probate Act Compensations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, American Loyalists, &c.	11,500	10,500	10,000	9,500	8,500	8,000	6,500	7,000	6,700	6,200	5,700	5,500	5,000
4. Vaccine Establishment	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,850	2,295
5. Refuge for the Destitute	3,000	3,030	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
6. Polish Refugees and Distressed Spaniards	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	13,000	12,000	10,900	12,600	12,100	11,800	11,500	11,000
7. Miscellaneous Charges formerly on Civil List, &c.	4,800	4,600	4,600	6,580	6,275	6,170	5,968	5,864	6,994	7,133	7,078	7,051	6,772
8. Foundling Hospital, Dublin	9,000	20,000	13,400	12,500	11,100	10,422	9,586	8,292	7,597	6,767	—	3,272	4,286
9. House of Industry, Dublin	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	18,420	15,693	14,251	13,973	13,429	13,029	13,226	14,026
10. Female Orphan House, Dublin	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
11. Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
12. Lying-in Hospital, Dublin (Rotunda)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
13. Dr. Steevens's Hospital, Dublin	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
14. Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,000	3,000	3,500	3,500	3,800
15. Hospital for Incurables, Dublin	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
16. Non-conforming and other Ministers, Ireland	25,400	25,579	27,343	31,719	31,661	33,661	34,907	35,630	35,630	35,630	35,630	35,730	36,214
17. Concordatum Fund and other Charitable Allowances, Ireland.	—	—	—	4,477	4,477	4,477	4,477	4,477	7,475	7,340	7,340	7,256	7,256
18. Board of Charitable Donations, Ireland	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	—	—	—
19. Hibernian Marine Society	200	150	150	150	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Public Infirmaries, Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Meath Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Coombe Lying in Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Expenses of Board of Superintendence of Hospitals, Dublin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions	—	*See* also Class VII. No. 50.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Relief of Distressed British Seamen	—	*See* also Class VII. No. 86.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Class VI. £.	162,968	180,584	180,677	193,988	200,798	200,950	186,981	186,264	187,319	189,449	175,727	179,185	187,349
Class VII. Special and Temporary Objects.													
1. Expenses of Her Majesty's Coronation	—	—	—	70,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Civil List, Pensions, &c.	—	—	—	33,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Compensation to American Owners of Slaves	—	—	—	—	23,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Danish Claims	113,000	78,000	—	—	87,481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Spanish Claims	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,855	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Commission on Religious Instruction, Scotland	—	10,090	6,335	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Commission on Handloom Weavers	—	—	—	4,010	1,465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Commission on Employment in Mines	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	3,111	650	—	—	—	—
9. Fourdrinier's Paper Machinery	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Gratuity to Forces employed in Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,000	—	—	—	—	—
11. Sampayo, Conde de Povoa, Settlement of Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	37,667	37,667	37,666	—	—	—	—	—
12. Revising Barristers	45,200	40,200	24,000	27,000	31,000	31,000	29,000	30,000	—	—	—	—	—
13. Expedition to the Niger	—	—	—	—	—	61,263	39,974	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Railway Commission, Ireland	—	—	5,000	12,700	7,142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Interest on forged Exchequer Bills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,903	—	—	—	—
16. Census of the Population	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	3,500	—	—	—	—	—
17. Commission on Poor Laws, Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	—	—	—	—
18. Relief of Sufferers by Fire at Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—
19. Relief of Sufferers by Fires at St. John's, Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	—
20. St. Margaret's Church, Westminster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
21. Commission on Criminal Law	10,200	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	—	—	—	—	—	3,400	3,400	3,400
22. Metropolitan Sanitary Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Commission on Public Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	1,500	—	—
24. Channel Islands Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500
25. Shannon Navigation Commission	—	—	—	—	—	14,973	2,919	13,000	3,421	2,997	2,597	736	—
26. Townland Survey of Ireland	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	—	—
27. Navigation in Ireland connected with Drainage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,000	38,500
28. Ambassador's Residence at Paris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,320	3,892	1,330	782	1,000	1,662
29. Ambassador's Residence at Madrid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Ambassador's Residence at Constantinople	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Steam Navigation to India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000	13,000	12,000	—
32. Militia and Volunteers in Canada	—	8,000	37,500	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
33. Rewards for Services in Suppression of Slave Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,600	16,600	15,500	16,000
34. General Board of Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,750
35. General Board of Health, Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Harbour at Lybster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Incumbered Estates Commission, Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. John Turner's Property (supposed Escheat replaced)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Lieutenant Waghorn, Remuneration to	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Cuffe-street Savings Bank, Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Inverness Bridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward £.	175,40	148,390	84,935	213,310	212,688	208,903	248,415	210,597	89,866	85,927	95,079	167,636	118,812

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Class VI. Superannuations and Charities.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
77,200	110,117	108,768	108,205	135,359	132,980	135,772	138,609	146,537	159,842	162,889	166,989	177,713	185,140	1. Superannuation and Retired Allowances.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	2. Commutation of Probate Act Compensations.
4,400	4,100	3,750	3,750	3,219	2,967	2,561	2,270	2,270	2,058	1,978	1,170	1,140	1,040	3. Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, American Loyalists, &c.
2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,210	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	Included in Vote for Privy Council Office.		4. Vaccine Establishment.
3,000	2,000	1,000	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	5. Refuge for the Destitute.
10,700	8,990	5,346	4,450	4,300	4,280	4,200	4,200	4,000	3,880	3,515	3,428	3,353	3,210	6. Polish Refugees and Distressed Spaniards.
6,669	6,423	6,318	6,166	4,469	4,469	4,469	4,371	4,371	4,281	4,281	4,176	4,081	3,951	7. Miscellaneous Charges formerly on Civil List, &c.
3,000	1,000	—	650	1,691	1,460	1,352	1,295	1,295	—	—	—	—	—	8. Foundling Hospital, Dublin.
14,975	12,093	8,500	9,883	9,788	10,290	11,859	11,790	11,790	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	9. House of Industry, Dublin.
1,000	800	700	600	600	600	500	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	10. Female Orphan House, Dublin.
2,500	2,250	2,000	1,750	1,500	1,350	1,215	1,215	1,215	3,985	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	11. Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin.
1,000	800	700	600	600	600	500	500	500	900	700	700	700	700	12. Lying-in Hospital Dublin (Rotunda).
1,500	1,500	1,350	1,200	1,050	945	795	795	795	1,805	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	13. Dr. Steevens's Hospital, Dublin.
3,800	3,800	3,420	3,040	2,660	2,280	1,900	1,900	1,900	3,100	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	14. Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin.
500	500	450	400	350	300	250	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	15. Hospital for Incurables, Dublin.
36,837	37,183	37,698	38,160	38,560	38,492	38,745	38,953	39,054	39,008	39,400	39,193	39,747	39,747	16. Non-conforming and other Ministers, Ireland.
7,177	7,096	6,790	6,589	6,552	6,537	6,426	6,384	6,062	6,338	9,341	8,931	8,847	8,721	17. Concordatum Fund and other Charitable Allowances, Ireland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18. Board of Charitable Donations, Ireland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19. Hibernian Marine Society.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,252	2,985	2,985	2,895	2,717	2,717	2,539	2,539	20. Public Infirmaries, Ireland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600	600	600	600	600	600	21. Meath Hospital.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	200	200	200	200	22. Coombe Lying-in Hospital.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	100	100	100	100	23. St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427	285	265	265	265	24. Expenses of Board of Superintendence of Hospitals, Dublin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,700	25. Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,400	26. Relief of Distressed British Seamen.
176,258	200,652	188,790	187,768	213,023	209,875	216,331	218,342	226,199	239,644	242,331	243,794	253,610	349,638	- - - Totals, Class VI.
														Class VII. Special and Temporary Objects.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1. Expenses of Her Majesty's Coronation.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2. Civil List Pensions, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3. Compensation to American Owners of Slaves.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4. Danish Claims.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5. Spanish Claims.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6. Commission on Religious Instruction, Scotland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7. Commission on Hand-loom Weavers.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8. Commission on Employment in Mines.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9. Fourdrinier's Paper Machinery.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10. Gratuity to Forces employed in Syria.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11. Sampayo, Conde de Povoa, Settlement of Accounts.
—	—	—	—	—	—	17,850	17,850	17,850	17,850	17,850	17,850	17,850	*See* Cl. III., No. 21.	12. Revising Barristers.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,325	—	12,000	7,000	*See* Cl. V., No. 37.	13. Expedition to the Niger.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14. Railway Commission, Ireland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15. Interest on forged Exchequer Bills.
—	—	—	130,000	40,200	—	—	9,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	126,930	16. Census of the Population.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17. Commission on Poor Laws, Scotland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18. Relief of Sufferers by Fire at Quebec.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19. Relief of Sufferers by Fires at St. John's, Newfoundland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20. St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.
3,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21. Commission on Criminal Law.
2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22. Metropolitan Sanitary Commission.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23. Commission on Public Health.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24. Channel Islands Commission.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25. Shannon Navigation Commission.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26. Townland Survey of Ireland.
32,000	18,000	15,000	—	—	2,573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27. Navigation in Ireland connected with Drainage.
1,184	838	—	—	—	5,820	3,393	—	—	—	19,296	—	—	—	28. Ambassador's Residence at Paris.
3,000	—	—	—	783	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29. Ambassador's Residence at Madrid.
12,000	12,000	14,765	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30. Ambassador's Residence at Constantinople.
50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31. Steam Navigation to India.
16,000	16,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32. Militia and Volunteers in Canada.
—	—	—	—	—	2,175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33. Rewards for Services in Suppression of Slave Trade.
—	14,652	20,700	9,969	10,745	11,996	12 055	10,945	18,626	11,125	6,479	5,965	6,010	*See* Cl. II., No. 52.	34. General Board of Health.
—	2,447	2,346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35. General Board of Health, Ireland.
—	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36. Harbour at Lybster.
—	—	13,552	11,500	11,730	15,087	13,930	15,480	15,529	18,730	20,000	Superseded by the Landed Estates Court. *See* Class III., No. 52.			37. Incumbered Estates Commission, Ireland.
—	52,173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38. John Turner's Property (supposed Escheat replaced).
1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39. Lieutenant Waghorn, Remuneration to.
—	—	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40. Cuffe-street Savings Bank, Dublin.
—	—	—	7,700	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	41. Inverness Bridge.
121,584	119,110	100,363	159,169	63,458	37,651	47,228	56,275	55,005	67,030	63,625	35,815	30,860	126,930	- - - Carried forward.

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

Class VII.—*continued.*	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Special and Temporary Objects—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	175,400	148,390	84,935	213,310	212,688	208,903	248,415	210,597	89,866	85,927	95,079	167,636	118,812
42. Cholera in Jamaica, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Hunterian Collection, Royal College of Surgeons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. Babylon Inscriptions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Excavations at Susa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Works at Spurn Point (River Humber)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Pension of Lord Shaftesbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Menai Straits Navigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49. Mercantile Marine and Steam Navigation Acts (Board of Trade), Expenses, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Merchant Seamen's Fund, Pensions, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Brehon Laws, Ireland, Expenses of Commissioners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Corrupt Practices at Elections, Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Ventilation, New Houses of Parliament, Award to Dr. Reid.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. Patent Law Amendment Act (Fees, Salaries and Compensations payable under).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. Medals for Services of Army and Navy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
56. Lighthouses Abroad	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	6,500	4,139	—	—	—	—	—
57. Battersea Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58. Chelsea Bridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59. Vauxhall Embankment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60. Archer's Patent for Perforating Postage Stamps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Sir W. Snow Harris, Compensation to	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Electric Telegraph, Continental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Museum of the Royal Dublin Society	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64. Funeral of the Duke of Wellington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65. Purchase of Land at Kensington and for building Museum.	—	*See* also No. 161.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66. Ecclesiastical Commissioners	—	*See* Class II., No. 12, till 1854.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67. Charity Commissioners (England)	4,875	30,000	11,825	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. Professors at Cambridge	—	*See* also Class IV., No. 5.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Statute Law Commissioners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70. Process Servers (Ireland)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71. Joint Stock Companies Registration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72. Agricultural Statistics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73. Fishery Board (Scotland)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Trustees of Manufactures (Scotland)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76. Bounties on Slaves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. Dues under Treaties of Reciprocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78. Inspectors of Corn Returns (Salaries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79. Quarantine Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80. British Consulate Buildings (Constantinople)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81. Building Courts of Law (Isle of Man)	—	—	—	—	—	—	*See* Class I.	—	—	—	—	—	—
82. Public Records Repository, Iron Doors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83. Downing-street Buildings	—	*See* also Nos. 163 and 164.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. United States Claimants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85. Townley's Escheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86. British Seamen Abroad, Relief	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
87. National Gallery, Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
88. Inspection of Burial Grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89. Galleries of Art, Edinburgh	—	*See* No. 26, Class IV.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90. Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91. Pall Mall to Green Park, Continuation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92. Buckingham House, Pall Mall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Windsor Improvements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94. Arctic Discoverers (Rewards)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. Monument to Sir John Franklin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96. Secretary of State for War (Salaries, &c.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97. Duchy of Cornwall (New Office)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98. Paris Exhibition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
99. Royal Dublin Society (Buildings)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100. North Australian Expedition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101. High Court of Admiralty (Defalcation of late Registrar).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102. Cape of Good Hope (Orange River Sovereignty)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
103. Burlington House, Piccadilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104. Embassy Houses Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward £.	180,275	178,390	96,760	213,310	217,688	208,903	254,915	214,736	89,866	85,927	95,079	167,636	122,812

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Class VII—*continued.* Special and Temporary Objects—*continued.*
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
121,584	119,110	100,363	159,169	63,458	37,651	47,228	56,275	55,005	67,030	63,625	35,815	30,860	126,930	- - - Brought forward.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42. Cholera in Jamaica, &c.
—	—	—	7,000	—	—	2,800	1,811	—	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	43. Hunterian Collection, Royal College of Surgeons.
—	—	—	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44. Babylon Inscriptions.
—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45. Excavations at Susa.
—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*See* Cl. I., No. 26.	46. Works at Spurn Point (River Humber).
—	—	—	10,000	—	—	6,000	—	6,000	500	—	—	—	—	47. Pension of Lord Shaftesbury.
—	—	—	—	1,595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48. Menai Staits Navigation.
—	—	—	—	4,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49. Mercantile Marine and Steam Navigation Acts (Board of Trade), Expenses, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	25,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	70,600	78,815	69,115	70,900	65,800	58,900	58,700	58,700	*See* Cl. VI., No. 25.	50. Merchant Seamen's Fund, Pensions, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	900	900	900	900	1,300	900	900	900	—	51. Brehon Laws, Ireland, Expenses of Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52. Corrupt Practices at Elections, Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry.
—	—	—	—	—	3,723	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53. Ventilation, New Houses of Parliament, Award to Dr. Reid.
—	—	—	—	—	28,000	23,700	22,572	21,842	27,988	26,193	28,095	28,229	29,005	54. Patent Law Amendment Act (Fees, Salaries and Compensations payable under).
22,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	132,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	55. Medals for Services of Army and Navy.
2,000	7,300	18,100	4,993	7,760	10,930	10,900	10,700	29,400	37,060	27,100	36,700	17,000	*See* Cl. I., No. 47.	56. Lighthouses Abroad.
—	—	—	—	—	32,641	25,500	25,500	21,262	—	—	—	—	—	57. Battersea Park.
—	—	—	—	—	5,500	—	—	—	24,000	—	—	—	—	58. Chelsea Bridge.
—	—	—	—	—	35,000	35,000	25,000	35,753	—	—	—	—	—	59. Vauxhall Embankment.
—	—	—	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60. Archer's Patent for perforating.
—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61. Sir W. Snow Harris, Compensation to.
—	—	—	—	—	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62. Electric Telegraph, Continental.
—	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	63. Museum of the Royal Dublin Society.
—	—	—	—	80,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64. Funeral of the Duke of Wellington.
—	—	—	—	150,000	—	27,500	15,000	—	—	—	—	17,000	—	65. Purchase of land at Kensington and for building Museum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,463	3,498	3,461	3,548	3,568	3,583	3,750	3,750	66. Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	12,390	16,022	16,080	16,340	16,695	17,070	*See* Cl. II., No. 51.	67. Charity Commissioners (England).
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,006	1,053	1,053	1,053	1,053	—	—	—	68. Professors at Cambridge.
—	—	—	—	—	—	7,550	3,711	1,911	—	—	—	—	—	69. Statute Law Commissioners.
—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	—	—	—	70. Process Servers (Ireland).
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,273	2,270	2,301	2,393	2,084	2,046	2,060	*See* Cl. II., No. 7.	71. Joint Stock Companies Registration.
—	—	—	—	—	—	13,000	10,300	6,600	7,550	3,100	3,140	3,150	*See* Cl. II., No. 53.	72. Agricultural Statistics.
—	—	—	—	—	—	14,000	14,000	13,500	13,843	13,822	13,254	12,998	13,018	73. Fishery Board (Scotland).
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	74. Trustees of Manufactures (Scotland).
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	*See* Cl. I., No. 48.	75. Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges
—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	2,000	15,000	25,000	*See* Cl. V., No. 21.	76. Bounties on Slaves.
—	—	—	—	—	—	30,378	68,500	29,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	50,000	35,000	77. Dues under Treaties of Reciprocity.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,800	3,800	3,800	4,500	4,700	4,700	2,000	3,500	78. Inspectors of Corn Returns (Salaries).
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	5,000	4,000	*See* Cl. II., No. 54.	79. Quarantine Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	5,752	2,084	—	13,000	- Transferred to Class I. -		—	80. British Consulate Buildings (Constantinople).
See Cl. I.	—	*See* Cl. I.	—	—	—	—	1,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	81. Building Courts of Law (Isle of Man).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	9,000	8,970	200	—	—	—	82. Public Records Repository, Iron Doors.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	—	80,000	—	—	—	—	83. Downing-street Buildings.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68,131	—	—	—	—	—	—	84. United States Claimants.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,218	—	—	—	—	—	—	85. Townley's Escheat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,000	17,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	*See* Cl. VI., No. 26.	86. British Seamen Abroad, Relief.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	3,000	—	5,000	—	5,000	*See* Cl. I., No. 45.	87. National Gallery, Dublin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,927	3,000	7,000	3,000	3,000	2,500	*See* Cl. II., No. 52.	88. Inspection of Burial Grounds.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	89. Galleries of Art, Edinburgh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	40,000	27,000	*See* Cl. V. No. 32.	90. Cape of Good Hope.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	91. Pall Mall to Green Park, Continuation.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	92. Buckingham House, Pall Mall.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,718	1,544	—	1,500	11,500	—	—	93. Windsor Improvements.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	7,000	—	94. Arctic Discoverers (Rewards).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	—	—	—			95. Monument to Sir John Franklin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	17,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96. Secretary of State for War (Salaries, &c.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	16,889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97. Duchy of Cornwall (New Office).
—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98. Paris Exhibition.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99. Royal Dublin Society (Buildings).
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	100. North Australian Expedition.
—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101. High Court of Admiralty (Defalcation of late Registrar).
—	—	—	—	—	—	45,000	—	3,691	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,266	*See* Cl. V., No. 31.	102. Cape of Good Hope (Orange River Sovereignty).
—	—	—	—	—	—	140,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103. Burlington House, Piccadilly.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,055	4,578	6,912	- *See* Class I. No. 36. -		—	—	—	104. Embassy Houses Abroad.
146,084	126,410	118,463	197,662	306,813	324,195	698,157	799,969	451,541	501,215	359,690	366,133	345,483	213,203	- - - Carried forward.

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

Class VII.—*continued.*	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Special and Temporary Objects—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	180,275	178,390	96,760	213,310	217,688	208,903	254,915	214,736	89,866	85,927	95,079	167,636	122,812
105. Protestant Cemetery, Madrid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
106. Westminster Abbey; Royal Monuments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107. Statue of Charles I., Charing Cross	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
108. Merchant Seamen and Marine Act, Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
109. Milford Road Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
110. Compensation to Dr. Southwood Smith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
111. Menai Navigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112. Sheriff Court Houses (Scotland)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. Temporary Commissions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114. Designs Registration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115. Police at the Camp, Aldershot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116. Carisbrook Castle, Repairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117. Civil Service Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118. Monument at Scutari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
119. Freight of Specie and Loss by Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120. British Historical Portrait Gallery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
121. Science and Art Department, Removal of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122. Forming an Entrance to St. James's Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
123. Bridge for Foot Passengers, St. James's Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124. Holyrood Park, New Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125. Clerk of Justiciary (Scotland) Compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126. Religious Instruction (Ireland) Commission	—	36,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127. County Rates Commission	2,700	753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128. Clerks of the Peace (Ireland), Expenses under Reform Act.	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129. Sir Abraham Bradley King, Compensation	2,500	2,500	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130. Expeditions for Exploring South America, New Holland, &c.	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131. British Subjects, Upper Canada, Compensation	—	—	17,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132. Aid to Civil Government, Lower Canada	—	—	142,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133. Municipal Corporation Acts, Expenses	5,150	29,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. Fees on Turnpike Road Bills	4,000	2,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135. Excise Inquiry Commission	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
136. Losses by Fire at Customs Warehouses, Dublin	68,032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
137. Boundary Survey, Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
138. Belfast, Public Offices, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. Additional Courts of Law, Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. Industrial Museum, Edinburgh (Buildings)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
141. Royal Institution, Edinburgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
142. General Register House, Edinburgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
143. Nelson Column, Trafalgar-square	—	*See* also Class IV., No. 20.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. Main Drainage, Metropolis, Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. New Bridge at Westminster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
146. Ditto Approaches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147. New Court of Probate (Doctors' Commons)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148. Havelock Statue, &c. (Woolwich)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
149. Major General Chesney, Euphrates Expedition, Compensation.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150. Newhaven Harbour (Sussex)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
151. North American Exploring Expedition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. Monument to the late Duke of Wellington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153. Pitcairn Islanders, Removal to Norfolk Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
154. Metropolitan Churches Building Fund, Contribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
155. Fortifications at Corfu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
156. Wellington Monument, Phœnix Park, Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157. Pimlico Improvements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
158. Submarine Telegraphs (Subsidies)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
159. Zambesi Expedition (Dr. Livingstone)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160. Sir George Hayter's Picture of the Reformed House of Commons.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161. Galleries for the Turner and Vernon Pictures (Kensington).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162. Donation to Mr. W. H. Barber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163. Site of proposed New Foreign Office	—	*See* also No. 83.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
164. Foreign Office, Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
165. Foreign Office, Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
166. Baron Marochetti's Statue of Richard Cœur de Lion (Pedestal).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167. Architect, Office of Works, Professional Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
168. Serpentine River, Hyde Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward £.	269,657	256,643	260,330	213,310	217,688	208,903	254,915	214,736	89,866	85,927	95,079	167,636	122,812

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Class VII.—*continued.*
														Special and Temporary Objects—*continued.*
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
146,084	126,410	118,463	197,662	306,813	324,195	698,157	799,969	451,541	501,215	359,690	366,133	345,483	213,203	- - - Brought forward.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	—	827	—	—	—	—	—	105. Protestant Cemetery, Madrid.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106. Westminster Abbey; Royal Monuments.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107. Statue of Charles I., Charing Cross.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4,571	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108. Merchant Seamen and Marine Act, Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109. Milford Road Fund.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	110. Compensation to Dr. Southwood Smith.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	627	—	—	—	—	—	111. Menai Navigation.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	*See* Cl. I., No. 46.	112. Sheriff Courthouses (Scotland).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,152	8,435	11,402	30,914	37,480	18,706	113. Temporary Commissions.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,790	1,783	1,693	1,703	1,703	*See* Cl. II. No. 7.	114. Designs Registration.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,338	4,892	3,856	3,332	—	—	115. Police at the Camp, Aldershot.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—	1,000	1,500	—	116. Carisbrook Castle, Repairs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,900	*See* Cl. II. No. 49.		—	—	—	117. Civil Service Commission.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,500	—	—	—	—	—	118. Monument at Scutari.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,634	10,000	29,940	60,215	32,442	*See* Cl. V. No. 35.	119. Freight of Specie and Loss by Exchange.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	*See* Cl. IV. No. 30.	120. British Historical Portrait Gallery.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	121. Science and Art Department, Removal of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,500	—	—	—	—	—	122. Forming an Entrance to St. James's Park.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	123. Bridge for Foot Passengers, St. James's Park.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,570	—	—	—	—	—	124. Holyrood Park, New Road.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,184	—	—	—	—	—	125. Clerk of Justiciary (Scotland) Compensation.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126. Religious Instruction (Ireland) Commission.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127. County Rates Commission.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128. Clerks of the Peace (Ireland), Expenses under Reform Act.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129. Sir Abraham Bradley King, Compensation.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130. Expeditions for Exploring South America, New Holland, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131. British Subjects, Upper Canada, Compensation.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132. Aid to Civil Government, Lower Canada.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133. Municipal Corporation Acts, Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134. Fees on Turnpike Road Bills.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135. Excise Inquiry Commission.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136. Losses by Fire at Customs Warehouses, Dublin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	1,600	2,550	1,000	1,000	137. Boundary Survey, Ireland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,318	—	—	—	138. Belfast, Public Offices, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	23,000	10,000	—	139. Additional Courts of Law, Dublin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	5,000	*See* Cl. I. No. 41.	140. Industrial Museum, Edinburgh (Buildings).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,033	—	—	—	141. Royal Institution, Edinburgh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,500	7,500	11,440	—	*See* Cl. I. No. 50.	142. General Register House, Edinburgh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	143. Nelson Column, Trafalgar-square.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,836	—	—	*See* Cl. I., No. 44.	144. Main Drainage Metropolis, Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111,429	60,000	38,170	*See* Cl. I. No. 39.	145. New Bridge at Westminster.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	80,000	*See* Cl. I. No. 38.	146. Ditto - - - - - - Approaches.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,000	—	—	—	147. New Court of Probate (Doctors' Commons).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,092	1,060	—	—	148. Havelock Statue, &c. (Woolwich).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	149. Major-general Chesney, Euphrates Expedition, Compensation.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	150. Newhaven Harbour (Sussex).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	1,500	—	6,300	—	151. North American Exploring Expedition.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	—	152. Monument to the late Duke of Wellington.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,580	—	1,300	669	*See* Cl. V. No. 33.	153. Pitcairn Islanders, Removal to Norfolk Island.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	154. Metropolitan Churches Building Fund, Contribution.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,300	—	—	—	—	155. Fortifications at Corfu.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	*See* Cl. VII. No. 175.	—	156. Wellington Monument, Phœnix Park, Dublin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,810	—	—	—	—	157. Pimlico Improvements.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	20,000	26,457	158. Submarine Telegraphs (Subsidies).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,949	11,500	*See* Cl. V. No. 36.	159. Zambesi Expedition (Dr. Livingstone).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	160. Sir George Hayter's Picture of the Reformed House of Commons.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,988	—	—	161. Galleries for the Turner and Vernon Pictures (Kensington).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	162. Donation to Mr. W. H. Barber.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	18,000	—	163. Site of proposed New Foreign Office.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	—	*See* Cl. 1. No. 40.	164. Foreign Office, Building.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	165. Foreign Office, Temporary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,650	—	—	166. Baron Marochetti's Statue of Richard Cœur de Lion (Pedestal).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,641	—	—	167. Architect, Office of Works, Professional Accounts.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,000	—	—	168. Serpentine River, Hyde Park.
146,084	126,410	118,463	197,662	306,813	324,195	708,066	800,269	537,563	598,015	677,889	822,875	626,247	259,366	- - - Carried forward.

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

Class VII.—*continued.*	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Special and Temporary Objects—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	269,657	256,643	260,330	213,310	217,688	208,903	254,915	214,736	89,866	85,927	95,079	167,636	122,812
169. Crinan and Caledonian Canals - - - - -	—	*See* also Class I., No. 13.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170. Submarine Cable to Gibraltar - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171. Ditto - - - Rangoon and Singapore (late Gibraltar).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172. Ditto - - - Malta and Alexandria (late Rangoon).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
173. New Copper Coinage Expenses - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174. King's College, Aberdeen, Repairs - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175. Wellington Testimonial, Dublin, and Birkenhead and Europa Tablets.	—	*See* also No. 156.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
176. Fiji Islands Inquiry - - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
177. Drawings by Old Masters for British Museum -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
178. Guard Room, Windsor Castle - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179. National Gallery, London (increased accommodation)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
180. Professor Hansen's Lunar Tables - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181. Rates for Government Property - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182. Stade Toll Redemption - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals of Class VII. - - - £.	269,657	256,643	260,330	213,310	217,688	208,903	254,915	214,736	89,866	85,927	95,079	167,636	122,812

Totals of the several Classes. - - - - - - - - - - - - -

	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Class I. - - - - - -	182,497	130,257	248,508	229,363	197,625	190,095	233,923	300,828	316,271	279,145	465,609	462,934	589,253
„ II. - - - - - -	591,177	706,763	712,354	689,384	723,350	785,881	722,471	730,321	776,852	737,150	741,140	826,889	976,170
„ III. - - - - - -	494,796	575,900	609,523	591,944	666,658	696,850	828,741	804,565	834,821	871,342	772,618	880,089	1,036,338
„ IV. - - - - - -	135,130	189,058	159,089	155,874	175,693	203,859	204,077	207,993	219,867	283,084	300,288	325,908	351,243
„ V. - - - - - -	426,957	351,665	356,218	352,135	339,862	343,502	353,900	397,390	406,836	459,651	465,589	407,785	419,448
„ VI. - - - - - -	162,968	180,584	180,677	193,988	200,798	200,950	186,981	186,264	187,319	189,449	175,727	179,185	187,349
„ VII. - - - - - -	269,657	256,643	260,330	213,310	217,688	208,903	254,915	214,736	89,866	85,927	95,079	167,636	122,812
Civil Contingencies - -	130,000	130,000	120,000	120,000	130,000	130,000	120,000	130,000	110,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Totals of Grants for Miscellaneous Services - - £.	2,393,182	2,526,870	2,646,699	2,545,948	2,651,674	2,760,040	2,905,008	2,972,097	2,941,832	3,005,748	3,116,050	3,350,426	3,782,613

II.—Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive—*continued.*

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Class VII.—*continued.*
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Special and Temporary Objects—*continued.*
146,084	126,410	118,463	197,662	306,813	324,195	708,066	800,269	537,563	598,015	677,889	822,875	626,247	259,366	- - - Brought forward.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	5,260	—	169. Crinan and Caledonian Canals.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135,000	—	—	170. Submarine Cable to Gibraltar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87,000	—	171. Ditto - - - Rangoon and Singapore (late Gibraltar).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,600	172. Ditto - - - Malta and Alexandria (late Rangoon).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	173. New Copper Coinage Expenses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	174. King's College, Aberdeen, Repairs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,914	—	175. Wellington Testimonial, Dublin, and Birkenhead and Europa Tablets.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,680	*See* Cl. V., No. 34.	176. Fiji Islands Inquiry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	177. Drawings by Old Masters for British Museum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,660	—	178. Guard Room, Windsor Castle.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	—	179. National Gallery, London (increased accommodation).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	180. Professor Hansen's Lunar Tables.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,000	*See* Cl. I., No. 49.	181. Rates for Government Property.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155,000	182. Stade Toll Redemption.
146,084	126,410	118,463	197,662	306,813	324,195	708,066	800,269	537,563	598,015	677,889	985,875	778,261	450,966	- - - Totals of Class VII.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - Totals of the several Classes.

1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
462,676	461,905	587,504	508,653	621,231	807,674	815,829	746,760	892,000	925,567	781,469	799,444	619,190	834,666	Class I.
1,031,941	1,983,231	1,039,387	995,855	1,032,233	1,033,415	1,417,582	1,315,390	1,514,203	1,516,041	1,480,565	1,413,495	1,411,703	1,449,062	„ II.
1,042,727	1,196,814	1,184,169	1,097,611	1,294,374	1,381,428	2,327,702	2,245,287	2,257,083	2,637,129	2,462,472	2,544,650	2,565,301	2,639,458	„ III.
397,520	398,189	414,802	435,920	470,762	598,410	721,551	831,670	876,937	996,722	1,126,307	1,328,453	1,305,912	1,359,996	„ IV.
426,367	421,703	441,527	424,633	369,318	347,321	341,461	328,344	320,265	382,215	368,762	428,710	483,212	689,283	„ V.
176,258	200,652	188,790	187,768	213,023	209,875	216,331	218,342	226,199	239,644	242,331	243,794	253,610	349,638	„ VI.
146,084	126,410	118,463	197,662	306,813	324,195	708,066	800,269	537,563	598,015	677,889	985,875	778,261	450,966	„ VII.
100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	125,000	75,000	Civil Contingencies.
3,783,573	3,988,904	4,065,642	3,948,102	4,407,754	4,802,318	6,648,522	6,586,062	6,724,250	7,395,333	7,239,795	7,844,421	7,542,189	7,848,069	£. Totals of Grants for Miscellaneous Services.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
28 November 1861.

F. PEEL.

SUPPLY.

ACCOUNT of the Sums voted in Supply during each Year from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive, under the several Heads of Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Miscellaneous Services;—And, Abstract of Grants for Miscellaneous Services from 1835 to 1861, both inclusive, in the same Form as the Abstract now printed with the Annual Estimates, under the Heads of—Public Works and Buildings; Salaries, &c., Public Departments; Law and Justice; Education, Science, and Art; Colonial and Consular Services; Superannuations and Charities; Special and Temporary Objects, with the Sum Total under each Head; in the same Form as Return, No. 136, of Session 1857; and in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 508, of Session 1858.

(*Sir Henry Willoughby.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *August* 1861.

526.

Under 8 *oz.*

SUPPLY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 August 1861;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT "of the AMOUNTS Voted for SUPPLY SERVICES for the Years 1859-60, 1860-61, and 1861-62 respectively."

YEAR.	AMOUNT.
	£.
1859-60 - - -	39,742,376 (*a*)
1860-61 - - -	45,511,158 (*b*)
1861-62 - - -	42,180,031 (*c*)

(*a*) Exclusive of 2,000,000 *l.* voted to pay off Exchequer Bonds, and of 1,222,383 *l.* voted for deficiencies of former years.

(*b*) Exclusive of 1,000,000 *l.* voted to pay off Exchequer Bonds.

(*c*) Exclusive of 7,225,500 *l.* voted to provide for Supply Exchequer Bills which may be presented for payment in money in lieu of being exchanged for new Bills.

In the whole of the above amounts the Interest of Supply Exchequer Bills (which is not voted, but is charged on the Supplies) is excluded.

The following Supplemental Votes are included above in the amounts for the respective years, for the service of which they were taken.

		£.
Voted in March 1860 for the service of the year 1859-60 - -		850,000
Voted in July 1861 for the service of the year -	1859-60 - -	206,629
	1860-61 - -	17,984

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
5 August 1861.

F. PEEL.

SUPPLY.

ACCOUNT of the AMOUNTS voted for SUPPLY SERVICES for the Years 1859–60, 1860–61, and 1861–62 respectively.

(*Mr. Edward Pleydell Bouverie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *August* 1861.

SUPPLY, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 July 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "showing the AMOUNTS VOTED IN SUPPLY, and the GRANTS OF WAYS AND MEANS, for the Service of the Year 1861-62; and, ABSTRACT of the foregoing VOTES IN SUPPLY and WAYS AND MEANS, as set forth in the APPROPRIATION ACT of Session 1861-62."

VOTES IN SUPPLY, &c.

1861: Amounts Voted as under:	£.	s.	d.
In March	7,450,839	–	–
In April	6,047,420	–	–
In May (including Exchequer Bills)	11,198,725	–	–
In June	8,378,995	–	–
In July	16,554,164	18	5
Interest of Exchequer Supply Bills charged on Supplies (per Act)	400,000	–	–
TOTAL Supply Services - £.	50,030,143	18	5

ABSTRACT of the foregoing VOTES IN SUPPLY, as set forth in the APPROPRIATION ACT (24 & 25 Vict. c. 103).

Section of Appropriation Act.		£.	s.	d.
11	Navy	12,276,250	–	–
12	Army — Deficiency of 1859-60	206,629	10	9
13	Army — Land Forces, 1861-62	9,202,722	–	–
13	Army — Works „	6,071,029	–	–
14	Late War with Russia	53,430	15	10
15	Operations in China	1,000,000	–	–
16	Exchequer Bills (Principal)	7,225,500	–	–
17	Marriage portion of H. R. H. Princess Alice	30,000	–	–
18	Revenue Departments — Deficy 1860-61	17,983	11	10
19	Revenue Departments — 1861-62	4,778,574	–	–
19	Packet Service	919,956	–	–
20	Civil Contingencies	75,000	–	–
21 to 27	Civil Services	7,773,069	–	–
	Add, Interest of Exchequer Supply Bills, charged on Supplies	400,000	–	–
	TOTAL Supply Services - £.	50,030,143	18	5

GRANTS OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Section of Appropriation Act.		£.	s.	d.
10	Grant on Account, per Act 24 Vict. c. 2, dated 22 March 1861	4,000,000	–	–
10	Further Grant on Account, per Act 24 Vict. c. 6, dated 18 April 1861	3,000,000	–	–
10	Further Grant on Account, per Act 24 Vict. c. 19, dated 7 June 1861	10,000,000	–	–
1	Balance granted by Appropriation Act, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 103, dated 6 August 1861	32,605,936	11	5
9	Surplus Ways and Means of former years, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 103, dated 6 August 1861	424,207	7	–
	TOTAL Grants - £.	50,030,143	18	5

Treasury Chambers,
1 August 1861.

F. PEEL.

SUPPLY, &c.

1861-2.

RETURN showing the AMOUNTS VOTED IN SUPPLY, and the GRANTS OF WAYS AND MEANS, for the Service of the Year 1861-62; and, ABSTRACT of the foregoing VOTES IN SUPPLY and WAYS AND MEANS, as set forth in the APPROPRIATION ACT of Session 1861.

(*Mr. Hankey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *August* 1861.

SUPPLY, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 July 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "showing the AMOUNTS VOTED IN SUPPLY, and the GRANTS OF WAYS AND MEANS, for the Service of the Year 1860-61:"
"And, ABSTRACT of the foregoing VOTES IN SUPPLY and WAYS AND MEANS, as set forth in the APPROPRIATION ACT of Session 1860-61."

VOTES IN SUPPLY, &c.

1860: Amounts Voted as under:	£.
In February	4,934,844
In March	3,851,000
In April	5,424,859
In May	402,500
In June	11,231,918
In July	9,973,134
In August	10,674,919
Interest of Exchequer Supply Bills charged on Supplies (per Act)	400,000
TOTAL Supply Services - £.	46,893,174
Exchequer Bills (to pay off Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids of 1860)	13,230,000
£.	60,123,174

ABSTRACT of the foregoing VOTES IN SUPPLY, as set forth in the APPROPRIATION ACT (23 & 24 Vict. c. 131).

Section of Appropriation Act.		£.
11	Navy	12,836,100
13	Army - Land Forces	9,247,514
	Army - Works	6,065,161
15, 16	Operations in China	3,800,000
18	Exchequer Bonds	1,000,000
19	Civil Contingencies	125,000
20	Revenue Departments	4,932,432
20	Packet Service	1,069,778
21 to 27	Civil Services	7,417,189
	Add, Interest of Exchequer Supply Bills, charged on Supplies (per Act 22 Vict. c. 22)	400,000
	TOTAL Supply Services - £.	46,893,174
17	Exchequer Bills (Principal)	13,230,000
	£.	60,123,174

GRANTS OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Section of Appropriation Act.		£. s. d.
10	Grant on Account, per Act 23 Vict. c. 3, dated 23 March 1860	4,500,000 - -
10	Further Grant on Account, per Act 23 Vict. c. 25, dated 25 May 1860	9,500,000 - -
10	Further Grant on Account, per Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 103, dated 20 August 1860	10,000,000 - -
1	Balance granted by Appropriation Act, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 131, dated 28 August 1860	21,183,089 10 8
9	Surplus Ways and Means of former years, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 131, dated 28 August 1860	1,710,084 9 4
	TOTAL Money Grants - £.	46,893,174 - -
10	Ways and Means Grants in Exchequer Bills, per Act 23 Vict. c. 20, dated 15 May 1860	13,230,000 - -
	£.	60,123,174 - -

Treasury Chambers,
19 July 1861.

F. PEEL.

SUPPLY, &c.

1860–1.

RETURN showing the AMOUNTS VOTED IN SUPPLY, and the GRANTS OF WAYS AND MEANS, for the Service of the Year 1860–61; and, ABSTRACT of the foregoing VOTES IN SUPPLY and WAYS AND MEANS, as set forth in the APPROPRIATION ACT of Session 1860–61.

(*Mr. Hankey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *July* 1861.

TREASURY CHEST:

1859–60.

(LATE COMMISSARIAT CHEST ACCOUNT.)

AN ACCOUNT showing all the SUMS which have been Received into the TREASURY CHEST, and which have been Paid out of the same, between the 1st April 1859 and the 31st March 1860, and of the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the CHEST on the latter Day.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *April* 1861.

AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into

Dr. between the 1st of April 1859

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Cash Balance on 1st April 1859:						
Amount of Cash in the several Treasury Chests Abroad on that day, diminished by the Balances at the Credit of the Paymaster-General, and the Treasury Chest in the West Indies, as shown in the Explanatory Statement of the Cash Balance in the Treasury Chest Account, for 1858–59				305,335	–	6
1.—MONEY RAISED IN THE YEAR 1859–60.						
To Consignments of Specie:						
Amount of Specie received at the several Stations Abroad from England	455,098	8	9			
To Treasury Bills Drawn:						
Amount of Bills drawn upon Her Majesty's Treasury by Treasury Chest Officers Abroad	2,937,793	19	9			
To Temporary Advances from Colonial Banks:						
Amount received at New Zealand	10,000	–	–			
To Temporary Advances from Colonial Funds:						
Amount received at Nova Scotia	2,000	–	–			
				3,404,892	8	6
2.—SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.						
To Amount received by the Paymaster General, out of the Vote of Parliament, to replace the loss on transactions connected with raising Money for the several Treasury Chests in 1857–8	61,215	17	2			
To Convict Services:						
Amount realised in the year 1859–60, on account of the Sale of Surplus Provisions and Clothing received from Convict Ships, the Sale of Old Stores and Agricultural Produce, Convict Earnings, Fines, Forfeitures, &c., to be paid over to the Exchequer	24,280	10	2			
To Superannuation Fund:						
Amount received at Hong Kong on account of Superannuation Deductions from Colonial and Consular Officers, to be paid over to the Exchequer	8	9	7			
To Army Services:						
Amount paid into Treasury Chests Abroad, on War Office Receivable Orders, and other Receipts, to be paid over to the Secretary of State for War	426,538	11	8			
To Naval Services:						
Proceeds of the Sale of Old Stores received Abroad, and Subsidy received from New South Wales for Steam Postal Service, to be paid over to the Admiralty	40,659	19	4			
To Revenue Departments:						
Revenue, &c. received Abroad, and paid into the Treasury Chest for Remittance to the Receiver General of the Post-office	61,575	8	11			
Carried forward £.	614,278	16	10	3,710,227	9	6

the TREASURY CHEST, and which have been Paid out of the same, and the 31st March 1860. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.—PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF MONEY RAISED.		
BY CONSIGNMENTS OF SPECIE:		
Payment to the Mint for Specie sent to Stations Abroad - -	473,130 14 7	
BY TREASURY BILLS PAID:		
Bills paid by the Paymaster General - - - - - -	2,873,084 10 4	
BY TEMPORARY ADVANCES FROM COLONIAL FUNDS REPAID:		
Amount repaid at Nova Scotia - - - - - - - -	2,000 - -	
		3,348,215 4 11
2.—PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.		
BY LOSS ON TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED WITH RAISING MONEY FOR THE SEVERAL TREASURY CHESTS, viz.:		
Loss on Consignments of Dollars from England to China - - - - - - - - - £. 16,860 12 6		
Net Loss on the Negotiation of Bills, &c. in 1859-60 - - - - - - - - 93,236 17 8¼		
	110,097 10 2¼	
BY CONVICT SERVICES:		
Amount paid over to the Exchequer on account of the Sale of Surplus Provisions and Clothing received from Convict Ships, the Sale of Old Stores, &c., viz.:		
Amount realised in the year 1857-8 - - 36,028 12 2		
Amount realised in the year 1858-9 - - 48,470 3 6		
	84,498 15 8	
BY SUPERANNUATION FUND:		
Amount paid over to the Exchequer, being the net Amount received in the Year 1858-9, on account of Superannuation Deductions from the Salaries of Colonial and Consular Officers at Hong Kong -	1 4 3	
BY ARMY SERVICES:		
Amounts paid over to the Secretary of State for War - - -	415,536 16 11¼	
BY NAVAL SERVICES:		
Amounts paid over to the Admiralty - - - - - -	119,264 6 7	
BY REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:		
Amounts paid over to the Receiver General of the Post-office -	59,607 9 8	
BY CAPTURED SLAVING VESSELS:		
Amounts paid over to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty on account of the Proceeds of the Sale of condemned Slave Vessels - - - - - - - - - -	22,405 10 6	
BY REMITTANCES:		
Amount Paid in respect of Deposits in Treasury Chests - -	760 13 7	
Carried forward - - - £.	812,172 7 4½	3,348,215 4 11

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the Treasury Chest, - - -

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	614,278 16 10	3,710,227 9 –
2.—SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.—*continued.*		
To CAPTURED SLAVING VESSELS:		
Proceeds of the Sale of Slave Vessels condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Courts at St. Helena and Sierra Leone, to be paid over to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty - - - - -	8,446 11 3	
To REMITTANCES:		
Sums deposited in Treasury Chests by various Persons for Remittance to Foreign Stations and to this Country - - - -	560 19 3	
To CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL FUNDS FOR MILITARY PROTECTION:		
Amount received from the following Governments towards defraying Military Expenditure:		
Ceylon - - - - - - - - 24,000 – –		
Ionian Islands - - - - - 24,127 15 10		
Malta - - - - - - - - 6,200 – –		
	54,327 15 10	
To COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS:		
Sums deposited in the Chest on their account, and Sums received from them for payment to their Agents in England:		
Bahamas - - - - - - - 240 4 –		
Cape of Good Hope - - - - 33,523 18 7		
Ceylon - - - - - - - - 41,672 6 6		
Gambia - - - - - - - - 1,820 5 7		
Gibraltar - - - - - - - 2,059 10 8		
Jamaica - - - - - - - 33,360 – –		
Malta - - - - - - - - 4,500 – –		
Mauritius - - - - - - - 24,000 – –		
New Zealand - - - - - - 27,697 10 –		
St. Helena - - - - - - 25,182 19 7		
Sierra Leone - - - - - - 2,000 – –		
South Australia - - - - - 7,000 – –		
Tasmania - - - - - - 37,167 14 10		
Victoria and New South Wales - - 35,000 – –		
Western Australia - - - - - 3,000 – –		
West Indies - - - - - - 931 15 3		
Ditto, for Coolie Emigration - - 15,018 12 8		
	294,174 17 8	
To VARIOUS SMALL DEPOSITS IN THE CHEST FOR REMITTANCE, &c.	3,230 3 11	
		975,019 4 9
Carried forward - - - £.		4,685,246 13 9

- - and which have been Paid out of the same, between 1st April 1859 and 31st March 1860—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	812,172 7 4½	3,348,215 4 11
2.—PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.—*continued.*		
By Patriotic Fund:		
Amount paid over to the Royal Commission - £. 433 15 9		
„ repaid to Army Funds - - - 307 5 8		
	741 1 5	
By Chinese Prizes:		
Amount paid at Hong Kong for Law Expenses - - - -	122 18 6	
By Treasure Captured at Canton:		
Amount paid for Freight of Treasure to Hong Kong - - - - - - - - - 462 4 10		
Amount paid to the Consul General of France as the proportion of Treasure due to the French Government - - - - - - - 13,286 10 4		
	13,748 15 2	
By Contributions from Colonial Funds for Military Protection:		
Amounts paid over to the Secretary of State for War on account of Sums received from the following Governments: £. s. d.		
Ceylon - - - - - - - 48,000 – –		
Ionian Islands - - - - - 49,180 7 4		
Malta - - - - - - - 12,400 – –		
	109,580 7 4	
By Colonial Governments:		
Repayment of Sums deposited in the Chest on their Account, and Sums paid to their Agents in England: £. s. d.		
Bahamas - - - - - - 240 4 –		
Cape of Good Hope - - - - 47,615 14 3		
Ceylon - - - - - - 42,893 17 2		
Gambia - - - - - - 2,000 – –		
Gibraltar - - - - - - 2,032 1 3		
Jamaica - - - - - - 33,360 – –		
Malta - - - - - - 3,500 – –		
Mauritius - - - - - - 40,000 – –		
New Zealand - - - - - 24,697 10 –		
St. Helena - - - - - - 24,270 – –		
Sierra Leone - - - - - 2,000 – –		
South Australia - - - - - 13,247 10 3		
Tasmania - - - - - - 34,685 4 4		
Victoria and New South Wales - - 58,565 16 8		
Western Australia - - - - 4,000 – –		
West Indies - - - - - - 864 17 8		
	333,972 15 7	
By Various Small Repayments - - - - - -	3,379 3 7	
		1,273,717 8 11½
Carried forward - - - £.		4,621,932 13 10½

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the Treasury Chest, - - -

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
							Brought forward - - -	4,685,246	13	9
3.—SUMS RECEIVED IN REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES FROM THE TREASURY CHEST.										
To SUMS RECEIVED OUT OF VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, IN REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:										
To ARMY:										
Effective Services - - - - - - -	3,776,960	17	5							
Out-Pensions - - - - - - - -	497	11	7							
Other Non-Effective Services - - - -	49,340	10	3							
				3,826,798	19	3				
To NAVY:										
Effective Services - - - - - -	763,647	14	5							
Non-Effective Services - - - - -	16,255	11	7							
				779,903	6	–				
To MISCELLANEOUS:										
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND EXPENSES:										
Clergy in North America - - - -	5,559	15	1							
Indian Department, Canada - - -	2,450	6	9							
Governors: West Indies - - - -	556	18	6							
Stipendiary Justices - - - - -	19,086	14	–							
Western Coast of Africa: Settlements -	3,400	–	–							
St. Helena - - - - - - -	2,769	7	1							
Bermuda - - - - - - - -	50	–	–							
Hong Kong - - - - - - -	12,000	–	–							
Liberated Africans - - - - -	8,995	15	1							
Consular Services - - - - -	32,018	16	2							
British Columbia: Amount passed to the debit of this account, pending the receipt of explanations, and now transferred to the debit of Army Votes - - - - -	7,383	3	1							
				94,270	15	9				
CONVICT SERVICES - - - - - - - - -				211,987	18	7				
LIGHTHOUSES ABROAD - - - - - - - - -				1,835	4	11				
BRITISH KAFFRARIA - - - - - - - - -				34,000	–	–				
FREIGHT OF SPECIE FOR TREASURY CHESTS ABROAD - - -				542	9	9				
PITCAIRN ISLANDERS - - - - - - - - -				336	5	–				
MINERALOGICAL SURVEY: WEST INDIES - - - - -				195	13	10				
LOCAL PENSIONS: CANADA - - - - - - -				186	5	10				
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES - - - - - - - -				596	8	10				
IRISH CONSTABULARY POLICE PENSIONS - - - - -				3,135	–	11				
WAR IN CHINA (Part of Votes for Naval and Military Operations.)				858,057	–	–				
Carried forward - - - £.				5,811,845	8	8		4,685,246	13	9

and which have been Paid out of the same, between 1st April 1859 and 31st March 1860—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - - -	4,621,932 13 10½
3.—ADVANCES FROM THE TREASURY CHEST, TO BE REPAID.		
BY ADVANCES IN THE YEAR 1859-60, TO BE REPAID OUT OF VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:		
BY ARMY: £. s. d.		
Effective Services - - - - - - 2,649,144 11 5½		
Out-Pensions - - - - - - 808 7 11		
Other Non-Effective Services - - - - 40,540 4 3		
	2,690,493 3 7½	
BY NAVY:		
Effective Services - - - - - - 1,013,213 12 3		
Non-Effective Services - - - - - 13,093 15 –		
	1,026,307 7 3	
BY MISCELLANEOUS:		
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND EXPENSES:		
Clergy in North America - - - - 5,449 12 11		
Indian Department, Canada - - - 2,666 10 2		
Governors: West Indies, &c. - - - 532 12 7		
Stipendiary Justices - - - - - 16,627 12 11		
Western Coast of Africa: Settlements - 3,500 – –		
St. Helena - - - - - - - 817 17 9		
Bermuda - - - - - - - 618 19 11		
Liberated Africans - - - - - 11,958 2 10		
British Columbia - - - - - 36 18 –		
China, Japan and Siam - - - - 40,883 6 –		
	83,091 13 1	
CONVICT SERVICES - - - - - - - - - -	196,658 2 10	
LIGHTHOUSES ABROAD - - - - - - - - -	9,068 4 2	
AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION - - - - - - - -	153 10 –	
FREIGHT OF SPECIE FOR TREASURY CHESTS ABROAD - - -	590 11 9	
PITCAIRN ISLANDERS - - - - - - - - -	1,120 14 5	
MINERALOGICAL SURVEY: WEST INDIES - - - - - -	397 10 2	
LOCAL PENSIONS: CANADA - - - - - - - -	181 6 6	
CIVIL CONTINGENCIES - - - - - - - - -	60 – –	
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES - - - - - - -	3,969 10 1	
IRISH CONSTABULARY POLICE PENSIONS - - - - -	2,918 8 8	
WAR WITH RUSSIA, EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES - - -	5,411 4 1	
WAR IN CHINA:		
Transfer to Army Funds on account of Extraordinary Expenses - - - - - 500,000 – –		
Transfer to Navy - ditto - ditto - - 250,000 – –		
	750,000 – –	
Carried forward - - - £.	4,770,421 6 7½	4,621,932 13 10½

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the Treasury Chest, - - -

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	5,811,845 8 8	4,685,246 13 9
3.—SUMS RECEIVED IN REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES FROM THE TREASURY CHEST—*continued.*		
To Sums received out of Votes of Parliament, in Repayment of Advances for the following Services—*continued.*		
To Miscellaneous—*continued.*		
To SUMS RECEIVED FROM REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:		
In Repayment of Advances for Pensions, &c.:		
From the Customs - - - - - - £. 10,527 8 11		
From the Excise - - - - - - 1,319 12 7		
	11,847 1 6	
To SUMS RECEIVED OUT OF COLONIAL FUNDS:		
In Repayment of Advances on account of the following Colonies:		
Canada - - - - - - 11 1 1		
Cape of Good Hope - - - - 45,000 - -		
Mauritius - - - - - 17,287 11 2		
New Zealand - - - - - 8,133 9 1		
Nova Scotia - - - - - 250 - -		
Victoria and New South Wales - - 40,008 11 7		
	110,690 12 11	
To Repayment by the Chinese Government of Advances to the Commissioners appointed for the Government of Canton - - - -	12,833 11 -	
To SUMS RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES IN THE EAST INDIES:		
In Repayment of Advances Abroad - - - - - -	9,193 4 -	
To SUMS RECEIVED IN REPAYMENT OF VARIOUS SMALL ADVANCES -	2,044 2 -	
		5,958,454 - 1
	£.	10,643,700 13 10

Audit Office,
25 March 1861.

- - - and which have been Paid out of the same, between 1st April 1859 and 31st March 1860—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	4,770,421 6 7½	4,621,932 13 10½
3.--ADVANCES FROM THE TREASURY CHEST TO BE REPAID—*continued.*		
By Advances in the Year 1859-60, to be repaid out of Votes of Parliament for the following Services—*continued.*		
By Advances to be Repaid by Revenue Departments:		
£. s. d.		
Pensions, &c. paid Abroad on account of the Customs 7,283 9 9		
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Excise - 1,032 19 11		
	8,316 9 8	
By Advances to be Repaid out of Colonial Funds:		
On account of the following Colonies:		
Bahamas - - - - - - - - 150 - -		
British Columbia - - - - - - 20,173 - -		
Canada - - - - - - - - 13 16 8		
Cape of Good Hope - - - - - 10,037 10 -		
Mauritius - - - - - - - 19,383 7 5		
New Zealand - - - - - - 1,997 5 8		
Nova Scotia - - - - - - 237 17 -		
Victoria and New South Wales - - - 37,548 14 10		
	89,541 11 7	
By Advances to the Commissioners appointed for the Government of Canton - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,593 15 -	
By Advances on Account of Services in the East Indies:		
Payments on account of Pensions, &c. - - 8,925 14 5		
Additional Allowances to certain Persons late of the St. Helena Establishment - - - - 26 8 -		
Payments on account of Regiments in India - - 217,613 11 7		
	226,565 14 -	
By Advances in China on Account of Native Indian Troops -	55,992 18 7	
By Various Small Advances to be Repaid - - - - -	1,727 - 4	
		5,156,158 15 9½
By Cash Balance on 31 March 1860, as explained in the Statement at page 18 - - - -		865,609 4 2
	£.	10,643,700 13 10

By Order of the Board,

C. Macaulay,
Secretary.

AN ACCOUNT showing the LIABILITIES and ASSETS - - - -

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To TREASURY BILLS:		
Amount of Bills drawn by Treasury Chest Officers Abroad Outstanding:		
Drawn in the Year 1846-47 - - -	895 8 3	
Ditto - 1848-49 - - -	80 – –	
Ditto - 1850-51 - - -	100 – –	
Ditto - 1851-52 - - -	61 – –	
Ditto - 1852-53 - - -	350 – –	
Ditto - 1853-54 - - -	69 5 3	
Ditto - 1854-55 - - -	111 2 11	
Ditto - 1855-56 - - -	87 2 –	
Ditto - 1856-57 - - -	25 – –	
Ditto - 1857-58 - - -	2,920 – –	
Ditto - 1858-59 - - -	9,949 8 1	
Ditto - 1859-60 - - -	700,142 8 5	
	714,790 14 11	
To COLONIAL BANKS:		
Temporary Advances outstanding 31st March 1860:		
New Zealand - - - - - - - - - -	10,000 – –	
		724,790 14 11
To SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE TREASURY CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.:		
Due to—		
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR:		
For Army Services:		
Deposited in the Chest by Army Accountants, &c.:		
In the Year 1858-59 - - - - -	6 8 10	
Ditto - 1859-60 - - - -	425,956 19 8	
	425,963 8 6	
For Contributions for Military Protection:		
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1859-60 - - - -	54,327 15 10	
THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY:		
Old Stores, &c. Sold:		
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1857-58 -	187 12 –	
Ditto - - ditto - 1858-59 -	197 15 4	
Ditto - - ditto - 1859-60 -	10,659 19 4	
	11,045 6 8	
Carried forward - - - £.	491,336 11 –	724,790 14 11

- - - - of the TREASURY CHEST, on the 31st March 1860.

ASSETS. *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BY CASH due by Officers acting as Paymasters for the Treasury Chest:						
Balance due by the Paymaster General, and the several Treasury Chest Officers at Stations Abroad on the 31st March 1860, after deducting the Amount overdrawn by the Officer in charge of the Treasury Chest in the West Indies upon the Colonial Bank at that Station, as shown at the foot of the General Cash Account for the Year 1859-60, at page 9, and detailed in the Explanatory Statement of Cash Balances at page 18 - - - - - -				865,609	4	2
BY SPECIE IN TRANSIT:						
Specie consigned to the Officer in charge of the Treasury Chest in China, which was on its passage on the 31st March 1860 - -				54,053	2	6
BY LOSS ON MONEY TRANSACTIONS:						
Amount required to replace the Loss upon the transactions of the several Treasury Chests in the undermentioned Years:						
In 1858-59 - - - - - - - - -	22,441	16	1			
In 1859-60 - - - - - - - - -	110,097	10	3			
				132,539	6	4
BY ADVANCES FROM THE TREASURY CHEST:						
Due from VOTES OF PARLIAMENT for the following Services:						
ARMY:	£.	s.	d.			
Effective Services, advanced in the Year 1858-59	66,375	18	8			
Ditto - - - ditto - 1859-60	681,943	12	3			
Out-Pensions - - ditto - 1857-58	11	5	11			
Ditto - - - ditto - 1858-59	42	14	4			
Ditto - - - ditto - 1859-60	808	7	6			
Other Non-Effective Services - - ditto - 1857-58	16	8	–			
Ditto - - - ditto - 1858-59	59	13	2			
Ditto - - - ditto - 1859-60	19,796	15	5			
				769,054	15	3
NAVY:						
Effective Services, advanced in the Year 1857-58	12	10	–			
Ditto - - - ditto - 1858-59	–	3	4			
Ditto - - - ditto - 1859-60	593,496	8	3			
Non-Effective Services - ditto - 1859-60	6,200	6	6			
				599,709	8	1
MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES:						
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS:						
Clergy in North America - advanced in the Year 1859-60	5,449	12	11			
Indian Department, Canada ditto - 1859-60	2,666	10	2			
Governors, West Indies - ditto - 1859-60	532	12	7			
Stipendiary Justices - ditto - 1859-60	16,627	12	11			
Western Coast of Africa ditto - 1859-60	3,500	–	–			
St. Helena - - ditto - 1859-60	817	17	9			
Bermuda - - - ditto - 1859-60	568	19	11			
Liberated Africans - ditto - 1859-60	11,958	2	10			
Carried forward - - - £.	42,121	9	1	1,368,764	3	4

An Account showing the Liabilities and Assets of - - - - - -

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		491,336 11 –	724,790 14 11
To Sums received into the Treasury Chest, for Remittance, &c.—*continued.*			
Due to—			
The Postmaster-General:			
Revenue, &c., paid into Chests Abroad, for Remittance to this Country:			
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1856–57 -	£. s. d. 10 1 8		
Ditto - - ditto - - 1859–60 -	8,333 11 9		
		8,343 13 5	
The Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty:			
Proceeds of the Sale of Slave Vessels:	£. s. d.		
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1857–58 -	1,113 2 9		
Ditto - - ditto - 1859–60 -	8,446 11 3		
		9,559 14 –	
Effects of Deceased Commissariat Officers:			
Amounts deposited for Remittance to this Country, not yet repaid:			
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1856–57 -	£. s. d. 6 1 10		
Ditto - - ditto - 1857–58 -	79 2 3		
		85 4 1	
Chinese Prizes:			
Proceeds of the Sale of Vessels and Cargoes:			
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1858–59 - - - -		17,853 18 5	
Colonial Governments:			
Sums received on their Account, not yet repaid:			
Cape of Good Hope, deposited in the Chest in the Year - - - - - - 1852–53	£. s. d. 440 1 2		
Ditto - - ditto - - 1858–59	6,500 – –		
Ditto - - ditto - - 1859–60	6,408 3 8		
Ceylon - - ditto - - 1859–60	17,409 5 4		
Gambia - - ditto - - 1859–60	320 5 7		
Gibraltar - - ditto - - 1859–60	513 – –		
Jamaica - - ditto - - 1858–59	652 – –		
Ditto - - ditto - - 1859–60	326 – –		
Malta - - - ditto - - 1859–60	1,000 – –		
New Zealand - ditto - - 1852–53	360 19 11		
Ditto - - ditto - - 1855–56	31 10 –		
Ditto - - ditto - - 1859–60	14,500 – –		
Nova Scotia - ditto - - 1859–60	12 3 –		
St. Helena - - ditto - - 1859–60	2,318 8 9¾		
Sierra Leone - ditto - - 1859–60	500 – –		
South Australia - ditto - - 1849–50	200 – –		
Ditto - - ditto - - 1859–60	1,000 – –		
Tasmania - - ditto - - 1859–60	2,482 10 6		
Victoria and New South Wales - ditto - - 1853–54	2 – –		
Western Australia - ditto - - 1859–60	1,000 – –		
West Indies - - ditto - - 1859–60	66 17 7		
Ditto Coolie Emigration ditto - - 1859–60	15,018 12 8		
		71,061 18 2¾	
Carried forward - - - £.		598,240 19 1¾	724,790 14 11

\- - - - - - - the Treasury Chest, on the 31st March 1860—*continued.*

ASSETS. *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	42,121	9	1	1,368,764	3	4	1,052,201	13	–
By Advances from the Treasury Chest—*continued.*									
Due from Votes of Parliament for the following Services—*continued.*									
MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued.*									
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.—*continued.*									
Consular Services, China, } advanced in the Year 1858–59	41,831	12	–						
British Columbia - - ditto - 1858–59	3,057	1	7						
Ditto - - - ditto - 1859–60	36	18	–						
China, Japan and Siam - ditto - 1859–60	40,883	6	–						
				127,930	6	8			
CONVICT SERVICES - - ditto - 1859–60	-	-	-	196,658	2	10			
LIGHTHOUSES ABROAD - ditto - 1859–60	-	-	-	9,068	4	2			
BOUNTIES ON SLAVES AND TONNAGE DUTIES - - ditto - 1858–59	-	-	-	1,118	–	–			
ORANGE RIVER TERRITORY - ditto - 1855–56	2,333	11	3						
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1856–57	1,275	–	–						
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1858–59	150	–	–						
	3,758	11	3						
Less an excess of Receipts in the Year 1857–58	292	13	–						
				3,465	18	3			
AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION, { Advanced in the Year - - 1859–60	153	10	–						
Less an excess of Receipts in the Year 1858–59	49	13	8						
				103	16	4			
BRITISH KAFFRARIA, { Advanced in the Year - - 1858–59	-	-	-	29,920	–	–			
PITCAIRN ISLANDERS - ditto - 1859–60	-	-	-	1,120	14	5			
FREIGHT OF SPECIE - - ditto - 1859–60	-	-	-	590	11	9			
MINERALOGICAL SURVEY:									
West Indies - - - ditto - 1859–60	-	-	-	397	10	2			
LOCAL PENSIONS, CANADA ditto - 1859–60	-	-	-	181	6	6			
CIVIL CONTINGENCIES - ditto - 1859–60	-	-	-	57	1	–			
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, ditto 1858–59	1,867	16	4						
Ditto - - - ditto - 1859–60	3,834	16	11						
				5,702	13	3			
IRISH CONSTABULARY:									
Police Pensions - - ditto - 1858–59	10	2	5						
Ditto - - - ditto - 1859–60	1,520	19	2						
				1,531	1	7			
WAR WITH RUSSIA:									
Advances in excess of Exchequer Credits on account of Votes for Extraordinary Expenses	-	-	-	49,174	9	4			
Carried forward - - - £.				1,795,783	19	7	1,052,201	13	–

AN ACCOUNT showing the Liabilities and Assets of - - - - - - -

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		598,240 19 1¾	724,790 14 11
To Sums received into the Treasury Chest, for Remittance, &c.—*continued.*			
Due to—			
SURPLUS PAYMENTS by the late EAST INDIA COMPANY:			
Amounts received from the Company in Repayment for the Excess Number of Men embarking for India beyond the Number of Men disembarking from India, and for other Charges not payable to Army Funds, viz.:			
In the Year - - - - - - 1853-54	151,750 15 3		
In the Year - - - - - 1857-58	183,363 - 6		
		335,113 15 9	
Due on ACCOUNT OF TREASURE CAPTURED AT CANTON - - -		50,537 8 -	
Due to—			
HER MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER:			
Amount realised in the year 1859-60, on account of the Sale of Surplus Provisions and Clothing received from Convict Ships, the Sale of old Stores and Agricultural Produce, Convict Earnings, Fines, &c., of the Convict Department - - - - - - - - -	24,280 10 2		
Amount received at Hong Kong on account of Superannuation Deductions from Salaries of Colonial and Consular Officers:			
In the Year - - - - - 1859-60	8 9 7		
		24,288 19 9	
WAR IN CHINA:			
Balance of Votes for extraordinary expenses -	- - -	108,057 - -	
Due on Account of Various SMALL DEPOSITS - -	- - -	2,039 13 11	
			1,118,277 16 6¾
TOTAL LIABILITIES - - - - - Carried forward - £.			1,843,068 11 5¾

\- - - - - - the Treasury Chest, on the 31st March 1860—*continued.*

ASSETS. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,795,783 19 7	1,052,201 13 –
By Advances from the Treasury Chest—*continued.*		
Due from Votes of Parliament for the following Services—*continued.*	£. s. d.	
Due from Revenue Departments:		
Advances on account of the Customs in the Year - - - - - - 1859–60	3,387 1 8	
Ditto - - ditto - Excise - 1859–60	594 9 8	
	3,981 11 4	
Due from Colonial Funds:		
Advances on account of the following Colonies:		
Bahamas, advanced in the Year - 1859–60	150 – –	
British Columbia - ditto - - 1859–60	20,173 – –	
Canada - - ditto - - 1858–59	1 12 3	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1859–60	2 5 10	
Cape of Good Hope ditto - - 1846–47	416 7 –	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1847–48	3,730 9 8	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1848–49	10,058 2 1	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1849–50	4,552 12 –	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1850–51	2,754 4 11	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1851–52	158 15 6	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1853–54	542 – 5	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1857–58	3,331 – –	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1859–60	10,037 10 –	
Gibraltar - - ditto - - 1855–56	1 – –	
Mauritius - - ditto - - 1859–60	3,488 15 2	
New Zealand - ditto - - 1847–48	2,107 3 9	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1848–49	14,753 1 6	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1849–50	20,767 16 –	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1850–51	32,892 – 3	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1851–52	1,003 19 1	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1852–53	17,274 7 2	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1853–54	3,731 8 6	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1854–55	1,044 2 10	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1855–56	540 5 11	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1856–57	98 10 8	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1859–60	1,997 5 8	
Tasmania - - ditto - - 1852–53	9 – –	
Victoria and New South Wales ditto - - 1850–51	30 – –	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1859–60	1,611 2 6	
Western Australia, advanced prior to 1856–57	3,603 6 –	
Railway Survey: Nova Scotia - - -	195 10 2	
	161,116 14 10	
Carried forward - - - £.	1,960,882 5 9	1,052,201 13 –

AN ACCOUNT showing the Liabilities and Assets of - - - - - -

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	1,843,068	11	5¾
To BALANCE, being the Surplus of Assets available for carrying on the Service of the Treasury Chest, on 31 March 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,330,701	3	3¼
£.	3,173,769	14	9

Audit Office,
25 March 1861.

- - - - - the Treasury Chest, on the 31st March 1860—*continued.*

ASSETS. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	1,960,882 5 9	1,052,201 13 –
By Advances from the Treasury Chest—*continued.*			
Due from the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA:			
Advances for Pensions and various other Services:			
In the Year - - - - - 1858-59	31 3 –		
Ditto - - - - - - 1859-60	5,575 2 9		
		5,606 5 9	
Due on account of Advances connected with the WAR in CHINA, 1840-43:			
In the Year - - - - - 1846-47	22,423 3 2		
Ditto - - - - - - 1847-48	12,722 6 7		
Ditto - - - - - - 1848-49	1,191 15 10		
		36,337 5 7	
Due in respect of Advances in China on account of INDIAN NATIVE TROOPS:			
In the Year - - - - - 1856-57	568 12 3		
Ditto - - - - - - 1857-58	11,143 18 4		
Ditto - - - - - - 1858-59	50,820 – 11		
Ditto - - - - - - 1859-60	55,992 18 7		
		118,525 10 1	
Due on account of various SMALL ADVANCES - - - - -		216 14 7	
			2,121,568 1 9
		£.	3,173,769 14 9

By Order of the Board,

C. Macaulay,

Secretary to the Commissioners
for Auditing the Public Accounts.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the CASH BALANCE on the 31st MARCH 1860.

	Number of Chests at each Station among which the Balance is divided.	Cash in the Hands of Treasury Chest Officers, &c.	Add Money in Transit.	TOTAL.	Deduct Outstanding Remittances, to which the foregoing Balances are liable.	Net Balance as shown in the foregoing Account, at page 9.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ajesty's Paymaster General	1	79,518 11 5	- - -	79,518 11 5	- - -	79,518 11 5
easury Chest Officer at the						
Bahamas	1	6,118 9 2	- - -	6,118 9 2	- - -	6,118 9 2
Bermuda	2	10,124 6 11	- - -	10,124 6 11	- - -	10,124 6 11
Canada	4	17,669 4 -	- - -	17,669 4 -	3 - 9	17,666 3 3
Cape of Good Hope	6	120,209 15 3	7,604 15 -	127,814 10 3	562 18 3	127,251 12 -
Gambia	1	3,972 7 9	- - -	3,972 7	- - -	3,972 7 9
Gibraltar	1	19,076 2 -	- - -	19,076 2 -	- - -	19,076 2 -
Gold Coast	1	1,802 1 5	- - -	1,802 1 5	- - -	1,802 1 5
Honduras	1	4,655 12 9	- - -	4,655 12 9	- - -	4,655 12 9
Hong Kong and Army in China	2	371,451 7 -	625 - -	372,076 7 -	- - -	372,076 7 -
onian Islands	6	18,357 12 9	- - -	18,357 12 9	- 18 7	18,356 14 2
amaica	1	22,671 12 7	- - -	22,671 12 7	- - -	22,671 12 7
Malta	1	47,536 11 7	- - -	47,536 11 7	- - -	47,536 11 7
Mauritius	1	13,572 7 2	- - -	13,572 7 2	- - -	13,572 7 2
Newfoundland	1	198 12 1	- - -	198 12 1	- 8 7	198 3 6
New Zealand	4	38,375 9 9	- - -	38,375 9 9	39 13 5	38,335 16 4
Nova Scotia	3	19,732 5 10	- - -	19,732 5 10	- 14 10	19,731 11 -
St. Helena	1	14,943 10 1	- - -	4,943 10 1	- - -	14,943 10 1
Sierra Leone	1	4,517 17 4	- - -	4,517 17 4	- - -	4,517 17 4
South Australia	1	951 8 10	- - -	951 8 10	416 1 -	535 7 10
Tasmania	1	13,209 6 1	- - -	13,209 6 1	- - -	13,209 6 1
Victoria and New South Wales	2	8,685 3 4	10,000 - -	18,685 3 4	- - -	18,685 3 4
Western Australia	2	14,876 1 9	- - -	14,876 1 9	65 15 6	14,810 6 3
TOTAL	45	852,225 16 10	18,229 15 -	870,455 11 10	1,089 10 11	869,366 - 11
l, Outstanding Balances due by various Treasury Chest Officers, &c.						1,313 1 2
						870,679 2 1
luct, Amount overdrawn upon the Colonial Bank in the West Indies						5,069 17 11
NET BALANCE £.						865,609 4 2

Audit Office,
5 March 1861.

C. Macaulay,
Secretary.

TREASURE TROVE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 July 1861;—*for*,

"COPIES of LETTER, dated the 27th day of August 1860, from the Home Office to the Chief Constable of *Hants*, containing the INSTRUCTIONS of the GOVERNMENT with reference to the Finding of COINS, GOLD or SILVER ORNAMENTS, or other RELICS of ANTIQUITY, in *England* and *Wales*:"

"Of LETTER to the Chief Constable of *Hants*, dated the 9th day of January 1861, cancelling the preceding Letter, and referring to the issuing of future Instructions:"

"And, of CORRESPONDENCE between the Solicitor to the Treasury and Sir *Jervoise Clarke Jervoise*, Bart., M. P., with reference to COINS found in a Field at *Blendworth*."

COPIES of LETTER, dated the 27th day of August 1860, from the Home Office to the Chief Constable of *Hants*, containing the INSTRUCTIONS of the GOVERNMENT with reference to the Finding of COINS, GOLD or SILVER ORNAMENTS, or other RELICS of ANTIQUITY, in *England* and *Wales*; and, of LETTER to the Chief Constable of *Hants*, dated the 9th day of January 1861, cancelling the preceding Letter, and referring to the issuing of future Instructions.

CIRCULAR.

Sir, Whitehall, 27 August 1860.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have been pleased to authorise the payment to finders of ancient coins, gold or silver ornaments, or other relics of antiquity, in England and Wales, of the actual value of the articles, on the same being delivered up for behoof of the Crown; and I am to request that you will instruct the police officers of your county to give notice of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, and to inform all persons who shall hereafter make discoveries of any such articles, that, on their delivering them to the sheriff, they will receive from the Treasury rewards equal in amount to the full intrinsic value of the articles.

In all cases where it shall come to the knowledge of the police that such articles have been found, and that the persons having found them refuse or neglect to deliver them up, Sir George Lewis desires that measures may be taken for their recovery, and that information may be forwarded to him.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Clive.*

The Chief Constable
of the County of Hants.

CIRCULAR.

Whitehall, 9 January 1861.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Circular which was addressed to you on 27th August last, as to the steps to be taken in cases of the finding of ancient gold or silver coins, or other relics of antiquity, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to inform you that, upon further consideration, it has been ascertained that this is not the most convenient mode of dealing with the subject, and that it is expedient to adopt a course somewhat different. I am therefore to request that the Circular may be considered as cancelled and withdrawn, and not to be acted upon in future.

It is probable that a notice will be shortly issued in regard to treasure trove, which will give the public full information as to the intentions of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. Waddington.*

The Chief Constable
of the County of Hants.

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Solicitor to the Treasury and Sir *Jervoise Clarke Jervoise*, Bart., M. P., with reference to COINS found in a Field at *Blendworth*.

Treasury Chambers,
25 July 1861.

F. PEEL.

TREASURE TROVE, HORNDEAN.

Treasury, 9 November 1860.

Sir,

IT has been represented to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury that about three weeks ago a labourer, ploughing in a field near your residence in Hants (but whether on your property is not stated), found buried in the earth a quantity (about 140 pieces) of silver coins of the realm of the reigns of some of the earlier sovereigns, and that these coins have been delivered to you, and are now in your possession. I beg to inform you that these coins, found under the above circumstances, are what is commonly denominated "treasure trove," and by the Royal Prerogative are the property of Her Majesty, unless the treasure has been granted by some one of Her Royal ancestors, by Charter or other assignment, to a corporation or private person and his representatives.

Primâ facie, the treasure in question belongs to the Crown; and I am instructed by the Lords of the Treasury to require you to transmit to me, as the Solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury, or to deliver to such person as I shall appoint for that purpose the coins in question, unless you claim them under some Royal Grant or Charter.

Sould you claim them under any such title, I have to request that you will furnish me with the particulars of such Grant or Charter for the consideration of my Lords.

I may add that it is the practice of the Government to deal very liberally in these cases both with the finders of the coins and the owner of the property on which the treasure has been found; but I would beg to inform you that the mere fact of finding treasure trove concealed in the land of any proprietor does not give that proprietor any title whatever to retain the treasure as against the Crown. I would beg the favour of a communication from you in answer to this demand at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. R. Reynolds*,
Solicitor of Her Majesty's
Treasury.

Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, Bart., M. P.,
Idsworth, Horndean, Hants.

Sir, Idsworth, Horndean, 11 November 1860.

THE facts of the treasure trove are these. A pot of earthenware was ploughed up at Blendworth, near Horndean, and the tenant brought me about 140 pieces of silver coin contained in the pot, which was broken to pieces. I am informed there were some more pieces of money which fell into the hands of some of the labourers employed on the farm. The coins are chiefly of the reigns of James I. and Charles I., with a few of Elizabeth. I weighed them against current coin, and gave the money to be divided among the labourers employed by the tenant on whose farm the discovery was made. I imagine the coins to have only a local value beyond their intrinsic value. I have not yet inquired whether or no, as lord of the manor, I have any claim to the treasure, but if it were of national interest I should not exercise my right.

I was informed that the coroner was about to hold an inquest in reference to this subject. I have had more than one communication from the police, and have now the honour to acknowledge your letter of 9th November. in which I am required to transmit to you, or to deliver to such person as you shall appoint for the purpose, the coins in question. I would beg to know what your requirement is at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Clarke Jervoise.*

HORNDEAN TREASURE TROVE.

Sir, Treasury, 13 November 1860.

I AM obliged by your prompt reply to my letter of the 9th instant.

From your statement the coins found are the property of Her Majesty, unless they have been granted to the lord of the manor or other person by Royal Charter.

Under the circumstances, I consider that you should endeavour to procure their return from the labourers to whom they were given, and that they should be sent to me for inspection on behalf of Her Majesty.

Should it not be the wish of the Government to retain them, they will be returned to you. If kept, their value, as mentioned in the Home Office Circular, will be sent to you for payment to the labourers to whom they were given.

It will not be necessary for the coroner to interfere. An inquest of office is only held in the event of the finders or holders of the coin refusing to give them up, when required, to the proper officer.

The coroner, I apprehend, will not interfere in the matter, unless put in motion by me as Solicitor to Her Majesty's Treasury. I have communicated with the coroner on the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. R. Reynolds,*
Solicitor to Her Majesty's Treasury.

Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, Bart., M. P.,
Idsworth, Horndean, Hants.

Sir, Idsworth, Horndean, 15 November 1860.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th, on the subject of Horndean treasure trove.

I fear I did not clearly explain the circumstances of the case, and have misled you to suppose the coins, or some of them, were given to the labourers, from whom you consider I should endeavour to obtain them for your inspection.

On the 240 pieces of money being brought to me by the tenant on whose farm they were found by his labourers, I weighed them against the current coin of the day, and gave the value, making up even money, to the amount of 17 *l.*, to be divided among the labourers on the farm. Some other pieces found at the same time were not recovered from the finders, and I submit it would be no duty of mine to procure their return.

In a former letter I stated my desire to waive any claim I might have as lord of the manor, provided the coins were of national interest.

Believing, however, that they have only a local interest, I shall ask for delay, till I have made inquiry as to my rights, before surrendering the coins that have come into my possession from the recent discovery.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Clarke Jervoise.*

HORNDEAN TREASURE TROVE.

Sir, Treasury, London, 19 November 1860.

I HAVE to apologize for having so inadvertently read your letter of the 11th instant, as to have supposed that you had returned the coins to the labourers; and not, as appears to have been the case, have given their value to your tenant, according to their weight, as ancient coins, to be distributed among the labourers who found them.

It certainly is not your duty to endeavour to procure from the finders those coins which were not placed in your hands by your tenant. My observation was made under the mistaken impression that you had possessed the coins, and returned them to the finders.

Should the Lords of the Treasury not desire to keep the coins as objects of national curiosity, they will be either returned, or any application you may make for the bestowal of them on any local museum or repository will receive full consideration from the Treasury.

I am, however, quite willing to allow the matter to remain open until you have had time to satisfy yourself as to your rights to the coins; after which I shall be obliged by your decision, on which it will be my duty to report to my Lords.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. R. Reynolds.*

Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, Bart., M. P.,
Idsworth, Horndean, Hants.

TREASURE TROVE, HORNDEAN.

Treasury, 7 January 1861.

THE Solicitor of the Treasury presents his compliments to Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, Bart., and would beg the favour of his informing him whether he has, as yet, been able to satisfy himself as to the right to retain, as against the claim of the Crown as treasure trove, the coins found in the field at Blendworth.

Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, Bart., M. P.,
Idsworth, Horndean, Hants.

TREASURE TROVE, HORNDEAN.

Idsworth, Horndean, 9 January 1861.

SIR JERVOISE CLARKE JERVOISE presents his compliments to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and begs to inform him that he has referred the matter of treasure trove at Horndean to his solicitor, Mr. Oliver, of 16, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and has requested him to confer with the Solicitor of the Treasury on the subject.

TREASURE TROVE, HORNDEAN.

Sir, Treasury, 17 January 1861.

SIR J. CLARKE JERVOISE has referred me to you regarding the claim of the Crown to certain silver coins in his possession, which appear to me to be treasure trove, and as such, the property of the Crown.

I would beg to inquire whether you concur with me in this opinion, and are prepared to advise your client to place them in my hands, as Solicitor to Her Majesty's Treasury, or whether you consider that he is entitled to retain them to his own use, and upon what grounds.

I am, &c.

W. E. Oliver, Esq., Solicitor,
10, New Bridge-street,
Blackfriars.

(signed) *H. R. Reynolds,*
Solicitor to Her Majesty's Treasury.

TREASURE TROVE, HANTS.

Sir, New Bridge-street, 18 January 1861.

IN answer to your letter of the 17th instant, respecting certain silver coins found in Blendworth, I beg to say that it appears to me that Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, as lord of the manor of Charlton, granted by letters patent of 34th Henry 8th, to certain persons, by virtue of which grant Sir J. C. Jervoise is now tenant for life of the manor, is entitled to retain the coins in question to his own use, the spot in which the coins were found being within the manor of Charlton.

I am, &c.

H. R. Reynolds, Esq.,
&c. &c.

(signed) *W. E. Oliver.*

TREASURE TROVE, HORNDEAN.

Sir, Treasury, 19 January 1861.

IN answer to your letter of the 18th January instant, I beg to state that I apprehend that the grant of a manor does not entitle the grantee, and those claiming under him, to treasure trove found within its boundaries, unless an express grant of such treasure to the lord, and his representatives, be included in the letters patent.

I have to request that I may be furnished with a copy of the grant under which the claim of Sir J. C. Jervoise is supposed to exist.

I am, &c.

W. E. Oliver, Esq., Solicitor,
10, New Bridge-street,
Blackfriars.

(signed) *H. R. Reynolds,*
Solicitor to Her Majesty's Treasury.

TREASURE TROVE, BLENDWORTH.

Sir, Idsworth, Horndean, 20 January 1861.

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I beg to call your attention to a Circular of the 9th, addressed to the chief constable of Hants, in which Secretary Sir George Lewis informs the chief constable that the present is not the best mode of dealing with the subject of treasure trove, and that a notice will shortly be issued in regard to treasure trove, which will give the public full information as to the intentions of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Clarke Jervoise.*

Treasure Trove.

Sir, Treasury, 22 January 1861.

I am obliged by your letter of the 20th, directing my attention to the Circular of the 9th.

The mode suggested for the recovery of this portion of the Royal Revenue appearing to me to be inexpedient, I felt it my duty to make a report on the subject, which probably caused the Circular of the 9th, which, however, I have not seen.

Nothing, however, that has occurred, or will take place, regarding the mode of procedure in these cases, will alter their position as regards the Crown's title, which, as Solicitor for Her Majesty's Treasury, it will be my duty to assert.

I have written to your solicitor, who informs me that you claim the treasure as lord of the manor within which the coins were found; and I have stated my opinion in reply, that if the letters patent do not contain an express grant of treasure trove, they do not pass to the grantee and his representatives; and I have requested a copy of the grant under which the treasure is claimed.

Of course, if you are advised that you are entitled in law to these coins, it cannot be expected, nor is it desired, that you should surrender it; but it is a point which should be set at rest.

With regard to the coins themselves, the Treasury would only wish to retain such as may be thought fit to be added to the collection at the British Museum, and for them their value would probably be paid; so that, as far as the particular coins are concerned, litigation would appear to be unnecessary.

Should you be in London, and would favour me with a call, I do not doubt but that this question, on which I am sorry to have troubled you again, could be satisfactorily settled.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. R. Reynolds.*

Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, Bart., M.P.,
Idsworth, Horndean, Hants.

Treasure Trove, Blendworth.

Sir, Idsworth, Horndean, 23 January 1861.

The treasure trove at Blendworth will be delivered to any one you may authorise to demand it. I hope and believe I have paid for it more than it is worth, but I should not feel justified in receiving more than its value.

It would be equally contrary to my duty to accept as a favour any portion of the Royal Revenue after the Crown's title has been formally asserted and not disputed.

I have, therefore, only to repeat that the treasure will be delivered any day to the person whose duty it is to receive it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Clarke Jervoise.*

Treasure Trove, Charlton Manor.

Sir, Treasury, 24 January 1861.

I have received a note from Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, informing me that the treasure trove shall be given to any one I may authorise to demand it, and I shall be obliged by your delivering it to the bearer of this.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. R. Reynolds.*

P. S.—Please to return Sir J. Jervoise's letter.

W. E. Oliver, Esq. *H. R. R.*
New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

TREASURE TROVE, CHARLTON MANOR.

Sir, New Bridge-street, 24 January 1861.

THE treasure is not in my possession, and I have never seen it. No doubt Sir J. Clarke Jervoise intended the application to be made to him personally. His residence is near to the Rowland Castle Station, South Western Railway, Portsmouth line; or he would bring it to London when he attends Parliament.

I am, &c.

H. R. Reynolds, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *W. E. Oliver.*

TREASURE TROVE, BLENDWORTH.

Sir, Treasury, 25 January 1861.

I UNDERSTAND from your solicitor that the treasure is in your possession at your country residence, and he suggests that you would probably not object to bring it to London when you attend Parliament.

If you should be shortly coming to London, and would have the goodness to inform me when, and at what place, it would be convenient to you to receive a person authorised by me to receive the coins, I shall have pleasure in attending to your appointment.

I am, &c.

Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart., M. P. Idsworth, Horndean, Hants. (signed) *H. R. Reynolds.*

TREASURE TROVE, CHARLTON MANOR.

Sir, Treasury, 25 January 1861.

I HAVE written to Sir J. C. Jervoise to request that he will bring up the coins when he attends Parliament, and will inform me when and where it will suit his convenience to deliver them to my messenger.

I have written to the Record Office for a copy of the grant of the lordship of the manor of Charlton.

I am under the impression that treasure trove does not pass under a simple grant of a Royal Manor, with its appurtenances. *See* Stat. de Prærogativa Regis, 17 Ed. 2, c. 15; 17 Vin. Ab., Tit. Prerog. &c.

If you are advised by Counsel that this is not the case, and that Sir J. C. Jervoise simply as lord of the manor of Charlton is entitled to all treasure trove found within its boundaries, I shall be happy to give the matter full consideration on receiving a copy of the case and opinion of counsel, and in the meantime shall be content to leave the treasure in the hands of Sir J. C. Jervoise.

I am, &c.

W. E. Oliver, Esq., New Bridge-street. (signed) *H. R. Reynolds.*

TREASURE TROVE, BLENDWORTH.

Sir, Idsworth, Horndean, 27 January 1861.

THE claim I put in as lord of the manor of Charlton having failed, I am ready to deliver to you, or such person as you shall appoint, the coins in question. My solicitor is wrong in supposing I shall not object to bring the treasure trove to London.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Clarke Jervoise.*

TREASURE TROVE, BLENDWORTH.

Treasury, 28 January 1861.

Dear Sir,

WILL you be so good as to wait on Sir J. C. Jervoise at Idsworth, and to place in his hands the enclosed letter.

You will please to remit me the coins he will deliver to you by some safe conveyance.

You had better request Sir Jervoise to make an appointment for your visit.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. R. Reynolds.*

W. Mitchell, Esq., Solicitor,
Petersfield, Hants.

TREASURE TROVE, IDSWORTH.

Petersfield, 29 January 1861.

Dear Sir,

I LOSE no time to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, with one addressed to Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, of Idsworth, and to say I have written to him by this post, as you suggested, to request him to say when I should wait on him to place your letter in his hands, and to receive the coins. I will not fail to attend at Idsworth on hearing from Sir Jervoise, and to let you know the result of my visit.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Mitchell.*

H. R. Reynolds, Esq.,
Treasury, London.

TREASURE TROVE, BLENDWORTH.

Petersfield, 2 February 1861.

Dear Sir,

I MADE an appointment with Sir J. C. Jervoise to meet him at Idsworth this morning, at half-past 10, having received a letter from him to say he had no appointment that would prevent his seeing me at any hour I would name; but, on arriving at Idsworth at the time appointed, I found Sir Jervoise was gone out hunting; I, however, was honoured by an interview with Miss Jervoise, to whom I delivered the letter addressed to Sir Jervoise, and received a sealed packet from her, with a note from Sir Jervoise, to say it contained the treasure trove. The packet is weighty, and if you do not wish it to be sent immediately, I will send it to you by a safe hand, or bring it myself some day after Wednesday.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Mitchell.*

H. R. Reynolds, Esq.,
Treasury, London.

TREASURE TROVE, BLENDWORTH.

Treasury, 5 February 1861.

Dear Sir,

YOU may keep the coins until you can send them by a safe hand, or bring them to me.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. R. Reynolds.*

W. Mitchell, Esq., Solicitor,
Petersfield, Hants.

VOTES OF CREDIT.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 April 1861;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT "showing the SUMS which have been Voted in each Year since 1854 as VOTES OF CREDIT, to Supply the Deficiencies of the Ordinary Votes for MILITARY and NAVAL EXPENDITURE; showing the Expenditure of the Sums so Voted; the Amount Surrendered to the Exchequer; and the Amount still Unissued upon each Vote."

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *May* 1861.

I.—WAR WITH RUSSIA.

STATEMENT showing the Amounts Voted in each Year since 1854 for the Extraordinary
surrendered to

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Sums Voted as follows :—		
In the year 1854–5	3,000,000 – –	
„ „ 1855–6	3,000,000 – –	
„ „ 1856–7	2,000,000 – –	
		8,000,000 – –
		8,000,000 – –
To Balance remaining due to the Treasury Chest, being the sum repaid to the Exchequer in Excess of the actual Surplus of the Votes of Credit		53,430 15 10
	£.	8,053,430 15 10

Treasury Chambers,
17 May 1861.

I.—WAR WITH RUSSIA.

Expenses of the War with *Russia*, the Expenditure of the Sums so Voted, and the Amount from the Exchequer.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Payments made to cover Deficiencies upon the following Votes; viz.		
Commissariat Votes for 1853-4 (*vide* Parl. Paper, No. 291, Sess. 1855)	59,991 4 10	
Army 1854–5 (ditto No. 421, „ 1856)	33,004 9 –	
Commissariat 1854–5 (ditto No. 421, „ 1856), £.631,353 8 1 Less *34,259 17 2	597,093 10 11	
Army and Commissariat, 1855–6 (ditto No. 275, Sess. 2, 1857)	2,405,599 2 6	
Ordnance 1855–6 (ditto No. 276, Sess. 2, 1857)	2,003,619 3 4	
Navy 1855–6 (ditto No. 26, Sess. 1857)	211,820 3 4	
Army 1856–7 (ditto No. 346, Sess. 1858, and No. 20, Sess. 2, 1859) less 5 *l.* subsequently repaid	698,897 7 1	
Navy 1857–8 (ditto No. 22, 1859) (100,000 *l.* and 164,923 *l.* 8 *s.* 2 *d.*)	264,923 8 2	
Army 1858–9 (ditto No. 346, Sess. 1860)	115,465 19 2	
Ditto 1859–60 (ditto No. , Sess. 1861)	2,000 – –	
		6,392,324 8 4
By other Payments charged against the Votes for Extraordinary Expenses of the War with Russia:		
For bills of costs for business connected with proceedings in the Admiralty Court in relation to Russian ships captured	4,357 15 1	
Hire of two steam vessels, with wages and provisions of crew, and other expenses, for the purposes of the war	8,099 16 1	
Expenses incurred in the temporary retention of the telegraph lines in the East	3,238 9 7	
For expenses incurred by the Comptroller of Customs at Plymouth in detaining the "Hermina," supposed to be Russian property	11 14 5	
To Messrs. W. Lindsay & Co., in consideration of losses sustained by them in the hire of the "Pacific" and "Azoff"	4,155 3 –	
For War Medals issued to the Navies and Armies of Foreign Powers	12,416 16 9	
Expenses of messing the Cossacks of the Sultan	121 6 6	
Expenses in connexion with the purchase of horses and mules in Spain	3,572 1 7	
Expenses incurred in the display of Fireworks and Illuminations in celebration of the conclusion of Peace in 1856	7,575 5 7	
Amount paid to Mr. Upton in accordance with the Report of a Military Board at Sebastopol, as compensation for losses sustained by him in the siege operations	500 – –	
Payment of bills drawn by Consul Drummond Hay at Constantinople, for expenses connected with the Bosphorus and Scutari cemeteries	4,312 – –	
Payment on account of the Varna Submarine Telegraph	400 – –	
Amount allowed by the Treasury on closing the transactions of the Commissariat attached to the late Army in the East, consisting of small disallowances in the Commissariat Accounts	16 4 1	
Payment of a bill drawn by the Hon. W. G. Eliot, for the share of expense payable by Her Majesty's Government for enclosing the Anglo-French Military Cemetery near Athens	196 14 6	
£.	48,973 7 2	
In addition to the above Payments, authorities have been issued for the payment of the following:—		
Repair of the enclosures of the British burial grounds in the Crimea	2,111 15 –	
Supply of iron railings and other services connected with the cemetery at Scutari	601 9 4	
		51,686 11 6
By Amounts surrendered to the Exchequer as Savings on the Votes of Credit; viz.—		
In 1857–8 (*see* Finance Accounts, p. 79)	1,000,000 – –	
In 1859–60 (ditto - ditto - p. 79)	609,419 16 –	
		1,609,419 16 –
	£.	8,053,430 15 10

* This sum was subsequently repaid to the account of the Vote of credit from Convict Votes; the expense having been occasioned by the supply of Commissariat stores for Convict Service (*see* Parl. Paper, 151, Sess. 2, 1859, page 8).

F. PEEL.

II.—CHINA WAR - - - - - - - -

STATEMENT showing the SUMS VOTED in each Year since 1854, as VOTES OF CREDIT for the Sums so Voted, and the

Sums voted in the following years:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1857–58 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	400,000 - -
1859–60 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	850,000 - -
1860–61 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,356,104 - -	
And - - - - - -	443,896 - -	
		3,800,000 - -
		5,050,000 - -
Amount issued from the Exchequer, as per statement below - - - -	- - -	4,293,896 - -
Amount still unissued upon the vote - - - £.	- - -	756,104 - -

Amounts issued from Her Majesty's Exchequer, viz.:—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In November 1858 - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	391,943 - -
March 1860 - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	858,057 - -
July 1860 - - - - - - - - - -	443,896 - -	
September „ - - - - - - - - - -	1,650,000 - -	
October „ - - - - - - - - - -	100,000 - -	
December „ - - - - - - - - - -	250,000 - -	
March 1861 - - - - - - - - - -	600,000 - -	
		3,043,896 - -
TOTAL - - - £.		4,293,896 - -

Treasury Chambers,
17 May 1861.

II.—CHINA WAR.

Expenses of the NAVAL and MILITARY OPERATIONS in *China*; showing the Expenditure of the Amount still unissued.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amounts applied to cover the deficiencies upon the undermentioned Votes of Parliament, viz :—		
Navy Votes (*vide* Parliamentary Paper, No. 22, Sess. 1859) 1857–8	391,943 – –	
Army ditto (- - ditto - - ditto - - Sess. 1861) 1859–60	605,765 5 5	
		997,708 5 5
Navy, "on account" of 1860–61 - - - - - - -	500,000 – –	
Army, - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -	350,000 – –	
		850,000 – –
Amounts paid to the Secretary of State for India in Council, viz.:—		
On account of Expenses advanced out of Indian funds for charges connected with the former expedition to China - £. 162,500		
For actual and estimated advances made and stores supplied in India, on account of H.M. Government, from 1848–9 to 1858–9 - - - - - - - - - - 281,396		
	443,896 – –	
"On account" of actual and estimated expenses incurred in India for the China expedition in the year 1860–61 - - - - -	917,601 – –	
		1,361,497 – –
Amount transferred to civil contingencies, in repayment of advances from that grant, being the moiety of expenses connected with the detention in India of Ex-Commissioner Yeh, of Canton - - - - - - - - -	- - -	1,153 – 10
Amount issued to the Paymaster General to meet Bills drawn by the Commissariat Officer, and to pay for remittances of specie from this country, for the supply of the Treasury Chest in China, to be apportioned to the respective services on the receipt of accounts showing the final application of the same - - -	- - -	1,083,537 13 9
TOTAL - - - £.		4,293,896 – –

F. PEEL.

VOTES OF CREDIT.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Sums which have been Voted in each Year since 1854 as Votes of Credit, to Supply the Deficiencies of the Ordinary Votes for Military and Naval Expenditure; showing the Expenditure of the Sums so Voted; the Amount Surrendered to the Exchequer, and the Amount still Unissued upon each Vote.

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *May* 1861.

266.

Under 1 *oz.*

WAR WITH RUSSIA—VOTES OF CREDIT (EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 June 1861;—*for*,

STATEMENT "of the SUM required to be Voted to make good to the Treasury Chest Account a Repayment to the Exchequer in Excess of the Surplus Balance of the Votes of Credit of the Years 1854-5, 1855-6, and 1856-7, for the EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES of the WAR with *Russia*."

		£. s. d.
Amounts surrendered to the Exchequer as Savings:		
In 1857-8 (*see* Finance Accounts, p. 79)		1,000,000 - -
In 1859-60 (*see* - ditto - - p. 79)		609,419 16 -
	£.	1,609,419 16 -
Sums voted - - } *See* Parl. Paper,	£. 8,000,000 - -	
Expended - - } No. 266, Session 1861	6,444,010 19 10	
Actual Surplus - - -		1,555,989 - 2
Surrendered in Excess of Surplus - - - £.		53,430 15 10

Fifty-three Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Ten Pence.

Treasury Chambers, 26 June 1861.

F. PEEL.

WAR WITH RUSSIA—VOTES OF CREDIT
(EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE).

STATEMENT of the SUM required to be Voted to make good to the Treasury Chest Account a Repayment to the Exchequer in Excess of the Surplus Balance of the Votes of Credit of the Years 1854-5, 1855-6, and 1856-7, for the EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES of the WAR with *Russia*.

(*Mr. Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *June* 1861.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 March 1861;—*for*,

RETURNS "showing the Amount expended on WESTMINSTER BRIDGE and the APPROACHES since the 6th day of August 1860, the Expenditure on the Bridge and the Approaches to be stated separately, stating from what Funds such Expenditure has been defrayed:"

"Of the Estimated Expenditure for Completion; and to what extent it will be necessary to apply for Parliamentary Grants:"

"And, COPY of any REPORT as to the Time when the Bridge will be Completed (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 576, of Session 1860)."

	£.	s.	d.
AMOUNT expended on Westminster Bridge since the 6th day of August 1860	49,460	6	5
Ditto - on the Approaches - - - - - - - - -	1,624	–	7
The expenditure in both cases was defrayed from funds voted by Parliament.			
The estimated expenditure for completion of the Bridge - - - - -	68,789	–	–
The estimated expenditure for completion of purchase of property for the Approaches and execution of Works - - - - - -	136,185	–	–
It will be necessary to apply to Parliament, to complete the Bridge, for the sum of - - - - - - - - - - - - -	60,692	–	–
And for the Approaches (in addition to Vote 8, Class I., Civil Service Estimates) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,500	–	–

Note.—The money arising from the sale of the stone of the old Bridge, and from the sale of the plant now in use, will, it is estimated, produce about 23,000 *l.*, but the greater part of which will not be realised until after the completion of the Works.

COPY REPORT as to the Time when the Bridge will be Completed.

Engineer's Office, Westminster Bridge,
27 March 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the First Commissioner's instructions in your letter of the 22d instant, for me "to report when I consider that the new Westminster Bridge will be completed, and the whole Bridge open for public traffic;" and, having given the subject my best attention, I am of opinion that, supposing the weather to be favourable for the work, the Bridge may be completed in the month of March, next year.

The severity of the winter, and the want of convenient stowage for the stone of the old Bridge, have considerably retarded the removal of that structure, of which all the arches, except one, have been removed, and this and the remaining piers will be cleared away this spring.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Page.*

Alfred Austin, Esq.

WILLIAM COWPER,
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

Office of Works, &c.,
1 July 1861.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, &c.

RETURNS showing the Amount Expended on Westminster Bridge and the Approaches since 6 August 1860; of the Estimated Expenditure for Completion, and to what extent it will be necessary to apply for Parliamentary Grants; and, Copy of Report as to when the Bridge will be completed (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 576, of Session 1860).

(*Mr. Hankey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *July* 1861.

WESTMINSTER NEW PALACE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 4 June 1861;—*for*,

RETURNS "of the Annual Expense of LIGHTING the HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, including the outside Lighting of the Courts, New and Old Palace Yards, the River Terrace, West Front, and other External Parts, specifying the Cost of Gas, Oil, or Wax, and Names of the Departments in which they are severally used, and the Expense of each:"

"Of the Registers of the GAS METERS:"

"Of the Cost of the CLOCK and BELLS subsequently to the 18th day of March 1859 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 258, of Session 1 of 1859):"

"Of the Number of the BELLS delivered by the Contractor, and the Number now in Use:"

"Of the Expense of GAS for Lighting the CLOCK, and the Number of Hours it is kept Burning:"

"Of the Estimate of the further Amount required for the Completion of all or any of the Works in connexion with the above:"

"And, ACCOUNT of the whole Sum of Money expended in the BUILDING, FURNISHING, LIGHTING and VENTILATING of the NEW PALACE at *Westminster*, since the 31st day of December 1859 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 32, of Session 1860)."

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1. ANNUAL EXPENSES of LIGHTING the HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, including the outside Lighting of the Courts, New and Old Palace Yards, the River Terrace, West Front, and other External Parts; specifying the Cost of Gas, Oil, or Wax, and Names of the Departments in which they are severally used, and the Expense of each.

Cost of gas, in the year ended 31st March 1861 - - - -	£. 3,152 5 2.
Cost of oil, in the same period - - - - - - -	£. 2,178 6 10.
Cost of wax, in the same period - - - - - - -	£. 378 10 2.

Gas and oil are used generally throughout both Houses, and wax in the Departments under the Usher of the Black Rod and Serjeant-at-Arms.

2.—REGISTERS of the Forty GAS METERS, for the Year ending 31st March 1861.

9,073,500 cubic feet of Gas.

3.—THE COST of the CLOCK and BELLS, subsequently to the 18th (March) April 1859 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 258, of Session 1 of 1859).

	£.	s.	d.
The Clock, Dials, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	1,323	2	8
The Bells - - - - - - - - - - - -	—		
Expenses connected with Clock and Bells - - - - -	344	15	10
£.	1,667	18	6

4.—Number of Bells delivered by the Contractors, and the Number now in Use.

Bells delivered - - - - - - - -	6
Bells in use - - - - - - - - -	4

5.—Amount of the Expense of Gas for Lighting the Clock, in the Year ending 31st March 1861 - - - - - - - - £. 123 18 -

Number of Hours the Gas was kept burning, from the 12th January 1861 to the 31st March 1861 - - - - - - - - 443½ hours.

Note.—No register was kept previous to 12th January 1861.

6.—Further Amount required for the Completion of all or any of the Works in connexion with the above.

— Nil. —

7.—An Account of the whole Sum of Money expended in the Building, Furnishing, Lighting, and Ventilating of the New Palace at *Westminster*, since the 31st day of December 1859 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 32 of Session 1860).

£. 35,769 15 1.

Note.—This amount does not include—

1st. The cost of decoration of the building with fresco paintings and statuary:

2d. The expenditure for maintenance and repairs of the buildings and furniture:

3d. The current expense of lighting and ventilating.

WILLIAM COWPER,
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

Office of Works, &c.,
8 July 1861.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 August 1861;—*for*,

COPY

OF THE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

ON THE

DECAY OF THE STONE

OF THE

NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

(*Mr. Cowper.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *August* 1861.

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LETTER OF APPOINTMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

To Sir *Roderick Impey Murchison*, G.C.St.S., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Director General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain; *William Tite*, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects; *Sydney Smirke*, Esq., Royal Academician, Architect; *George Gilbert Scott*, Esq., Royal Academician, Architect; *George Godwin*, Esq., F.R.S., and *Mathew Digby Wyatt*, Esq., Vice-Presidents of the Royal Institute of British Architects; *Augustus William Hofmann*, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of the Royal College of Chemistry; *Edward Frankland*, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; *Frederick Augustus Abel*, Esq., F.R.S., Chemist to the War Department; *David Thomas Ansted*, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Geology; *James Tennant*, Esq., Professor of Geology at King's College, London; *George Rowdon Burnell*, Esq., Civil Engineer; *Thomas Hawksley*, Esq., Civil Engineer; *Charles Harriott Smith*, Esq., one of "the Commissioners for the Selection of the Stone for Building the Houses of Parliament"; and *Edward Middleton Barry*, Esq., Associate of Royal Academy, and Architect in charge of the Houses of Parliament; the Committee appointed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to inquire into the Decay of the Stone of the New Palace at Westminster, and into the best means for preserving the Stone from further Injury.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will examine into the conditions of the decay which is apparent in the stonework of the New Palace at Westminster, and that you will report your opinion on the following points:—

I. The extent and position of the decay.

II. The causes to which it is attributable, taking into consideration the composition of the stone, and the influence exerted upon it by moisture and by the acids diffused in the London atmosphere.

III. The best means of preserving the stone from further injury.

IV. The qualities of the stones to be recommended for future use in public buildings to be erected in London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Cowper*,
First Commissioner of Her Majesty's
Public Works and Buildings.

Dated Office of Works, 12, Whitehall Place, London,
this 23d day of March 1861.

REPORT.

To the Right Hon. *William Cowper*, M.P., Chief Commissioner of Works, &c.

Sir,

We, the undersigned, being the Committee appointed "to inquire into the decay of the Stone of the New Palace of Westminster, and into the best means of preserving the Stone from further injury," have the honour to submit to you the following Report, in which we have adopted as the objects of our inquiry the several points referred to us by your letter of appointment and instruction, viz:

"I. The extent and position of the decay.

"II. The causes to which it is attributable, taking into consideration the composition of the stone, and the influence exerted upon it by moisture, and by the acids diffused in the London atmosphere.

"III. The best means of preserving the stone from further injury.

"IV. The qualities of the stones to be recommended for future use in public buildings to be erected in London."

1. In proceeding with the important inquiry thus intrusted to this Committee, we beg to state, that we first made a careful inspection of the whole of the buildings; and that after this inspection we proceeded to obtain such evidence as appeared to us best calculated to facilitate the inquiry intrusted to us, by examining a considerable number of witnesses who had been connected with the building from the commencement, or who had been concerned in the various processes which had been actually tried for arresting the decay which had occurred; and also another class of witnesses, who had suggested various theoretical remedies for the same purpose.

2. We delegated to a Sub-committee, specially appointed, an examination and inquiry into the condition of other buildings erected in the metropolis, in which magnesian limestone had been used, and we particularly called the attention of the scientific chemists, who had been appointed on the Committee, to several points peculiarly within the limits of their acquaintance with chemical subjects.

3. We also considered it expedient to invite by advertisement the attention of chemists and others to the subject submitted to the Committee, requesting that any plan or suggestion for the prevention of decay, or for arresting its progress, might be brought under our notice.

4. Having thus premised the course the Committee thought it expedient and desirable to take, we now proceed to report *seriatim* on the subjects brought under our notice by your instructions, and in the order adopted therein.

I. "The extent and position of the Decay:"

5. It is extremely difficult to give any very exact account either of the extent or actual position of the decay. It seems from the evidence that it first began to make its appearance in the portions of the Palace at Westminster executed at the commencement of the building, about seven years after their execution; and yet, in some of the most recently executed portions, viz., those towards Old Palace-yard, facing Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the decay appears to be as obvious as in any other part of the building. 1012.

6. In the earlier works, viz., those towards the Thames, the decay is most apparent in the lower portion of the building, and in this portion the decay is confined to what may be called "zones," or general levels, which would seem to suggest that it depends as much upon position in the building as upon the use of particular beds of stone from the quarries employed.

7. The same remark applies to the part of the Palace fronting the approaches to Westminster Bridge, where the decay of the lower portion is considerable; but in the newest work, facing Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the decay occurs in positions which are more varied, and under circumstances which it is exceedingly difficult to appreciate.

8. We have examined with much care the upper portions of the building, and we cannot perceive that the decay has made any important inroad upon those much more exposed portions, where decay might more reasonably have been expected. The decay however occurs again to a considerable extent in the inner courts, which are sheltered in a great measure from external influences; and perhaps the very worst specimen we have noticed is to be found in the small archway leading to the reporters' gallery, near the entrance to Westminster Hall, a part of the work as much sheltered as in the nature and circumstances of a public building it could well be.

9. The general result of our observations, confirmed by the evidence, would seem to suggest that the stone used in the Palace of Westminster is much more likely to decay in damp and sheltered situations, than where it is exposed to the full action of atmospheric influences. In the east and north fronts, before adverted to, the worst symptoms occur in the ashlar between the upper and lower mouldings of the plinth, and under the first cornice, where the exposure is inconsiderable; but the dampness, arising from the drip of the mouldings and from the action of capillary attraction, in cases where projections hold the moisture, appears to exereise au important influence on the condition of the stone itself.

898. 1006. 10. It does not appear to us that the decay is attributable, as is commonly supposed, to the stones in the building not being placed upon what is technically called their natural bed, or in the same relative position as they occupied in the quarry; thus, stones which are found horizontally in the quarry, appear to have been often placed perpendicularly in the building, and used for purposes of the most delicate decoration without any injurious result. As an instance of this fact, we may point out the elaborately carved shields of arms under the range of the first-floor windows; the stones used for those shields, though universally placed perpendicularly to their natural position in the quarry, present, so far as we are aware, few, if any, symptoms of decay.

11. The extent to which the decay on the whole surface has proceeded, it is not very easy to estimate. At the present moment the actual decay is doubtless 795. considerable for a building so recently erected; but the change of colour in the 1014. stone itself, and the "fretting out of the surface," which are suggested as the first symptoms, lead us to apprehend that there may exist much more mischief than at present is actually apparent.

12. One of the witnesses examined, however, and whose judgment as a prac- 921. tical man is of considerable value, is of opinion that the decay, after proceeding to 922. some depth in the stone, stops of itself; that an induration of the surface takes place, and that no further decay ensues. The Committee would willingly accept this opinion, if they considered it well founded, but they cannot conceive that it is true to any considerable extent, notwithstanding there may certainly be some few indications which lead to the belief that in some cases it may be correct.

13. At present the decay appears for the most part on the plain surfaces, whilst the finer and more elaborately wrought portions of the building, unless under projections, are not seriously affected. And however disappointing and disfiguring these defects may be, especially in a building so recently erected, the Committee are of opinion that at present the decay does not affect the stability of the structure.

II.—"The Causes to which the Decay is attributable."

14. This part of the inquiry naturally leads to a reference to the evidence which has been obtained by the Committee on the subject of the stone itself. The result of this evidence may be thus briefly stated. The stone recommended by the Commissioners for this building was that from the quarries of Bolsover Moor and its neighbourhood, and this stone was actually contracted for in the first instance. Before the work began, however, it was found that blocks of sufficient size could not be procured from those quarries, and in consequence, one of the Commissioners was appointed to proceed to the spot, to ascertain whether other quarries might not be discovered furnishing stone in beds of greater thickness and of larger dimensions. These conditions were found in the quarries at Anston, and the stone of greater thickness procured from these quarries has been used not only in this building, but in all the other buildings constructed of magnesian limestone in the metropolis, after the quarries of Bolsover Moor had been abandoned, for the reason above stated. 602. 427. 429. 604. 607. 428.

15. The recommendation of the Bolsover stone in the Report of the Commissioners was founded on its similarity to that used in the Norman portions of Southwell Minster, which were stated in the Report to be in a high state of preservation. Evidence has since been adduced, in a letter from Mr. Scott, to be found in the Appendix, which renders it probable that the stone of this Minster was really obtained from the ancient quarries at Mansfield Woodhouse. The latter quarries were re-opened, and a considerable quantity of stone from them (exceeding 20,000 cubic feet) was made use of in the Palace at Westminster; but in their turn they were relinquished from dissatisfaction as to the size of the blocks, though we have it on evidence, confirmed by our own observation, that the stone used from these quarries has stood remarkably well. Appendix, No. 4.

16. The evidence brought before your Committee on the subject of the stone obtained from the Anston quarries is very conflicting; the contractor and his principal foreman stating that the stone was, with slight exceptions, extraordinarily good, while other witnesses maintain that even in the quarries themselves there are stones in a state of actual decomposition; and one very important witness, a foreman employed at the Palace at Westminster, asserts he knew that certain beds in some of the quarries were liable to decay, and that he abandoned them in consequence. With reference to the selection of stone, the Committee venture to remark, that it is much to be regretted that the offer made by one of the Commissioners, particularly well acquainted with the selection and working of stone, to examine that used in the Palace at Westminster for the moderate salary of 150 *l.* per annum, was not accepted, owing to some difficulty in regard to the party who was to be held responsible for this unimportant amount; and that the matter was left to persons who admit they had little or no prior experience of this description of stone, though they evidently entertained suspicions of the durability of some of it which they were employing. 437. 738. 998, 1081. 1082. 609, 610. 611, &c.

17. With reference to the very natural and important question of the actual causes of the decay of this stone when exposed to the London atmosphere, the Committee take the liberty of referring to the Report of the chemists, who were Members of the Committee, to whom this question was specially referred. This will be found in the Appendix. Appendix, No. 1.

III. "The best Means of preserving the Stone from further Injury."

18. This part of the inquiry referred to the Committee, naturally divides itself into two questions: namely, as to the steps that have hitherto been taken, whether experimentally or otherwise; and as to those that are to be recommended for adoption hereafter. With regard to the first question, we have ourselves examined with care the result of what has been done at the Palace itself, either experimentally on the river front, or, as in the inner courts, by actual coatings or washings over large surfaces. With regard to the second question, our inquiries have been earnest and elaborate, and we have examined many witnesses and given much time to the consideration of the various propositions obtained by advertisement or otherwise. As will be seen in a subsequent part of the Report, we finally referred this question to the further consideration of the professional chemists who were on the Committee.

19. On the first question, the Committee are decidedly of opinion that it is not necessary nor desirable to proceed with any general coating, painting, oiling, or washing of the whole building. It is quite obvious, in their judgment, that a very large proportion of the stone does not require any such application; but that what is wanted, is some efficient process which should be applied to the surface of any stone that begins to show symptoms of decay, with a view to arrest its progress. The Committee believe, that the persons to whom the care of the building is entrusted, ought to watch it, and note in the very earliest stages wherever decay is perceptible, by efflorescence, change of colour, crumbling, or slight decomposition.

20. In cases where the decay is important, and evidently occasioned by the fall of rain on an upper projecting or exposed surface, protection should be afforded by a covering of sheet zinc or lead; and if hereafter any composition should fortunately be discovered, by which the decaying stone could be at once covered or coated, and the injurious influences of the atmosphere prevented from further acting upon it, the difficulty would be solved. In some extreme cases, the decayed stone might be cut out, and replaced by a new one. With regard to the processes which have actually been applied, whether experimentally or extensively, your Committee are decidedly of opinion that the discovery of a proper mode of treating stones in a state of decay has not yet been made, and there is no evidence whatever on the building itself to induce them to believe that the decay, where decay has arisen, has been arrested, or that permanently the decay has been prevented by any of the processes yet applied.

21. With reference to the second question, we found ourselves unable, after much labour, to come to any definite conclusion; and we finally requested the chemists in the Committee to examine and report upon it; but those gentlemen state, as appears by their Report in the Appendix, that the nature of the inquiry is so extensive, and that time is so important an element in the solution, that they are unable to give any opinion upon the subject. They further state, that they spent five whole days in the examination of only one suggested remedy, but they are unable, notwithstanding, to give any opinion on even that one suggestion. They allude to secret processes, regarding which they say they can offer no opinion, but they express a doubt of the applicability of any suggestion which would demand the veil of secrecy for protection. Concurring in this view, it may be further noted that even if such applications were found successful in sample or experiment no security would be afforded for a corresponding success in any subsequent large operations. They recommend that a series of experiments should be conducted under chemical supervision for a considerable period of time, and the Committee are most reluctantly compelled to coincide with them, and to urge upon the Government the adoption of such a course.

Appendix, No. 1.

IV. "The qualities of the Stones to be recommended for future Use in Public Buildings to be erected in London."

22. On this head of the inquiry the Committee have been unable, in the time allotted to them, to go into any very extensive examination. It is obvious, however, that although some varieties of magnesian limestone are an excellent and durable material, when not exposed to the deleterious influences of the London atmosphere, yet that in London it is subject to causes of decay, which render it an undesirable and unsafe material for the construction of public buildings.

477. 1478.

23. It is equally obvious that Portland stone, well selected, has been used in buildings in London from the date of St. Paul's downwards, under circumstances of great exposure, and with most successful results. Portland stone is a material to be obtained in any quantity, and in blocks of any size, beautiful in colour and texture, reasonable in price, not by any means so hard as the Anston stone, and yet with a power of resisting the influences of the London atmosphere, that leaves but little to be desired. It must be remarked, however, that Portland stone should be carefully selected, an operation which would be the most satisfactorily effected by an agent at the quarries.

24. On this subject the Commissioners could of course bring much personal experience to bear; but after the valuable explanation of the principles upon which the decay of stone depends in populous places as given by the Chemists, in their

Report

Report before referred to, the Committee refrain from repeating those conclusions, in which, however, they entirely concur.

25. During the inquiries of the Committee, one of their members, Mr. Burnell, who is well acquainted with architectural and engineering works in France, undertook, at his own expense, a journey to Paris, to inquire into the practice of the French architects engaged in the Government works in that metropolis. There, the stone used, the "calcaire grossier," though a carbonate of lime of tertiary age, and therefore of very different mineral composition from our magnesian limestone of the much older Permian age, seems to suffer also from decay in a comparatively pure atmosphere, and where wood is chiefly used as fuel.

26. From the evidence of Mr. Burnell, it does not appear that French architects or chemists have been more successful than ourselves either in the use of materials not subject to atmospheric influences, or in the application of processes for arresting decay, when it has once begun. The opinions of the most scientific chemists and architects in France on this subject have, however, in this way been obtained, and it is extremely probable that the inquiries undertaken by them, simultaneously with those undertaken in this country, may hereafter lead to some successful result. 1304, and following.

27. The Committee have to thank the Government for the facilities given to Mr. Burnell in this important part of the inquiry, by providing him with an introduction which obtained for him the active assistance of Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of the Tuilleries.

28. The Committee delegated, as before stated, to a Sub-committee, the duty of examining the various buildings in London in which magnesian limestone from the Anston quarries has been introduced in the external architecture. The Report of this Sub-committee forms part of the Appendix; and we beg to refer to that report as confirmatory of our opinion of the uncertain character of magnesian limestone, and the risk attending the use of it in London. Appendix, No. 2.

29. In conclusion, the Committee venture to recommend that the architect of the Palace at Westminster, assisted by scientific chemists, should examine and record the actual state of the stone work of the building at the present moment; that experiments should be made by their direction, under various conditions of height, exposure, and aspect, with such preservative materials and agents as the Chemists may suggest from time to time, and that researches should be continued into the effects of the various alkaline silicates, the phosphates, and other substances which have been brought under the notice of the Committee, or suggested in Germany, France, or elsewhere; that where decay arises from damp, means should be taken to protect the stone, as has been before suggested; that any stone extensively decayed should be removed and replaced; but that in particular the earliest symptoms of decay should be carefully watched, and examined with the view to the application of some immediate remedy. The Committee believe that a very large portion of the stone in the Palace at Westminster is of a very durable nature, and they entertain a confident expectation that a remedy will soon be found to arrest or control the decay when it has unfortunately begun to appear.

WILLIAM TITE,	E. FRANKLAND,
ROD. I. MURCHISON,	F. A. ABEL,
SYDNEY SMIRKE,	JAMES TENNANT,
GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT,	GEORGE R. BURNELL,
GEORGE GODWIN,	THOMAS HAWKSLEY,
M. DIGBY WYATT,	CHARLES H. SMITH,
A. W. HOFMANN,	EDWARD M. BARRY.

ALFRED BONHAM-CARTER, Secretary.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday, 23 *March* 1861.

The meetings of the Committee were held at 8, Richmond Terrace, London.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Tite, M.P.	Professor Hofmann.
Sir R. I. Murchison.	Professor Ansted.
Mr. S. Smirke.	Professor Frankland.
Mr. G. G. Scott.	Mr. G. R. Burnell.
Mr. G. Godwin.	Mr. F. A. Abel.
Mr. M. Digby Wyatt.	Mr. C. H. Smith.

By a Resolution proposed by Sir *R. I. Murchison*, and seconded by Mr. *Godwin*, Mr. *Tite*, M.P., was called to the Chair.

Resolved, That Five Members shall be the Quorum.

The Letter of Instruction from the First Commissioner of Works, read.

The Committee deliberated on course of proceeding, and adjourned to Monday, April 8th, at 12 o'clock, to meet on the Terrace of the New Palace at Westminster.

Monday, 8 *April* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M.P., in the Chair.

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. S. Smirke.	Professor Ansted.
Mr. G. G. Scott.	Professor Tennant.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Burnell.
Mr. Digby Wyatt.	Mr. Hawksley.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. Smith.
Professor Frankland.	

The Committee made a personal inspection of the state of the building, with reference to the amount of decay which has taken place.

Mr. *Quarm*, late Clerk of the Works under Sir *Charles Barry*, was in attendance on the Committee.

The Committee adjourned to Saturday, April 13, at One o'clock.

Saturday, 13 *April* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M. P., in the Chair.

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Professor Frankland.
Mr. Smirke.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. Scott.	Professor Ansted.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Hawksley.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. Smith.

Mr. *N. C. Szerelmey* examined.

Mr. *F. Ransome* examined.

The Committee adjourned to Saturday, 20th April, at Twelve o'clock.

Saturday, 20 *April* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M. P., in the Chair.

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. Smirke.	Professor Ansted.
Mr. Scott.	Professor Tennant.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Burnell.
Mr. Digby Wyatt.	Mr. Hawksley.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. Smith.
Professor Frankland.	

Mr. *Ransome* examined.

Mr. *Hibble* examined.

Mr. *Grissell* examined.

C. H. Smith, Esq., a Member of the Committee, examined.

Mr. *Daines* examined.

Mr. *F. T. Barff*, M. A. examined.

Mr. *Sullivan*, M. D. examined.

Resolved, That a Sub-committee of Chemists be formed, to whom shall be submitted all the applications at present in the hands of the Secretary, or any suggestions they themselves may have received from persons desiring to submit processes or inventions with a view to recommend those worthy of the consideration of the Committee, and to report accordingly. The Committee to consist of:—

Professor Hofmann.
Professor Frankland.
Mr. Abel.
Professor Ansted.

and that Three be a Quorum.

The Committee adjourned to Saturday, May the 4th, at Twelve o'clock.

Saturday, 4 *May* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M. P., in the Chair.

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Professor Frankland.
Mr. Smirke.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. Scott.	Professor Ansted.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Tennant.
Mr. Barry.	Mr. Burnell.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. Smith.

The Report of the Sub-committee appointed by the Resolution of the 20th ultimo, read.

Resolved, That the consideration of this Report of the Sub-committee be postponed till further communications, to be received in consequence of the following Resolution, have been submitted to them.

Resolved, That an advertisement inviting communications on or before the 17th instant, "from persons desirous of submitting processes to the Committee for the preservation of stone from decay," be inserted in "The Times" three times; and once in each of the following newspapers—"The Builder," "The Building News," "Society of Arts Journal," and "Athenæum," in the ensuing week.

Resolved, That the Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P., First Commissioner of Works, be requested to furnish the Committee with the proceedings and correspondence of the Office of Works with Professor Hofmann, with respect to the analysis of the processes of Mr. Szerelmey.

Mr. *Ransome* further examined.

Resolved, That Professors Hofmann, Ansted, Frankland, and Mr. Abel, Members of the Committee, be requested to make the requisite experiments to determine the extent to which, under various circumstances, the solutions proposed in Mr. Ransome's patent would actually penetrate the body of the stone itself, and to report the same, with any other observations they may deem fit; and that the Secretary be requested to supply such specimens of the stone as may be required for the purpose.

Mr. *Thomas Quarm*, late Clerk of the Works of the Palace at Westminster, under Sir C. Barry, examined.

The Committee adjourned to Saturday, 18th May, at Twelve o'clock.

By direction of the Chairman, the Committee was postponed from Saturday the 18th May, to Saturday the 25th, at Twelve o'clock.

Saturday, 25 *May* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M. P., in the Chair.

Mr. T. Smirke.	Professor Frankland.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. Barry.	Mr. Burnell.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. Smith.

Mr. *George Allen*, builder, and late Clerk of the Works, under Mr. Grissell, examined.

Mr. *F. H. Groves*, architect and surveyor, late Clerk of the Works, under Sir Charles Barry, examined.

J. Phipps, Esq., assistant surveyor of the Office of Works, examined.

E. M. Barry, Esq., a Member of the Committee, examined.

Mr. *Fincham*, Clerk of the Works, under Office of Works, examined.

G. R. Burnell, Esq., Member of the Committee, examined.

Resolved, That the communications from persons desiring to submit processes to the Committee, which have been received by the Secretary, in consequence of the public advertisement on the subject, be referred to the Sub-committee appointed by the Resolution of the 20th April, who shall meet on Saturday next, at half-past Twelve o'clock, and examine the same, with a view to selecting such of them as are worthy of the consideration of the Committee, and report accordingly.

Resolved, That the chemists of the Committee be requested to make such experiments as they think proper, with the most recent specimens of the coatings applied to any of the stones of the Palace at Westminster, by Mr. Szerelmey, and to report accordingly.

The Committee adjourned to Saturday next, at Two o'clock.

Saturday, 1 *June* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M. P., in the Chair.

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Professor Hofmann.
Mr. Smirke.	Professor Tennant.
Mr. Scott.	Professor Frankland.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. Digby Wyatt.	Mr. Burnell.
Mr. Barry.	Mr. Smith.

P. C. Hardwick, Esq., architect, examined.

Mr. *W. Drummond*, Clerk of the Works at the Bank of England, examined.

Thomas Piper, Esq., builder, examined.

The Report of the Sub-committee on the communications received in consequence of the advertisement, read, and considered.

Resolved, That the following persons be requested to attend at the Committee to be examined as witnesses on Saturday next:—

Mr. W. Crookes.
Mr. W. Hutchison.
Mr. Hope.
Mr. Spiller.
Mr. Thomas.
Professors Field and Bernays.
Mr. T. Page.
Mr. Griffiths.
Mr. Kemp.

The Committee adjourned to Saturday next, at One o'clock.

Saturday, 8 *June* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M. P., in the Chair.

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Professor Frankland.
Mr. Smirke.	Professor Ansted.
Mr. Scott.	Professor Tennant.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. Barry.	Mr. Burnell.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. Smith.

The Committee met at One o'clock.

P. C. Hardwick, Esq., re-examined.

Mr. *William Hutchison* examined.

J. Spiller, Esq., Assistant Chemist at the Chemical Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, examined.

William Crookes, Esq., the Editor of the Chemical News, examined.

Mr. *Griffiths*, of the Mulgrave Cement Works, examined.

Dr. *Albert Bernays*, Professor of Chemistry, examined.

Resolved, That a Sub-committee, consisting of Mr. *Burnell*, Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *Tennant*, be requested to examine the stone used externally at the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street, and at the Record Office in Fetter-lane, and at any building in London, of magnesian limestone, with a view to report to the Committee the condition of the stone so used.

Resolved, That the Sub-committee of Chemists, consisting of Professors *Hofmann* and *Frankland*, and Mr. *Abel*, do consider the evidence of a chemical nature now before the Committee, combined with their own experience, and report on any suggestions they may have to offer, as to the course they would recommend to be taken at the Houses of Parliament, either for the purpose of preventing or arresting decay.

ide Appendix
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The Report of the Sub-committee appointed by the Resolution of the 25th May, on Mr. Szerelmey's process, read.

The correspondence between the Office of Works and Professor Hofmann on the same subject, read.

The Committee adjourned to One o'clock on Saturday, June 22.

Saturday, 22 *June* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M. P., in the Chair.

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. G. G. Scott.	Professor Tennant.
Mr. E. M. Barry.	Mr. Burnell.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Hawksley.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. Smith.
Professor Frankland.	

Mr. *Jesse Rust* and Mr. *John Mossop*, of the firm of Jesse Rust & Co., examined.

W. W. Pocock, Esq., Architect, examined.

Messrs. *Wardle & Baker*, Builders, examined.

G. G. Scott, Esq., Member of the Committee, examined.

T. Hawksley, Esq., Member of the Committee, examined.

C. H. Smith, Esq., Member of the Committee, examined.

The Report of the Sub-committee appointed by the Resolution of the 8th June for the examination of the condition of the stone of certain buildings in London, built of magnesian limestone, read.

The Report of the Sub-committee appointed to consider the evidence of a chemical nature before the Committee, by the Resolution of the 8th June, read.

Resolved, That the Committee examine into the present state of those portions of the Palace at Westminster, or of any building in the neighbourhood, which have been coated with any substance whatever, with a view to determine the apparent result at the present time of any processes which may have been employed hitherto.

The Committee adjourned to Saturday the 29th instant.

By the direction of the Chairman, the Committee was postponed to Friday, the 5th July.

Friday, 5 *July* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M.P., in the Chair.

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. Scott.	Mr. Burnell.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Hawksley.
Mr. Barry.	Mr. Smith.
Professor Frankland.	

The Committee met, and adjourned to the Houses of Parliament, and, in conformity with the Resolution of the 22d June, examined those portions of the building which have been coated with any substance whatsoever, with a view to determine the apparent result, at the present time, of any processes which may have been employed hitherto.

The Committee adjourned to Saturday the 13th July, at half past Two o'clock.

Saturday, 13 *July* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M. P., in the Chair.

Mr. Smirke.	Professor Hofmann.
Mr. Scott.	Professor Frankland.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. Digby Wyatt.	Mr. Burnell.
Mr. Barry.	Mr. Smith.

Mr. *Gascoigne*, Superintendent of Works, under Mr. Freak, a contractor, examined.

The Report of the Sub-committee, on the evidence of a chemical nature, read.

Resolved, That Professors *Hofmann* and *Frankland*, and Mr. *Abel*, having, in the course of the proceedings of the Committee, examined with care the stones which are decaying in the Houses of Parliament, be requested to oblige the Committee by reporting their joint opinion on the nature and causes of the decay, and by adding thereto any remarks on the stone best adapted for use in the atmosphere of London.

Committee adjourned to Saturday, July 27, and postponed again to Saturday, August 3.

Saturday, 3 *August* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M. P., in the Chair.

Mr. Smirke.	Professor Tennant.
Mr. Scott.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Burnell.
Mr. Digby Wyatt.	Mr. Hawksley.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. Smith.

The Report made by Professors *Hofmann* and *Frankland*, and Mr. *Abel*, in accordance with the Resolution of the 13th July, read.

The Draft Report prepared by the Chairman, read, and considered.

The Committee adjourned to Wednesday, August 7, at Two o'clock.

Wednesday, 7 *August* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. TITE, M. P., in the Chair.

Mr. Smirke.	Mr. Abel.
Mr. Scott.	Professor Tenant.
Mr. Godwin.	Mr. Burnell.
Mr. Digby Wyatt.	Mr. Hawksley.
Mr. Barry.	Mr. Smith.

The Draft Report read, paragraph by paragraph; several Amendments made therein, and agreed to.

Alfd Bonham-Carter,
Secretary.

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Saturday, 13 *April* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir R. I. Murchison.
Mr. Tite, M.P.
Mr. S. Smirke.
Mr. G. G. Scott.
Professor Hofmann.
Professor Ansted.
Professor Frankland.
Mr. G. Godwin.
Mr. Thos. Hawksley.
Mr. F. A. Abel.
Mr. C. H. Smith.

WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. NICHOLAS CHARLES SZERELMEY, Examined.

Mr. *N. C. Szerelmey.*
13 April 1861.

1. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you have been employed for some time in coating some portions of the stone-work of the Houses of Parliament; will you tell the Committee when you began any process, and where you first applied it on that building?—In March or April 1857.

2. Where was that?—One portion of the river front, and one portion on the top, over the Speaker's house.

3. Was that in the court or towards the river?—On the river front, and some portions of the terrace.

4. With regard to the Speaker's house, where was it that you applied your process?—It was on the top.

5. On which side?—In the court, over the smoke shaft.

6. In either of those specimens have you added anything since, or do they continue exactly as you left them in 1857?—I coated some portions there in 1857, and again in 1858, the year after.

7. We will come to that presently; I want to keep you to this. In 1857 you coated a certain portion of the work; is that work which you have coated, in the same condition now, or have you touched it, or amended it, or altered it in any manner?—No, I have never touched it.

8. And does that remark apply to certain work in the Speaker's court, as well as to that?—No; in the Speaker's court I coated it three years ago, and Sir Charles Barry told me he should like to see several shades of colour, and when I had finished my work, I coated it with water-colour, several shades, in the Speaker's court. When we had commenced the work which the First Commissioner ordered that I should do right through the courts, after I had washed down all the water-colour from the Speaker's court, I then re-coated it the same shade as the other coats.

9. Do those two specimens remain as you first left them?—I have not touched it on the river front, or anywhere else; it is in the same state as it was.

10. What was the next that you did in point of time?—The Speaker's Court.

11. Was it the whole of the Speaker's Court?—Yes, the whole Court.

12. And the next in point of time?—Nothing more; only what I have done last year on the river front again with Mr. Ransome as a specimen.

13. During the last year you went on with a considerable amount of coating, which you have applied?—Yes.

14. When did the symptoms of change occur in the Speaker's Court; how soon after the water-colour, or any other colour, was put on?—At the same time when I began the whole work last; we washed off the water-colour, having put on the shade from there.

15. Do you mean to state that the entrance of the Speaker's house, which was done during the autumn of last year, was not decayed except by a certain decay of the water-colour?—It has been never decayed since.

16. Am I to understand that you mean to represent that, with regard to what you did to that particular part of the entrance which was coated apparently with some substance containing a good deal of linseed oil, that there had been no decay or failure there?—I do not use oil.

17. I am sure I smelt it when it was being put on?—No; I can assure you I have not in my whole laboratory half a pint of linseed oil; I do not use it.

Mr. *N. C. Szerelmey*, 13 April 1861.

18. Be it what it may, the coating that you put there, you say, was not rendered necessary by the decay of what you had done before, but by the falling-off of a certain water-colour coating which Sir Charles Barry wished you to apply?—Yes; he wanted a little show, to see what colour would be the best for the whole building, because my composition has no body; it is a water, or a soap.

19. Have you any objection to state what your composition is?—That I have not patented it is not the reason that I will keep secret my composition, but I think I am not bound to give an explanation of it. You know that a patent will never protect a secret of an invention; therefore I keep the secret only for that reason, because I cannot patent it in the manner which the English patent laws allow; because if it is declared, every body can use it as he likes. It is a chemical invention; but I have not the slightest objection, in the presence of scientific gentlemen, to show my process.

20. Without agreeing in your reasoning, I would ask you this question, Have you always used the same composition; that is, is the composition which you used in 1857 that which you used last year in the other courts beyond the Speaker's Court?—Yes, I have only one composition; I have not changed it; I have no other.

21. In 1857 you patented a composition, did you not?—That is quite a different thing.

22. Are you the same person that did that?—Yes.

23. This patent is dated in 1857, and it is granted to you, I suppose?—Yes.

24. It is called "An Improvement for rendering Walls and other Structures Waterproof"?—That is something quite different; I have used it on the South Eastern Railway for stopping a leakage; I was quite strange to that sort of thing, and a gentleman told me that I must patent it, and I have patented it, but it is not wanted; I have thrown 42 *l.* away without any use; that process is a cement—a paste, and not a coating.

25. I am to understand you to say then, that the ingredients referred to in this patent are not used by you in coating the walls of the Houses of Parliament?—No, they cannot be; it is an impossibility; that is a complete cement, and if it is made up, it is a hard paste, like putty.

26. Then the matters spoken of here are not matters which you consider essential?—No; if you will be kind enough to appoint a time, I will show you all my ingredients; I have no objection to show them to a gentleman I can have confidence in, and I will show it you, and you shall find that it is quite a different thing.

27. My question applies to this: that this patent of 1857 does not name any of the substances which you use for coating the stone of the Houses of Lords and Commons?—No, not the slightest.

28. And those ingredients are not used by you for that purpose?—No, and they never can be.

29. Where has this patented process been used?—For a very small place on the South Eastern Railway, underneath an arch.

30. There has been a report made to Parliament lately of the application of some coating of yours to ships' bottoms for the preservation of the iron; is that the same substance?—No, it differs altogether.

31. Professor *Hofmann.*] You say that you use no linseed oil?—No.

32. Do you not use any other oil?—No.

33. No oily substance?—No.

34. Do you use oxide of zinc in your composition?—No.

35. Do you never use oxide of zinc?—No; for several other purposes I may, because I have a factory, but not for coating.

36. But in connexion with the Houses of Parliament, in producing the coating in the Speaker's Court, did you not use oxide of zinc in the preparations there employed?—No; I will show you what I use with great pleasure, and I will thoroughly convince you of it.

37. Professor *Ansted.*] You do not use either animal or vegetable oil; do you use any mineral oil, or bitumen?—No.

38. Not in any form?—No.

39. *Chairman.*] What is that bituminous smell that I smelt when you were applying it?—That flies in a short time; it is not disagreeable; you do not smell oil; it is a certain composition which smells a little, but only for a few days; it is not oil.

40. Do I understand you to say that it is not oil or bituminous matter?—No.

41. Professor *Ansted.*] After completing your process in the usual way, do you coat it with anything containing bitumen or mineral oil?—No.

42. You do not colour it after you have preserved it?—No.

43. How many coatings do you think necessary to put on in order to preserve it?—Three.

44. Three successively?—Yes; I have two different coatings.

45. Do I understand you that you put the two coatings on the stone each of the three times?—No; I put two coats of one material and one of the other.

46. Is any interval required between the operations?—No.

47. Are they all done within a few days?—Yes; if it is dry weather, I can coat it and finish the work in three days completely.

48. Are we to understand that in the case of the Speaker's Court, and in other cases where you finish your application by putting on a coat three times, you have not afterwards repeated the operation?—No, never, in no case. I have only coated the Speaker's Court twice after I had put on the water-colour to show Sir Charles Barry. There were so many difficulties; I was not accustomed to do such a large space; I have never used that composition on a large scale; I am a military man; I never have done such things on a large scale, only as experiments on a small scale; except that once, 12 or 14 years ago, I did a space something like this room.

49. Have you coated other buildings than the Houses of Parliament?—Yes; I have done several churches here; for instance, St. Paul's Cathedral; the inside of it; all the ornamental portion I have done, for instance; and the Bank of England I am doing at present.

50. *Chairman.*] What part of the Bank?—At the entrance, on the outside, opposite the Exchange.

51. Do you mean on the stone-work?—Yes.

52. Professor *Ansted.*] How many square feet of surface is it?—I cannot say; it is the whole entrance up to the top.

53. *Chairman.*] The columns, the pilasters, the capitals, and and the cornice?—Yes; and some vases on the top; and I have also done several churches, Kennington Church and others.

54. Professor *Ansted.*] Which is the building that

that has been longest finished?—The Houses of Parliament.

55. Next to that, which was the longest?—Several houses in the country.

56. You have done Salter's Hall, have you not?—Yes; that was oil painted, and I cannot coat on oil paint.

57. Do you consider that the process is equally applicable to all kinds of stone?—Yes, for stone and for stucco; I have done 11 or 12 houses, and it hardens the stucco at once.

58. *Chairman.*] Has it ever failed on stucco?—No.

59. Professor *Ansted.*] Do you consider that Salter's Hall is a successful application?—On the part which has not been coated with oil it is, but that part which has been coated with oil before I cannot warrant.

60. Which do you consider the most successful case which you have done?—I have no choice, because all which I have done to the present time has succeeded. If you will have the kindness to examine, for instance, the front of the building of the Members' Entrance of the House of Commons in the Star Chamber Court, I have done a large portion there with a turret; that is three years ago; it was thoroughly decayed then, but at present it is considerably harder; you cannot scrape it off with a knife; it is quite impervious.

61. Do any mineral salts exude after the process is completed?—You can use sulphuric acid, but it will not destroy it.

62. What I mean is, does any salt effloresce from the stone?—No, none at all.

63. Mr. *Hawksley.*] Do you use any organic matter in your composition?—No.

64. Do you consider that it penetrates the stone, or that it lies as a wash upon it?—No; it penetrates the stone, and it closes hermetically the pores.

65. Are the substances you use dissolved in water, wholly or in part?—In water some part.

66. Do you consider that it becomes insoluble afterwards by entering into combination with the stone?—If you are a scientific gentleman—I have not the pleasure of knowing you,—but I am sure you will at once see, if you examine it, that it is a process which renders the stone completely impervious and hard.

67. But is the matter which you use itself insoluble?—Yes, it is insoluble.

68. You mean to say that rain or water applied to the stone will not again dissolve the substance which you apply?—It cannot; it is impossible. I can show you at once if you will have the kindness to examine all those things in the Houses of Parliament in the laboratory. I have hundreds of specimens that you can at once examine which will convince you that what I have said is quite true.

69. What do you consider the amount of penetration; how far does it sink into the stone?—That depends upon the stone or substance; it penetrates much more into stucco than stone.

70. I am addressing myself to the stone of the Houses of Parliament; how far does it penetrate that?—It penetrates sufficiently. In some parts where the stone is more soft and more liable to decay, it penetrates deeper; and in some parts where the stone is completely sound and hard, it penetrates less.

71. How much does it penetrate, so far as you know?—About one-eighth of an inch in some parts.

72. *Chairman.*] I do not understand that it is the intention or wish of the Committee to discover your secret, and I decline distinctly to be its depositary in any way whatever. I do not undertake to keep any man's secret, particularly a scientific secret; but since you do not disclose what your substance is, these questions are simply generally to ascertain the nature of the application; but you say that if we will come to your laboratory, you will show us this, that, and the other. Now are you ready to do this: will you bring here in a bottle the composition which you apply to the stone, and leave it in our possession to be dealt with as we think fit. I mean the substance which you would mix in a pail, and which I have seen the workmen using with a brush, and plastering it over the surface; are you willing to bring to us a specimen of that which you used in 1857, and to leave it in our hands?—Yes, I will do that, but only under such a condition as this: If you will have the kindness to assure me (I believe what you say perfectly), that you will not put it in the hands of anybody for publication, because I believe that chemists are perhaps capable of discovering some things, and I do not believe that a chemist can discover my ingredients.

73. You must consider and determine for yourself, as neither individually, nor on the part of this Committee, will I be in any manner the recipient of any secret; if you choose to keep the secret, that is your affair, with which I have nothing to do. At the same time, it is quite impossible for me to undertake to keep a secret which may be disclosed in many ways; but I ask you whether you will choose to bring us a specimen of that which may be seen in a pail when you use it; if you like to do so, the Committee will deal with it as they think fit. I can make no pledge upon it. The reason of this is, that you invite me and my friend who has been asking you these questions to come to your laboratory to see something. I cannot do that; but if you will bring me here what you want to show me, the Committee will look at it?—I have no objection to do that.

74. Professor *Ansted.*] And will you bring at the same time some specimens of the stone prepared by this process?—But there are a good many things done where very scientific men can form a judgment upon them, and I will make some experiments in your presence with the same composition.

75. *Chairman.*] Pardon me, it is not that; you have told us that from 1857 downwards you have used this same material; I want a specimen of that material if you choose to bring it here, if you do not it is a matter of perfect indifference?—I will do it with pleasure.

76. Mr. *Hawksley.*] Have you, in the application, applied it to any part of the decayed stone so far back as 1857, or was it only on the undecayed surface?—Always on the decayed surface.

77. Have you observed any difference in the effect between its application on the decayed surface and on the undecayed surface?—Yes; on the decayed surface it hardens it and makes it impervious, so that it will never decay any more; on the undecayed part it closes hermetically the stone, and it will not decay at all.

78. Have you observed any failure on the undecayed surface; I have a reason for asking that,

Mr. N. C. Szerelmey. 13 April 1861.

that, not arising out of any question as to your particular material, but have you observed whether any of the undecayed surface has perished since your application was put upon it?—No, never.

79. Where was the specimen of your work in Westminster Abbey to which you referred us?—On Westminster Abbey I have tried an experiment only with one coat.

80. Where was that; what part of the Abbey?—That I do not know.

81. Mr. *Scott.*] It was the parapet?—Yes; it was on the top somewhere; I did it some two or three years ago; I only put on one coat.

82. Mr. *Hawksley.*] Which part of any buildings would you wish to refer us to as best exhibiting the influence of your composition, among any buildings which you would particularly refer to?—I have no other buildings than the Houses of Parliament.

83. What part of the Houses of Parliament would you wish to refer us to for examination?—The River front and the Members' entrance, and the top over the Speaker's Court.

84. You think that we can find those places, and that there can be no doubt as to which was the first that was dressed by you?—No; if you will get a clerk from the House of Parliament, or somebody here, he will show it you, because the name is on it.

85. Mr. *Scott.*] I think you said that where you had once applied your process upon the parts which had previously not decayed they have shown no symptoms of decay; what is the state of the case with regard to those parts which had decayed before your application was made use of; have they again in any instance shown symptoms of decay since you have coated them?—No; they have never decayed any more.

86. I observe in going round the Houses of Parliament, that there are parts to which your process has been applied which present different appearances, particularly three different appearances; the Speaker's court has a look of having been painted: the reason of that I think I understood from your answer to the Chairman; among the others, there are two classes of appearance, one in which the surface of the stone is very shiny and sticky looking (it is not really sticky but it looks shining and gummy), the other part in which the appearance of the stone is very little altered: it may be a little smeared but not much?—That is the River front.

87. One bay in the River front looks gummy, as if a thick coating had been put over it, almost like boiled oil, in fact; and I want to ask you to explain the causes of those two differences of appearance?—I will do so. One is a little yellow; it was about four years ago when that was done. Sir Charles Barry wanted me to make it a little yellow; that was one place; and the other which I have coated over is over saturated. I use a silicate for my first coat, and sometimes my workpeople put too much on it, and that makes a greasy appearance. It is a silicate, and it shines for a certain period, but that will soon go off again.

88. I understand from your book that you repudiate all silicates?—Yes, that silicate, the silicate of soda.

89. You do not, as you have told us, use any oil or any bituminous substance?—As to a bituminous substance I use asphaltum.

90. Is that in the outer coating or in the main process?—In the outer coating, the last coating, I use Egyptian asphaltum from the Dead Sea.

91. In your pamphlet you use the word, "zopissa"?—I use the word "zopissa," because this composition is made from it.

92. Mr. *Smith.*] I observe, in looking at the specimens of the Houses of Parliament that you have prepared, that you do every portion, not leaving any portion unprepared; in fact, that you coat the whole surface of the building?—Yes.

93. Do you consider by so doing that every stone in that part is in a state of decay?—Through so many years that I have made my observations on the stone I think I have in that way a sufficiently good knowledge of it. Some part of the stone, if you have made your observations, you will find is decayed, and the other part of the stone is complete. I know in what state the stone is, in what degree it is liable to decay, or in what it is not liable to decay. Every stone, until it reaches to that point when the stone brittles off, and the decay is like powder, goes through from periods. The stone is liable to decay, or it is not liable to decay. The first period you can see, and the second period as well, and the third period as well; the last period is when the stone brittles off. You can see that every stone is liable to decay, but it depends upon the time in which it will decay, and in what time it will not decay. The stone of one part of the Houses of Parliament will never decay, perhaps, and the other part will. Some part of the stone you can see is completely decayed, and the other part, perhaps, will never decay; therefore you see we cannot point out the part which is liable to decay from the other, because the workmen cannot take such a small tool to rub the preparation in merely in those places where the stone is decayed.

94. If I understand you rightly, you cover over with your preparation every stone in order that you may make sure of not leaving any?—I must do so; I cannot prevent that, because if I do only one portion it will destroy the shade, and it looks like a Harlequin.

95. You admit that there are some stones that may never decay?—Yes, there are many places where it will never decay in a thousand years.

96. You cover them all over indiscriminately, in order to make sure of any against decay?—Yes, I can show you several places in which you will see portions that have decayed, and in what period.

97. Have you ever tried an experiment to show that a portion of one stone which is in a state of decay would have decayed if you had not done it over with your process? Supposing you take half a stone in a state of decay, and prepare one half with your process, leaving the other half unprepared; in the half that you have preserved, does the decay cease, while in the other half it goes on; have you ever done anything in that way?—Yes, I have several times taken some stones and half-coated them.

98. I mean, have you experimented upon the same stone in a state of decay, to show that when you cover it over with your process the decay ceases, but where it is not covered the decay goes on?—Yes, I have done that. I have taken two stones of the same weight, and have made a hole in them like a basin, and put them on the scales and weighed them; one stone has been as heavy as the other, and not half an inch less, and we have put several pints of water in them, and

in

in that stone which was prepared, the water has remained in the basin, and in the other it has run through.

99. Professor *Frankland.*] In August 1859, you coated one of those bays on the River front. Was that coated by exactly the same process as that which you applied before and since to the Speaker's Court?—Always the same, exactly.

100. In neither of those two cases was any organic matter used beyond this asphaltum of which you speak?—No.

101. No organic matter containing nitrogen, for instance (I mean any such substance as glue), is ever put in, I suppose?—No.

102. Is this asphaltum applied in the form of a solution?—Yes.

103. It is dissolved in a liquid, and it penetrates the stone as a liquid?—Yes. It is Egyptian asphaltum; it comes from the Dead Sea and from the Red Sea.

104. Can you give us any explanation of what I observed in the latter part of last year with reference to those places, namely, that the river bay presented a smooth and somewhat shining surface, whilst the side of the Speaker's Court towards Westminster Abbey was covered with a reddish powdery substance, which rubbed off from it with a slight friction?—That was the water-colour, which was coated on; we have washed it down now. Sir Charles Barry said, "Show me some colours." That was the first time I had done it, and I had never any idea that these things would turn to a serious matter. I had no objection to it, because I never believed that I should have remained so long in England that I should do the whole House, because it was a matter of experiment. I had no objection to its being coated with very thin water-colour, to show him some shades, but that was not wanted; and if you will have the kindness to examine the river front, or some other courts, now at present, it will never powder off, and cannot powder off, because the stone has no coat; the composition penetrates into the stone at once. I am sure if you take a knife into your hand you cannot scrape off anything, except on the Speaker's entrance. You know that in the Speaker's entrance there is a new porch; this we have over-saturated. We cannot put on the asphaltum composition more; that remains outside; and if you take a knife, you will see its tremendous power.

105. Do you apply two distinct processes, or two distinct stages of one process, to the stone?—Two different ones. One is a certain kind of silicate, and the other is a solution of asphaltum, and several other ingredients.

106. You apply the silicate first, and the asphaltum afterwards?—Yes.

107. They are not applied simultaneously, are they?—No; if the stone is completely hard, I use it afterwards to coat it with that other substance, zopissa.

108. How long do you calculate that your process ought to preserve the stone?—That is always such a question as I cannot answer unless you will have the kindness to come into the laboratory to see and examine, and then you can judge for yourself. There I have coated bricks, and I have transferred them to flint; I have coated common stucco; I have coated mud from the river; I have made bricks hard like flint, and I have transferred chalk into stone by the same process, and I will do it in your presence if you will come and see it.

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109. What is the longest period, so far as your experience goes, that this process has lasted through?—I was sent by the Austrian Government in 1829, to Italy, to examine and make experiments; I was an engineer officer, and I made my experiments there; I tried several times. My soldiers in the last struggle of the war were in casemates, and they were in such a state that the wet came through, and produced a great deal of illness; I at once coated the casemates with my composition, and the result was, there was no dampness and no fever.

110. That was 30 years ago?—No, it was 12 years ago that I made this experiment.

111. Have you seen the place since?—Yes; I saw it two years after; but I have tried another experiment with the same composition. I make paper boards for vessels and for houses: I am at present making some paper tubes with it, which I have pasted together, and they are as hard as stone.

112. Mr. *Abel.*] You have stated that paint of some description has been applied to different portions of the walls which you first prepared; for example, in the Speaker's Court, and, perhaps in some other places where the walls which had been prepared by you have afterwards been tinted or coloured; do you at all remember what kind of paint it was, whether it was a lead paint or a zinc paint, or anything of that kind, which has been applied on the surface of your composition?—

113. *Chairman.*] You cannot mean that anybody had touched the Speaker's Court but yourself?—Nobody.

114. What was the paint that was used?—It was a water-colour; we have washed it down since, and we have put zopissa on it all.

115. Mr. *Abel.*] Was it a smalt or a zinc colour, or a lake, or what kind of colour?—No; we did not use either the one or the other. I will give you some specimens of what I used.

116. Mr. *Smirke.*] Do I understand from you that every case you have hitherto tried has succeeded?—I cannot remember that one place has not been successful; I was never in such a state that the parties have come to me, and told me that it was no use.

117. So that every experiment you have tried has succeeded?—Yes.

118. There are two or three operations, but the treatment has been complete at once, and has never required to be done a second time?—Just so; and the proof is that I can use it with white colour. There is a court built in the Speaker's House, which was coated white four years ago, and that is always white, and has never changed its colour.

119. Mr. *Godwin.*] Your patent which has been alluded to, purports to be for rendering structures waterproof?—No; for covering leakage holes. There were some holes over the railway line, where the water saturated through to the railway station. We could not remove the sleepers, and therefore it was a plan to stop the leakage.

120. Nevertheless, I re-assert that this patent is headed "For rendering Structures Waterproof"?—Yes; if you call it waterproof to put it within holes, and paste it over.

121. You have called it so, have you not?—When I had this patent last made, it was made by

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by another agent; I did not understand the language.

122. You say it is 30 years since you commenced these experiments. If you, then, 30 years ago understood the process which you are now applying to the Houses of Parliament, why did you patent such a process as this for rendering structures waterproof?—That is a mistake; it is no use for anything. I threw away my money for it. I am a foreigner, as you will see, and a gentleman told me in the railway station, "You must patent these things." I have patented it, because I thought it was useful, but I have found that it is of no use to me.

123. Still it comes to this fact, that in 1857 you patented this as the best process you knew for rendering structures waterproof?—But not for that purpose—not for stone, but such material as I used; that is something else; it is a paste.

124. Will you tell us what is the principle or rationale of your present process?—My principle renders the stone hard.

125. No, that is the result; I want the principle of your process?—I do not understand what you mean.

126. Let us go to another point. I understood you to assert positively that you had not retouched any portions of the Houses of Parliament after the first application?—Never.

127. It is asserted by others that you have?—I have not. I know some people say that I use boiled oil, others say something else, but I cannot help it. I must keep my tongue quiet, because I have so much confidence in it; it comes to a result which everybody can judge for themselves; of course scientific men will judge of it.

128. Has it not been a set of experiments on your part with constant alterations up to this very year?—I have never altered anything; as I left it, it is always in the same state; I have never re-coated it, and I have never patched it, except perhaps in some places where people might go with a knife, and cut off a piece from a part which I had done. On the river front many hundred people come there, enemies of mine, and they take a knife, and cut out a piece. What am I to do? I have to touch it up with my fingers, that is all.

129. Have you anywhere applied the process which you now use previously to the date of this patent?—Never.

130. It stands to reason that you would not patent a process for rendering structures waterproof, if you knew a better one?—But this process which is referred to in the patent I cannot put on a wall; it is like a paste, or like putty.

131. *Chairman.*] I believe one of your last and largest works has been the coating of the stonework of Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle?—Yes; that I did last year.

132. Is that the same process precisely that you have used in the Houses of Lords and Commons?—Yes, the same.

133. One of the Committee, Professor Ansted, asked you if you used any bituminous substance, and you said you did not; but you could not have understood that question, because you have told us since that you use Egyptian asphaltum from the Dead Sea?—Yes.

134. Then that was a mistake in the first instance?—Yes, if that is a bituminous substance; I do not know whether you have seen Egyptian asphaltum; if you call it a bituminous substance, I do; it must be dissolved through a certain process; it cannot be dissolved either in water, or in spirit, or in oil.

135. Where is this asphaltum from the Dead Sea to be purchased in London?—I have it fetched myself through a certain person; you cannot get it in London.

136. It is not known in London as an article of commerce?—No, nobody knows it. I have tried it several times before. I have many things tried with it, but people do not know anything about it. I was at one time very happy that nobody knew it. I have made some further arrangements, and I have received some from an agent abroad.

137. Do you imagine that the asphaltum from the Dead Sea differs in chemical constituents and quality from the asphaltum that comes from Trinidad and Barbadoes, or from Seyssel?—I will give you some of both specimens of the asphaltum of Trinidad and the asphaltum from Egypt, and you will see the difference. Mr. Faraday was so kind as to analyse it in my presence, and he did not know what it was.

138. Do you distinctly think that the asphaltum which you obtain yourself from the Dead Sea possesses different qualities to that which is obtained ordinarily in commerce?—Yes.

139. And you can give us a specimen of the asphaltum which you so obtain in its crude state?—Yes.

140. How does it come to England from Syria?—I am in correspondence with a gentleman, and he sends it me. I use several things, however, from Egypt; not only that, for that purpose, because zopissa is used in Egypt for ship bottoms, and this is the same. It is black at first, and I transfer it into another colour.

141. You spoke of being in Egypt; can you refer us to any present building in Egypt upon which there are any traces of coating of any sort or kind?—You can see it on the Pyramids, for instance, on the first of the large Pyramids, and on the fourth Pyramid as well; you will find that the stone has a preparation of some such kind of composition, not all, but a great part; and in general, in the interior part you can find that it is a composition in the stone; and a great many other buildings have been prepared till the present time.

142. Take the Pyramids; are the granite casing, as well as the nummulitic casing, both coated?—No, not coated; but in some parts you can find that the stone has a composition upon it.

143. Upon the face of it?—Yes, it has been saturated.

144. Does that apply to the granite casing inside the Great Pyramid?—Yes, to some parts of it. There is one gentleman in England, Mr. Boutcher, an architect; he was at Nineveh, I think, and in Babylonia, and he has some specimens of stone; and if you analyse them, you will find that the stone has been saturated with such a kind of composition.

145. With bituminous asphaltum?—Yes, such a kind of thing. I know that he has such; I saw it myself.

146. You said that the Speaker's Court was coloured in different colours with water-colour, in order to exhibit to Sir Charles Barry certain specimens of colours; what was that water-colour composed of?—Nothing else, only water, and I think yellow ochre; it was done something like the whitening, made very thin, and coated over.

147. Was there any glue or size in it?—No; I cannot

cannot recollect well what it was; only something that the rain could not wash off at once; but there was very little in it.

148. In consequence of that being wasted, you applied last year what we now see?—Yes; we have washed down that colour.

149. I saw something myself being applied to the Speaker's entrance; why was that?—That was the reason, that Sir Charles Barry wanted to see some specimens of shades of colour.

150. I refer to the Speaker's grand doorway, and all that is about it, which is perfectly fresh and whole, and looks as if it had been painted; this was done last year to my own knowledge; why was that done?—We had that colour washed on, and, to make it equal with the other courts, we have coated it over with the same composition which we used in other courts.

151. You only did that, as I understand you, because the water-colour was wasted?—Yes, we have washed it off; you can see it on several parts down below that it has ran down like mud, because the colour is water-colour.

152. Mr. *Scott.*] Referring to that patented process, was it intended to apply it to walls inside or outside a building?—Inside, only to stop holes.

153. To keep the wet from coming out of the wall to the surface?—It was to prevent the rain from coming through.

154. With regard to your composition which you are applying to the Houses of Parliament, does the first coat, the silicate coat, depend for its success upon the chemical composition of the stone itself; that is to say, whether that stone is a pure limestone, or a magnesian limestone, or whatever else it may be; does the success of your silicate depend upon the chemical composition of the stone?—Completely.

155. Is its success different if you apply it from one stone to what it would be in the case of another?—No.

156. It will do equally well for sandstone, limestone, or magnesian limestone?—Yes.

157. It does not depend upon the original composition of the stone?—I must alter some little the power of the composition; I cannot use it at the same strength for every kind of stone; if it is soft stone, I cannot use it the same as I can use it with stone in a more compact state. For instance, I have Bath stone and Caen stone, and sandstone, and I have to adapt the composition to the stone.

158. You use different strengths?—Yes, it is different in strength completely.

159. I do not think we quite understood you whether this asphaltum is from the Red Sea or from the Dead Sea?—You can find it in both seas.

160. Mr. *Hawksley.*] You stated that you applied the asphaltum, I think, in the third coat?—Yes.

161. What is the object of applying the asphaltum in that stage?—To render it impervious.

162. Is that a protection to the two original coats?—Yes. Professor Hofmann had the kindness to mention the last time at the Royal Institute of British Architects, that it is very good if the silicate is re-coated with something to prevent the influence of the atmosphere, and I do it only for that purpose. I have tried several places which I have coated three times with silicate only, and it will stand beautifully.

163. Is it to protect the silicate that you use it?—To protect the silicate, so that the silicate shall pass through the stone without the influence of the atmosphere.

164. Sir *Roderick Murchison.*] The bays which I looked at with Mr. Faraday had not undergone that double process at all, had they?—No; they were in the same state that they were before.

165. How long had that bay been done which we thought had lasted best?—Four years.

166. That has never had the second or bituminising process applied?—No, never. For instance, the second gate on the river front has been done four years also.

167. How has it happened that in other parts of the building your first process has given way so much that you have thought it necessary to apply a second process?—I have never done that.

168. *Chairman.*] I understood you distinctly to answer a question I am now about to repeat, because in order to have no mistake I am requested to put it again. In the preparation applied in the inner court in the summer of 1860 was there, or was there not, any oxide of zinc or oil, either mineral or vegetable, used?— Mineral oil there was; I must use some material.

169. Was there any oxide of zinc?—No.

170. Was there any vegetable oil?—No.

171. You say there is mineral oil; in what sense do you understand that?—I cannot tell you everything; but I will tell you as far as possible, and I will show you, if you like it; I will bring here in your presence all my matters; if you decline to see me in the laboratory there, I will bring it here.

172. There was mineral oil used in some sense?—I do not use mineral oil.

173. Except if the term be applied in any manner to asphaltum, can there be any misapprehension on the point?—Asphaltum must be dissolved in quite a different material; it cannot be dissolved with oil.

174. Professor *Ansted.*] With regard to those specimens of the work that was done in Westminster Abbey, or on the parapets, there were several specimens of the work done by you, were there not?—Two.

175. Are we to understand that you do not admit those as experiments?—No; a man came to me, and he asked me if I should like to make an exp riment on the Abbey; it was a workman, or somebody of that kind; and afterwards I took my man with me, with a gallon of composition, and we went up-stairs to see it, and the stone of the wall was extremely soft; the decay was about two or three inches deep, and we coated the stone.

176. It was done under your superintendence?—We only put one coat on.

177. Why did not you complete the process?—Because I had no time; and it was not my interest to do it; I was merely asked by one of the workmen to do it.

178. The fact is, that you did coat it with your material?—Only one coat.

179. Did you coat it with asphaltum; did you complete the process?—No, I only put on one coat.

180. That was the case with all the work that was done on that parapet, or the flying buttresses?—Yes, that was so; nothing more.

181. Mr. *Hawksley.*] Can you refer us to any place (selecting any place to your own satisfaction) in which the silicate alone has been used without a subsequent application of asphaltum?—I think

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—I think that in the Houses of Parliament I can show you some places.

182. Professor *Ansted.*] Was it not the case in those parapets in Westminster Abbey?—There it was only one coat.

183. Mr. *Hawksley.*] If I understand you rightly, you generally apply two coats of silicate, and then afterwards one of composition containing asphaltum?—Yes; I can show you some places which are coated only twice with silicate in the Houses of Parliament; there are two places.

184. Can you name them?—That is difficult, but I can show you them.

185. *Chairman.*] Are there some specimens in the water front done in 1857 which were not completed by the three coats you now use?—Yes.

186. And you can point them out to the Committee, if the Committee go down there to see them?—Exactly so.

187. Mr. *Hawksley.*] Have they resisted the effects of rain and frost?—The rain and frost have not the slightest effect upon them.

188. Professor *Frankland.*] Had that bay which you coated in August 1859 on the river front that zopissa process applied to it after the silicate?—Yes.

Mr. Frederick Ransome, Examined.

Mr. *F. Ransome.*

189. *Chairman.*] You have turned your attention, have you not, for a considerable time to processes for indurating materials, and making artificial stone, principally?—Yes, for making artificial stone, and indurating stone, for the last 15 or 16 years.

190. When did you first begin to apply your attention to any of the principles of washings or coatings for the purpose of hardening natural stone?—About seven or eight years ago experimentally; practically about five years ago.

191. Did you patent a process in the first instance?—I did.

192. What is the date of the first patent?—In 1856 was my first patent for preserving stone.

193. Upon what principles does that depend?—The principle of the claim was for obtaining, by the application of two solutions, a solid mineral precipitate in the pores, and upon the surface of the stone.

194. What part of that is new?—The whole of it as regards its application.

195. The double application you mean?—Yes, the double application; soluble silicates have been used before, but they have not been rendered insoluble by the application of the second solution.

196. What is the earliest instance that you can give the Committee of the application of the principles of that patent to actual stone work anywhere?—The earliest application of it was in in the year 1856, upon two buttresses upon the river terrace of the Houses of Parliament; towards the latter part of the year, I think it was August or September.

197. Was that done under circumstances favourable or unfavourable to the process?—That was the first application that was made of it.

198. Has there been any additional washing or coating done to that part?—The application was made before I was personally acquainted with the requirements of the case. The principle was one which had been admitted by those to whom it had been communicated, and it was with regard to this principle that I was desired by Sir Charles Barry to apply that process, and to test how far it was capable of preserving the material to which it was applied. In the application, from the manner in which it was applied, the excess of silicate of lime, produced by the two solutions coming in contact, was made upon the surface of the stone, as well as inside the stone, and this silicate of lime produced a whiteness which has since been complained of, and which has from time to time been attempted to be removed both by myself and with my sanction and knowledge, for the purpose of seeing how far it was capable of being removed.

199. In what way has it been attempted to be removed?—First by abrasion; brushing and rubbing it where the stone was capable of it; and, thirdly, perhaps, by endeavouring to disguise it by the application of a further coating of a metallic salt, and afterwards by endeavouring to remove the discolouration by means of acidulated solutions.

200. You mean by washing?—Yes, by washing.

201. What other specimen can you produce, either in that building or any other of that date?—The next building of any importance that we applied it to was in the year 1858, when we applied it to the Baptist Chapel at Bloomsbury, Sir Morton Peto's chapel, and we have applied it to the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, and the Custom House at Greenock.

202. To what extent did you apply it to the Royal Pavilion at Brighton?—The whole of the eastern end, I think; it was not applied by myself, but under the instructions of the local surveyor. I have a letter from him, in which he states exactly the part which was done; it was the east end of the Pavilion.

203. How much did you do in the case of Sir Morton Peto's chapel at Bloomsbury?—The whole of the front; the whole of the stonework.

204. Did you apply it yourself?—Yes, by our men.

205. What is the most recent case in which it has been applied?—The most recent case would be the Joint Stock Bank at Whitehaven, and the façade of the Royal Mews of Buckingham Palace.

206. What is the date of that specimen which is either doing or done at the River Terrace of the Houses of Parliament?—That was done in 1859.

207. I mean the portion of it which is boarded in?—That is not completed; it was commenced in November of last year.

208. What has been done to that?—It has simply been cleaned down, and the solution applied so far as the first coating would go; a soluble silicate has been allowed to be absorbed, as far as it would absorb, considering the wetness of the season, and I believe that it had one coat of calcium.

209. Is it completed?—No; it is waiting for favourable weather, in order to complete it.

210. In all the cases which you have referred to, have you coated the whole of the stones, or have

have you only coated those which appeared to you to be more liable to decay?—We have coated the whole of the stones.

211. Were there any of those buildings that you have referred to in a state of decay at the time when you applied your process?—Yes; the Baptist Chapel at Bloomsbury was in a state of very rapid decay.

212. Of what stone is that chapel built?—Caen stone.

213. What is the Brighton Pavilion built of?—I am not quite clear; I am inclined to think it is Caen stone, but I did not see it.

214. But both these buildings you can refer to as having been at the time your solutions were applied in a state of rapid decay?—Yes.

215. And were decomposing rapidly?—Yes, quite so.

216. Were they decomposing regularly or irregularly?—Irregularly; there were some stones in the Bloomsbury Chapel that were in a much further advanced state of disintegration and decomposition than others; so much so, that from a quarter to half an inch had to be taken off the whole surface of the work.

217. Sir *Roderick Murchison.*] Will you state the date of the period of the washing of the bay which Mr. Faraday and myself particularly looked at, and which we were desired to contrast with another bay that had been operated upon by Mr. Szerelmey?—That which was done in 1859, I think, as far as I can recollect, in the month of August.

218. Are you aware that we did not find that bay on which you operated in as good a state of preservation, and that the surface was giving way much more than the other bay?—I am aware, as regards the reports which have come before the public in the form of a Return to the House of Commons, that you yourself, with Dr. Faraday, did find in one particular part which is described here (*pointing to a drawing in the Report*), at a water table, that the part operated upon by my process appeared to be slightly softer than that in the next bay, which was operated upon by Mr. Szerelmey. The only objection is, that it appeared to be slightly more absorbent; but as regards the preservation of the stone, if I read the Report aright, I do not gather from any wording in that Report that you remarked upon any defect in the effect produced as to the preservation of the stone.

219. We found that your bay was softer, and much more easily affected by a penknife upon that particular part than the bay of Mr. Szerelmey?—With regard to that particular part, the moment I was aware that that objection was taken, I communicated to the Chief Commissioner and to Dr. Faraday, that that part had been previously oiled, prior to the application of my process; and that that having been the case, my process could not be expected to penetrate into the stone, either to such a depth or in such a quantity as would be necessary or desirable in order to effect the result that would otherwise be produced. And I should also state, that with reference to the whole of that bay, although no objection has ever been made by me before, nor do I mention the circumstance now for the purpose of raising any objection to the opinions that have been expressed with reference to it, yet that bay never was completed by my process. We commenced our operations with the understanding that we were to operate upon that bay; and after we had so operated, Mr. Szerelmey was to succeed us in his operations in the next bay. This was the first application of any extent that we had made upon that kind of stone, the Anston stone; the stone had been much discoloured, and in some places very much corroded and eaten. It was desirable, after the remarks that had been made, and the objections that had been taken to the whiteness of the appearance, which had been caused by the silicate of lime appearing upon the surface, that we should adopt some solution of a metallic salt, which should give a tone of colour similar to the general tone of the building; and it was for the purpose of ascertaining how this metallic tinting solution would be affected by the oxidizing influences of the atmosphere, that we left the work for some weeks, in order that the oxidizing effects might manifest themselves. During that interval my men were called away to carry out some important works in the south of Scotland, and on their return, when we should have completed it, the wet season had commenced, and the work was never in a fit state afterwards for us to complete it. But as regards the effect produced, we had laboured under a considerable disadvantage; and as regards the absorbency of the stone we should certainly have very materially altered its characteristic features in that respect; but as regards the preservative properties, I am not disposed to say that anything more is necessary to be done than has been done. I think you will see from one stone, which we left at the angle of the buttresses, which was partially treated by this process, that it was divided vertically on the one side, and divided horizontally on the other; and one portion on each side was left untouched, while the other portion was treated by the process; and I think on a comparison of the two processes now, from the period which has intervened from the time of our application to the present, one would see a marked difference between the two states of the stone.

220. Do you consider that the bay which we were desired to examine was a fair example of your treatment of the stone, or that we were shown a specimen which, under the circumstances you have mentioned just now, had not had the complete treatment applied to it?—Certainly; in the first place, I should say, from the fact with regard to that portion which is alluded to here having been previously oiled, the conditions were not such as were suitable for the application.

221. Why were we referred to such a bay?—We were no parties to the reference, we knew nothing of it, we only knew that that part had been oiled previously.

222. Professor *Hofmann.*] Having stated that the bay in the Houses of Parliament referred to was not such as you would like to compare with those prepared by others, is there any particular spot where you have employed your process under conditions which you yourself consider favourable?—There is no other portion of the Houses of Parliament that we have done except that which we are now operating upon, which is now under treatment.

223. Could you refer us to any place in London, or to any other place where you consider that we should obtain a fair inspection of the results of your process, employed under what you consider to be favourable circumstances?—I think I might; that is to say, all the circumstances of the case being taken into consideration, the circumstances under which the application was made, the state

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of the stone at the time, and the length of time that has intervened subsequently—I should say that the work at Buckingham Palace is successful.

224. What part of the palace?—The façade at the Royal Mews, which is of more recent date, which was done during last year; and in that case you will also recollect the extremely large amount of wet that we had during last season.

225. There are always some circumstances more or less unfavourable to such operations, but is the palace the place to which you would refer as the most fortunate result of your experiments?—I should say no, by no means; perhaps in London it is, but the circumstances under which we have been obliged to operate upon those buildings in London, have not been such as I should consider, and as I think I have a right to state, would be considered favourable conditions to ensure the perfect success of the application.

226. *Chairman.*] Where would you refer us out of London, to find what you consider a favourable specimen?—To the Custom House at Greenock.

227. Professor *Hofmann.*] With regard to the principle of your process, I would ask you, whether you have ever made experiments on the production of artificial slabs, or artificial masses of pulveralent materials, cemented together by your process?—I have.

228. For instance, have you ever made such an experiment as would suggest itself to a chemist, have you taken a quantity of some powdered material, such as brick dust, and saturated it with your first solution, with silicate, of potash, or soda, or any alkaline silicate, and have you afterwards immersed the dust thus saturated in the solution of chloride of calcium?—Yes, I have. It was in consequence of a remark that fell from your lips at a meeting of the Institute of British Architects, that my attention was called to the formation of a stone composed of this very stone of the Houses of Parliament, the Dolomite; and for that purpose I got a piece of this stone, and had it powdered, and then I combined the powder with nothing but some silicate, and I afterwards immersed it in chloride of calcium, and here is a specimen (*producing the same*).

229. Will you describe the mode in which you produced this?—I have two specimens here; one is produced by taking a piece of Anston stone and grinding it to powder or small pieces as large as grains of sand, just as are produced by passing it rapidly under a pair of edged runners. After the powder was so produced I mixed upon a slab on my table a certain quantity of this with a solution of silicate; after having so done, having mixed it into a putty consistency nearly dry, I had a small wooden frame made, which I placed upon a piece of slate on my table, and with the end of my ruler I pressed the substance into the mould, that is all the pressure that I used; I then took it away and dried it in a stove; my object in drying it in a stove was to ascertain whether the silicate of lime so produced was at all deteriorated by the action of heat, or the rapid drying of the silicate first. It was therefore placed in a stove and dried, and after being dried it was immersed in a basin of chloride of calcium, and there it was allowed to remain from about eight or nine o'clock one evening till I went to the works the next morning; and when I went I found it perfectly hard. I then set one of my men to rub it down with sand and water, and I found it would receive a very high polish with very little trouble. I have also some specimens for microscopic purposes, which I will hand in to the Committee. (*The Witness handed in the same, and described them to the Committee.*)

230. Did you keep a portion of the dust treated with silicate of soda, and formed into a brick before treating it with the chloride of calcium?—Yes, I have some here (*producing the same*).

231. Do I understand you that this specimen has been exposed to the action of heat?—Yes, after it has been dried.

232. This is the dust mixed with silicate of soda, and heated in a furnace?—Yes.

233. Could you give us an idea of the temperature to which you exposed it?—About from 80 to 90 degrees of Fahrenheit; not more than that.

234. Did you make a comparative experiment as to the action of water upon the two varieties?—Yes; the one not treated with the calcium goes to pieces in the water almost immediately; it begins to often within half an hour.

235. How long did you keep the one which you treated with chloride of calcium in the water?—Three weeks, and I boiled it three days in the three weeks.

236. *Chairman.*] Was any change of any sort produced?—No, there was no disintegration or separation.

237. What other specimens are those which you have here?—One of them is merely a piece of stone out of the Houses of Parliament, which has been treated up to a certain height for the purpose of showing how far the change of colour naturally takes place, without any application of the tinted solution to it; it has only been treated up to that line—(*pointing to the same*)—and you see it has spread some way into the other portion.

238. Was this specimen dipped?—It was all done with a brush. I have two specimens here of another description, that were done for the purpose of showing how the silicate of lime affects it. One is the stone from which the Oxford Colleges are built. These pieces were cut from the same block of stone that was sent to me; one part has been treated, and the other has not.

239. Are those which you have been explaining, natural stones pounded and re-combined?—No; the three last stones are natural stones in their natural state, and exposed to the action of the solutions.

240. Professor *Ansted.*] Are those treated with a brush?—Yes. I am not prepared to speak positively to one of them, as it was done by one of my servants; but the other I know was so, because that was done by my own hands.

241. Has this been exposed to any heat since?—No, it has merely been dried.

242. With regard to the stone at Greenock, what material is that?—It is the sandstone from the neighbourhood; similar to Cragliath stone.

243. Is it a rapidly decomposing stone?—No, not as compared with the oolite stones in this district.

244. Why was that building selected; was it in a bad state?—It was in a bad state; and it was in consequence of the extent to which disintegration had gone on. The comptroller had communicated to the Board here, who wished a survey to be made. Their surveyor went down; and in consequence of a recommendation made by him, I was requested to visit it, and to report; I did so; and I saw at once the state of the building, and I suggested the application of this process as quickly as possible. One-half of the front

front was done in 1858, in order to test the value of the process.

245. *Chairman.*] Which half was that?—The right hand side from the porch was done.

246. Professor *Ansted.*] What exposure would it be?—I should say the south-west. The same precaution was taken there that I referred to in the Houses of Parliament. We left certain stones which were examined by different parties before we operated; we left some of them out entirely; some portions we treated, and other portions we did not.

247. Have you any report of the state of that building lately?—I have had a report annually, after each season; and I have a letter here from the Board of Customs themselves. It is an official document, dated the 26th of February 1861, in these terms: "The collector of the revenue at Greenock having transmitted to the Board your letter of the 5th instant, requesting to be furnished with a certificate of the efficacy of the process applied by you to the outside walls of the Custom House at that port, which were in a state of decay, I am directed to acquaint you that in consequence of a report made to the Board by their surveyor for buildings in March 1859, as to the effect produced by the application of your process to a portion of the stone-work of the Custom-House at Greenock during the preceding autumn, the Board decided upon applying the process to the remainder of the stone-work, which was effected during the summer of 1859. The surveyor for buildings has now reported that upon an inspection of the building after the completion of this work, so short a time had elapsed that he could form no judgment as to the result of the second application of your process; but he was enabled to state that the portion of the stone-work at first operated upon, still showed no further signs of decay; and that so far as he is able to judge, the experiment has been successful." It is signed by Mr. Gardner, the Secretary to the Customs.

248. With regard to the stone in the Houses of Parliament, are you aware that it is very apt to come off in scales?—Yes.

249. Have you considered the effect of your process upon that scaling off, whether it goes in far enough to do any good at all to prevent the whole of it from coming off?—I have. I have reason to believe that the effect of the application of this process has entirely been to stop all tendency to exfoliation, or anything of that kind.

250. Have you any evidence of the depth that your process has penetrated into the stone?—Not with regard to that particular stone, as to the application of it to the walls of the House itself; but from time to time I have had carefully taken from those portions which have been treated the efflorescences which have appeared, and I have had them subjected to analysis, and I have found that in all those cases where this efflorescence has come where the stone has been treated with this process, the efflorescence has been allowed to exude, and it has been found to be composed entirely of soluble matter; it has been found to be sulphate of magnesia and sulphate of soda, with a little trace of lime, but no trace of solid matter or of the magnesian limestone; whereas, taking some of the efflorescence from other portions of the wall which have not been so treated, we have found a large per-centage of solid matter, and that solid matter wholly of magnesian limestone, carbonate of lime, and carbonate of magnesia, to an extent varying from 50 to 90 per cent. of the whole mass of the quantity taken.

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251. In the cases where the efflorescence has taken place in the stone treated by your process, can you say there are no carbonates of lime or magnesia?—None.

252. Have you an analysis of them?—I have an analysis, as reported by Mr. Warrington, and he states: "The soft and friable stone having become indurated, allows the efflorescence to take place without in the slightest degree injuring its texture or aggregation. That such is really the case I have confirmatory evidence from the examination of some saline matter taken from the part first experimented on by Mr. Ransome in the autumn of 1856. This contained 90 per cent. of sulphate of magnesia, with sulphate of soda and lime, but not a trace of magnesian limestone." It previously states, that he took the efflorescence from several other parts of the wall, and found the powder to be composed in one instance of about 53 per cent. of disintegrated magnesian limestone, with sulphates of magnesia, lime, and a little soda; and in another, of even as much as 90 per cent. of the substance of the stone.

253. Though you have not been able to measure the depths to which it penetrates in the case of the Houses of Parliament, have you ever tried it in the stone that you have done in your laboratory?—Yes, I have.

254. What depth have you found it?—I believe we can almost regulate it according to our requirements. I should think that the depth that it could reach under ordinary fair conditions of its application in the stone of the Houses of Parliament would be from a quarter to half an inch; but the stone varies so much in texture that while in some stones we should have no difficulty in penetrating half an inch into it, in others we should have great difficulty in getting an eighth of an inch into it. I have specimens here (*producing the same*) which show this. Here are two pieces of stone taken off the same block of stone, the one is treated with the process and the other is not.

255. In preparing the stone, when you have powdered it in this way, do you consider that you are able to make it impermeable to moisture?—Perfectly, where it is desirable.

256. Are these stones supposed to be permeable?—To a certain extent they are permeable; those you will find to be nearly nonabsorbent.

257. Can you make them entirely impermeable?—Perfectly so.

258. Why do you not do so?—Because, under some circumstances, I think it would be exceedingly objectionable to hermetically close in the stone the deleterious gases and agents which have been absorbed into the stone. If we look at the state of the stone in the Houses of Parliament at present, we shall find that it is in a state of very rapid decomposition, and that sulphates of ammonia or carbonic acid and other deleterious gases have been absorbed, and carried by the water a considerable distance into the pores of the stone; and that if we simply hermetically closed the external surface of that stone for the purpose of excluding any further addition to those deleterious agents, we must bear in mind that at the same time we close in that which is already there, and that the first effect will be not only forcing itself out, and forcing along with it whatever has been put in, but it will carry the stone itself away with it.

259. You think it would make the stone scale off?

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off?—Unquestionably. There has been abundant evidence of that in what is seen to take place at the Houses of Parliament, and I happen to have some pieces which I have myself picked up at different times during this last winter, which have been ejected from the surface of the walls, and which show plainly that while you have the paint on one side you have the stone on the other. These specimens (*producing the same*) have been taken off the pavements by the walls of several of the courts.

260. Have they been treated by any process?—They have been treated by Mr. Szerelmey's process.

261. *Chairman.*] Did you gather them yourself?—Many of them I did myself. There is one of these pieces here that was gathered by Mr. Trotman, but most of them are gathered by myself.

262. Professor *Ansted.*] Can you identify any of them?—I do not think I could do that exactly, but the bulk of them were gathered by myself.

263. You say that you are able to make the stone impervious, if you wish it; by what process could you do that?—Simply first of all by insuring that no moisture should be in the stone, or that as little moisture as possible should have been absorbed at the time that the application of the silicate is made, and then by treating it successively with coatings of silicate of the required strength until the stone has become perfectly saturated. Then by a subsequent application of chloride of calcium we get a non-absorbent surface, we may say a perfectly repellent surface.

264. After you have put in such a large quantity of silicate do you think that the chloride of calcium which you put in afterwards will penetrate far?—There is no doubt about that from a fact which I was not prepared to speak so positively to until I had obtained the result from these very blocks which I have prepared by grinding up and uniting the dust of the stone. You see there that every individual ultimate atom of that dust becomes enveloped by a soluble silicate, and inasmuch as after it was so enveloped and formed into a mass, the chloride of calcium could only act upon it from the outside to the inside; I think when it is broken you will see that the soluble silicate is converted into an insoluble silicate of lime.

265. Have you any specimens which you consider quite impermeable?—I have not any here, because I have not prepared them, but I believe I could produce some.

266. Do you find that after a large quantity of silicate is put in, it is still absorbent?—No.

267. I mean before you put in the chloride of calcium?—Yes, after it is dried it may apparently resist moisture for a few minutes or seconds, as the case may be, but the soluble silicate becomes rapidily re-dissolved. We can get a silicious varnish over, but it is soluble, and as soon as it is exposed to the atmosphere it decomposes.

268. With regard to the powder of that portion of the specimens which you made, did I quite understand you that none of them were made without an exposure to any temperature above 80 or 90 degrees?—No, none of them.

269. They were not exposed to any process of burning?—No, not the slightest, the very effect of applying heat to a stone of this character, would be to disintegrate it immediately.

270. After it has been powdered?—Yes, I should think so.

271. Do you think that it would mar that process?—I should think that the carbonic acid would to a certain extent be driven off, and you would form quick-lime of it.

272. If I understand you the heat that you expose it to is just enough to dry it?—Yes, I should prefer if time was no object, to apply the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, for I do not consider the application of heat necessary.

273. Mr. *Hawksley.*] Referring to this box of specimens of disintegrated stone which you have collected, does it occur to you that this may have been produced mainly by the effect of tooling on the stone, which, to a great extent, disintegrates the surface and weakens it?—I have no doubt that the tooling of the stone does, to a certain extent, fracture it and render the surface friable.

274. If it be so, does your material produce such a crystallization within the stone as would rather set up a cohesive power which would prevent it from coming off?—Certainly.

275. Do you know that as a fact in any way?—I know that where my process has been applied, no such efflorescence and disintegrations as those have taken place.

276. What induces you to hold that under ordinary atmospheric circumstances your solution would penetrate so far as you say?—From the opportunities that I have had of observing the breaking of stones after they have been so treated.

277. You treated the front of the Royal Institution of Engineers about a year back; have you had any opportunity of ascertaining with what success?—Yes; to a certain extent it has gone through perfectly successfully, but to a certain extent unsuccessfully. There are many portions of that work which are by no means satisfactory to myself. I think that, for every fine day my men were engaged there, we had eight or nine wet ones. You see that it was impossible for us during that period to secure such conditions as would give a favourable result to our application.

278. Are we to gather from you that your idea is, that the stone must be in a very dry state to ensure the success of your liquid application?—Yes, it is desirable; as long as the stone is charged with moisture, you will not get it to absorb a solid very well.

279. *Chairman.*] It must be in a reasonably dry state?—I think so. We had such a season last summer as I never knew.

280. Mr. *Hawksley.*] As to the Baptist chapel in Bloomsbury, was it not a fact that that chapel was tooled all over, and a large portion of the stone was taken off the surface before your application was tried upon it?—A great deal was.

281. We should not get from that any knowledge of what effect your application would have in arresting decay where it has once commenced?—I think you would. There is a great deal there which was in a very bad state when we operated; there is a great deal there which still manifests symptoms of decay.

282. If we are to go to that building to make observations, how should we distinguish one part from the other?—You would find it difficult, I think; it requires, to a certain extent, a previous knowledge of the condition of the stone at the time when it was operated upon, and also a knowledge of what has been done subsequently. I think that simply by going and examining a building of that kind you would scarcely be able to draw the line with any degree of certainty as

to

to where the application has been successful, and where it might have failed.

283. Should we do better by going to Brighton?—I do not think you would; I have never seen the Brighton Pavilion.

284. *Chairman.*] Was the Pavilion at Brighton tooled?—I believe it was. Here is the architect's report; he says, "I consider the result up to the present time decidedly satisfactory. There are a few small places where, owing to flaws in the stone, or to neglect in the cleaning, the surface is still friable, but undoubtedly the general surface is greatly improved, and I have every reason to hope permanently preserved. With the exception of leaving some parts untouched, so as to judge more accurately of the result produced, I should pursue precisely the same course again if I had a similar piece of work to deal with. It is a little difficult to judge of the extent to which the improved surface is due to the use of your application, because some of the worst parts were repaired with Portland cement, and other parts had already acquired naturally a hardened surface, but I really believe that decay has been arrested by it to a considerable extent. I should, however, like further time to prove this, and I observe that it is necessary to quite clear away all exfoliations and loose rotten places before applying the solutions."

285. Is the stone of which the Greenock Custom House is composed a much more granular stone than the stone of which the Houses of Parliament are built?—It is a different character of stone; it is silicious.

286. Is not it much more coarse in the grain?—You can scarcely compare the two; the stone in the Houses of Parliament scarcely has a grain to it, but the Greenock stone is not so absorbent as the stone in the Houses of Parliament.

287. Much coarser and more crystalline?—It is; it is a crystalline stone altogether.

288. Professor *Ansted.*] You do not mean that it had a crystalline appearance?—No; crystals of sand; you can see the crystals of sand together. Mr. Burn was the architect for it, and he would be able to give you that information.

289. You say that you have exposed some of these stones at very high temperatures in contact with water; you boiled them, in fact?—I say that all these specimens have been so treated.

290. Did you ever expose one to a very low temperature?—I have had no opportunity; they have only been made within the last three or four weeks.

291. You have never tried it at an artificially low temperature?—No; but I should not hesitate to do so; I have tested the sandstones made by this process, stones which will absorb nearly a fourth of their weight in water.

292. With regard to Sir Morton Peto's Chapel, did he order the application, or superintend it or direct it?—It was done by order of the deacons.

293. Who was the architect?—Mr. Searle was the architect, and two gentlemen of the name of Francis and Smith were appointed to inspect and report upon the work after the completion: I should say that being the first building that we applied it to, it was mutually agreed that a large portion of the amount to be paid to us for this chapel, for preserving it, should depend upon the success at the expiration of 12 months; at the expiration of the 12 months the two gentlemen were appointed whom I refer to (neither of whom was known to myself), to inspect and report upon the building; they then desired that a longer period of time should be given; I consented to its being enlarged for another 12 months, and at the end of the second 12 months on the 7th of August they inspected it, and this is the report which they have given.

294. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Searle object to your being paid?—No; Mr. Searle desired that upon a matter of such importance the responsibility should not rest simply upon himself.

295. Mr. *Godwin.*] He was not the architect of the chapel, was he?—No, he was the architect of the restoration; I will read the report: "We find that there are some stones which are laminated, or technically termed 'beddy,' which never should have been used in the building, and which from their nature no process could be expected to preserve; but that with these exceptions we are of opinion that the process has been efficacious, that it has preserved the stone from progressive decay, and that having substantially fulfilled his contract, Mr. Ransome is entitled, in our opinion, to receive the balance of his account."

296. Were you paid?—Yes, I was paid.

297. Mr. *Scott.*] What is the date of that certificate?—This last year.

298. It has had one more year upon it since?—Yes, it had two upon it before; three winters.

299. As regards the stone of the Houses of Parliament, I observed when we were looking at it what I thought were symptoms of fresh decay in some parts, but I observed on the river front two kinds of efflorescence, one a decidedly yellow efflorescence, which, when removed, showed fresh wounds, if I may so call them, upon the stone, as if the last surface had come off, and I also observed a merely white and saline efflorescence; of course with that yellow efflorescence and little scales coming off, there is decay going on?—I have not discovered, myself, up to the present time, any indication of decomposition going on; at the same time I should not be at all surprised if I do find that on two or three of these stones we do get a return of the old complaint, and I think it may be possible that we may find it necessary to give more than one application.

300. There is an impression upon the minds of those about the Houses of Parliament, that the stones to which these applications have been made have decayed partially?—I think there is that impression with regard to those two buttresses, and to a certain extent they are right; I am prepared to admit that decomposition is going on, and has been going on since the application of my process, but I am prepared to give a reason why it has done so, that is from the treatment that these buttresses have subsequently received. In the first place, at the time of the application, neither myself nor any one connected with me, had an accurate knowledge of what was necessary to be done.

301. In preparing the silicate of soda, the proportion of soda is necessarily very considerable?—It is obliged to be considerable as compared with that which is present in our ordinary window glass.

302. I mean a large proportion as compared with the silica?—No, the silica is in excess; the solutions which I prepared are 54 to 46, or 56 to 44.

303. Supposing you so far indurate the stone as to make it, as you say you could, almost impermeable, you completely shut that soda into the heart of the stone?—No, it would be injurious to do so; it would be too great a risk.

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304. From my own observation, I believe that the presence of soda, particularly in limestone, is one of the most destructive things, though some persons do not agree with me?—It depends upon the condition of the stone; if you get the soda present in a caustic state, or a nitrate state, it will injure it; but I do not think that the chloride of sodium will affect it.

305. If you take a stone on a quay wall, which is exposed to the spray of the sea, it will dry; and wet it over and over again hundreds of times a year, it will decay?—Yes, but I am inclined to think that the spray of fresh water will have the same effect as that would; it is not due entirely to the presence of salt in the water.

306. My question is whether there is not a danger in its application from the presence of a very large quantity of soda; whether that really is not operating in the Houses of Parliament, and causing that efflorescence which we now see there?—I do not think that there is any objection to it. I have not found that there is practically; but in every instance where we have had an opportunity of testing stones which had been partially done by this process, and stones have been left untreated by the process, I have found a most marvellous difference from the commencement of the operation to any subsequent interval that one may have examined it; one may tell by the feel almost with your eyes shut exactly where the application stops.

307. Mr. *Smith.*] I observe that with your process, and Mr. Szerelmey's the same, you coat the entire surface; that you not only take out the bad stones, but you do the whole, good, bad, and indifferent?—We did in these Houses of Parliament; we were required to do so.

308. What stone is it in Buckingham Palace?—Bath stone.

309. Has that specimen which you have on the table, which is Anston stone ground to powder, and indurated by your process, forming a solid, been exposed to atmospheric influence at any time?—Not more than three weeks; it has been boiled in water since I have done it; one or two specimens have been in the water ever since.

310. It has not been for any length of time out of doors?—No.

311. You have stated that your fluid penetrates half an inch into the stone of the Houses of Parliament; am I to understand you that it will penetrate half an inch into the stone of a building that is upright?—That will entirely depend upon the state and character of that stone; I stated that in some of these stones there would be no difficulty in getting it in half an inch; there are some stones in which we should not get it in a quarter of an inch.

312. You mentioned that in your process chloride of calcium particularly is one of your ingredients?—Yes.

313. I wish to understand, first of all, what chloride of calcium is; if I understand it rightly, if I wanted some chloride of calcium, I should pour hydrochloric acid upon limestone, and dissolve it, and then evaporate it to dryness, and that is what I should call chloride of calcium, and in that state such a substance is what I would use in preference to almost every other substance, if I wanted to absorb or attract moisture, it having an exceeding affinity for moisture?—Yes.

314. Do you find that, in the state in which you use it, that chloride of calcium has any principle of influence in absorbing the moisture from the atmosphere?—So long as it remains it has; but the chloride of calcium, you must bear in mind, is no longer chloride of calcium after its application, in my process; the chloride of calcium becomes converted into chloride of sodium, and a silicate of lime, by combination with the silica and the calcium.

315. In one sense it is exceedingly deliquescent, absorbing moisture freely, and in the way in which you leave it you destroy or do away with that aqueous affinity?—Yes, after the first application for a time there is the effect which you have alluded to.

316. We know that all the decay of the stone arises almost exclusively from moisture; the same stone that will decay very rapidly out of doors will last for ever in-doors where it is kept from moisture; therefore I want to understand whether this chloride of calcium would not absorb moisture to such a degree as to cause the stone ultimately to decay?—Quite so.

317. Do you alter its qualities so as to make it no longer deliquescent?—Yes.

318. Professor *Frankland.*] The chloride of calcium that you apply to the stone, if I understand your process rightly, is completely decomposed by the silicate of soda?—It should be.

319. Have you any means of ascertaining that?—Yes, we have these means. All the chloride of calcium that goes into the stone is completely decomposed, because the occupation of the pores of the stone is first of all held by the silicate of soda as long as it will absorb, and therefore one danger is, if a danger you call it, or the liability is rather, to get an excess of silicate of soda at a great depth beyond that to which the calcium penetrates. Then the tendency, on the other hand, is to have the slightest excess of chloride of calcium on the surface.

320. You endeavour to secure an excess of chloride of calcium?—We rather endeavour to insure a full and free application of chloride of calcium, feeling assured if we get it (although we never can overcome quite the equivalent), an excess of chloride of sodium, because silicate of soda takes the first possession; and as long as the stone continues to absorb silicate of soda, we keep supplying silicate of soda.

321. All that is before the application of the chloride of calcium?—Yes.

322. You consider, from your experience of this process, that an excess of chloride of calcium, supposing you inadvertently apply an excess of chloride of calcium, is injurious to the process?—I should not like to have an excess of chloride of calcium in it.

323. You showed us a specimen of artificial stone that had been made by the application of heat at a temperature of 80 or 90 degrees: I think you stated generally that it might be made without this application. Do you know positively that it can be so done?—Yes; I have other specimens which are being made, and, in fact, I have made them without allowing any time to intervene between the two operations. I have mixed the silicate with the stone, and actually taken the material with my hand and squeezed it together to make it combine, and have dipped it into the chloride of calcium, and it has come out a solid piece of stone, so instantaneous has been the effect.

324. One of the specimens you say has been placed in water three weeks, and boiled three days?—Yes.

325. Was it boiled during the 24 hours?—No, I will not say that it was boiled during the 24 hours;

hours; but the way in which it was done was this: it was placed in a small saucepan over a gas burner, and it was kept constantly boiling during the time from six o'clock in the morning, or a little before that, to ten or eleven o'clock at night, when the gas was turned out.

326. Something like 16 or 17 hours a day for three days?—Yes. I should apprehend that of the two processes it was far more trying than if it had been consecutive boiling.

327. You have not tried it by exposing it to moisture, especially, for instance, by the application of such a material as soda water to it, or carbonic acid water, I mean?—Yes. I have washed them with a certain amount of carbonate of ammonia, and I have washed them afterwards sometimes in order to remove any excess of chloride of calcium from the surface, with a little common carbonate of soda—a weak solution.

328. You found the application of these carbonates along with water did not produce any effect?—It has not done so yet; but I have merely brought these specimens for the purpose of meeting an objection which was raised, and which had got very widely circulated among the public, that the silicate of lime produced by my process, or produced by the application of the two solutions, was produced in a powdery form, and presented no cohesive property, the material having no power of holding the particles together. It was for the purpose of meeting that objection that I had these specimens prepared. I should not produce these specimens, perhaps, with the slight knowledge I have at present, though I have every confidence in my own mind, but I produce them for the purpose of showing that they are in all respects such as I should recommend for external application.

329. And you think you could produce some such effect as that upon the external wall of a building, such as the Houses of Parliament?—I have no doubt of it.

330. And as non-pervious to water as that?—I would not say that, because I think you will say that there is a point beyond which it would not be economical to go. This is a stone which has been so treated, for all practical purposes, it is sufficiently non-absorbent (*describing the specimen*). In order to ensure the saturation of the silicate of lime in every pore, it would involve a repetition of applications which I do not think would be practically required. I think that, for all practical purposes, a stone treated as this is will stand as long as any material that can be produced.

331. You have, no doubt, noticed that in some parts of the walls of the Houses of Parliament, there is what you call exfoliation?—Yes.

332. In fact, it is peeling off in very large pieces in some places, at least the eighth of an inch thick?—Yes.

333. Have you noticed that the outside of those patches is hard?—Yes.

334. The decay was beneath?—Yes.

335. Can you give us your view of the cause of that?—It is difficult to say what the cause may have been in some cases. I believe that to a great extent it may occur from the hammering that the stones received in the bay.

336. Are not all stones so affected?—No; I think that on the faces of some kinds of stone you may find a particular disposition to lamination of that character. I have seen several instances where Bath stone, after being dressed by the mason down to a level bed, sometime during the last summer, the frost during this winter had raised an oval-shaped plate, almost like a slate with the corners taken off, all the way from the place where the mason's chisel had gone, and had raised it completely off the bed, so that it formed an oval basin to the extent of five-eighths or three quarters of an inch underneath, and yet the top of that stone was perfectly hard.

337. Looking at that kind of decay which I think is going on in some portions of the stone, do you consider that your process would have the effect of arresting it?—I do not think that any process would prevent the occurrence of the falling off of these plates, or if we may so call them, those scales, which up to the present moment have become detached.

338. Do you think it would prevent that process going on?—Yes, certainly. It is very possible that in operating over a surface like the Houses of Parliament there might be many stones that might be overlooked in the operation. There are many stones which would have the seeds of this disintegration, and where there is the slightest tendency to it, the only way would be to get behind the mischief.

339. You consider, do you not, dry fine weather to be essential to the success of your process?—It is desirable, certainly.

340. In wet weather you could not expect a proper absorption of those solutions?—No, not proper absorption.

341. Mr. *Abel.*] You are anxious, are you not, if possible, in applying your process, to avoid using an excess of chloride of calcium?—I endeavour to avoid the remains of the excess on the stone.

342. What would be your reason for that?—Simply because if this chloride of calcium did not happen to be perfectly neutral, I should be afraid that the least trace of free chlorine might be injurious to the stone.

343. It was not because of its producing any tendency to absorb moisture?—I do not think that to that extent it would be objectionable.

344. You think that, existing in small quantities in the stone, it would gradually work its way to the surface?—I think it would be sure to.

345. In fact, it would act just the same as the common salt; chloride of sodium?—Yes.

346. It would come out gradually?—Yes.

347. When you do not apply your solutions in a very strong condition, do not you think that this creeping out of the salt must rather tend to prevent the formation of a very compact and impervious surface on the stone?—I do not think it does.

348. It appears to me that your principle is to produce a very compact and hard surface upon the stone?—That is not the sole consideration. The great consideration in my mind is to combine thoroughly and protect the atoms of which the stone itself is composed, which are liable to separation and disintegration.

349. At the same time, a large portion of the substances that you use must be eventually completely removed by the action of the weather?—Yes, that is allowed to take place as the operation is going on. It is not as if I applied my solution and then left this salt to exude, and could do nothing afterwards.

350. You do not wash the stone thoroughly, and do it continually during the process?—No.

351. You think that by simply washing the stone once, after you have applied the process a certain time, you remove that soluble salt altogether?

Mr. *F. Ransome.*

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altogether?—To a great extent we do. If, for instance, one application is made to-day, if it is a fine day, by to-morrow morning this moisture will be evaporated, and that salt is brushed of before the second application is made.

352. You consider it necessary to apply, at two or three intervals, the two solutions, after having removed the soluble product?—I think it is desirable.

353. Mr. *Smirke.*] My apprehensions have been anticipated in a great measure by the questions of those who have preceded me; but still my fear is that this superficial application would have a temporary action only, and that the experiment of a hand specimen or of a chimney-piece, deposited in a solution, and then taken out of that solution and then laid in another solution, is so entirely different a process from splashing over a vertical surface of executed work with a brush, that the one principle does not apply to the other?—I think that the conditions would be very different.

354. Your answer to that would be, that the process acts progressively, that the application of these two materials, and their mutual action on each other, is gradual; that you first put the solution on, then let it soak in as far as it may go, and then you take another opportunity of splashing another solution over the surface, in the hope that enough may be imbibed so as to act chemically on the whole of the other solution previously applied?—Yes, and coating it.

355. You find that by that means the application of these two substances produces a sort of *tertium quid*, that is, for a considerable thickness into the stone, impervious to the water?—Unquestionably; not necessarily impervious to water, it may be rendered impervious I think to all the atmospheric action.

356. Mr. *Godwin.*] Can you afford the Committee some proof with reference to this most main question that was last put to you as to the penetrative power of these solutions when applied by the brush?—If the Committee will only be kind enough to state the conditions under which they would like to have the experiment carried out, there can be no difficulty in doing it.

357. Supposing this double decomposition can be effected to such an extent within the stone as to be valuable, can you afford us any specimens which would prove that where it has been tried on a vertical wall with a brush it has penetrated sufficiently?—I cannot do that, because I was not prepared to expect quite that requirement. It will only rest upon my representation, unless it is done in the presence of those gentlemen who may desire to see it; I would be very happy to have any opportunity of showing them.

358. Can you give any proof of the penetration of those solutions as applied by the brush on vertical surfaces?—I should be happy to prepare a specimen, and submit it to the Committee at any time.

359. Mr. *Scott.*] After you have applied the two of the coats of silicate, you think that the necessary absorbency of the stone is reduced?—Yes.

360. Are you, then, sure that the second application will be absorbed to a sufficient depth?—Yes.

361. As deep as the silicates have gone?—I do not say that; that depends upon the kind of stone operated upon; if you have a hard stone, which is very porous, but in which the skeleton is sufficiently strong for structural purposes, then I do not think it is necessary to make it totally non-absorbent.

362. If the chloride of calcium does not penetrate as far as the silicate, you will have the silicate unhardened?—

363. Mr. *Hawksley.*] There would be the chemical affinity consequent on the second application in so far as the first application has gone?—It does not follow necessarily that it should do that, though I do not think there is any difficulty in obtaining that result.

364. Professor *Frankland.*] Do you think that after that first application of the silicate solution, your second application would penetrate further than the first?—No, not so far.

365. Mr. *Smith.*] With regard to this process of chloride of calcium; chloride of calcium is a dry white substance, very like chalk in appearance; how do you use it?—I dissolve it in water; it is a solution of chloride of calcium.

Saturday, 20 *April* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Professor Frankland.
Mr. W. Tite, M.P.	Mr. G. R. Burnell.
Professor Hofmann.	Professor Tennant.
Professor Ansted.	Mr. F. A. Abel.
Mr. S. Smirke.	Mr. Digby Wyatt.
Mr. G. G. Scott.	Mr. Thos. Hawksley.
Mr. C. H. Smith.	Mr. Godwin.

WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. FREDERICK RANSOME, called in, and Examined.

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365. *Chairman.*] I UNDERSTAND you have some explanation to give to the Committee?—The last time I had the pleasure of attending before the Committee it was suggested that the specimens of stone prepared by my process had been prepared by exposure to the solution in a horizontal position, and a member of the Committee requested me to state to what extent and to what depth solutions could be found to penetrate on a vertical surface. In consequence of the remarks that were made, I have had some pieces of stone fixed vertically, and have applied the solutions in the form and manner in which they would be applied on the walls of a building, and I hold in my hand the results (*producing specimens*).

366. What kind of stone is that first specimen?—Bolsover or Anston Moor; the same stone as that of which the Houses of Parliament are built. I had five or six specimens prepared with different solutions, to ascertain if I possibly could, by a colouring matter introduced into the solutions, make perceptible the depth to which the solutions penetrated; but I find that nearly all the tints have more or less remained upon the surface, and the stone acting as a filter, the solutions themselves, without the tints, have penetrated into the stone.

367. When was that done?—During the last week.

368. How?—By the application of the solutions with a brush, the stone being placed vertically.

369. Are those solutions silicates?—They are all silicate first of all, and afterwards the stone is treated with the solution of chloride of calcium.

370. The only extraneous matter introduced by you was to give colour, in order that the penetration might be more obvious?—That is all.

371. To what extent has it penetrated?—In some cases to the extent of more than an inch and a half.

372. Was the stone artificially dried?—It was placed in a drying room for the purpose of being dried, at a temperature of about 80 degrees.

373. Then it was artificially dried?—The experiment has been all conducted under cover, and in order to facilitate the operations, the stone has been so far artificially dried.

374. Have you any other remark to make?—It was also suggested that an application of the process should have been made upon the walls of the Houses of Parliament; but, owing to some misunderstanding, my man was stopped in the course of the operation, and I have not had time to carry it out as I should desire.

375. When was he stopped?—The day before yesterday, almost immediately after he commenced. I may take, perhaps, some blame to myself for a little want of formality in not providing myself with the orders from the proper authority; but I concluded that I had sufficient authority to proceed. I apprehend that some of the officials connected with the House, not being aware of the views and wishes of this Committee, thought right to put a stop to the movements of my workman.

376. Where did you commence your experiment?—On a portion of one of the buttresses upon the river terrace.

377. Which before was untouched?—It had not been touched.

378. You propose to get permission to continue that experiment?—Yes.

379. Professor *Ansted.*] How long did it take you to dry that stone?—It is not dry at the present moment.

380. How long did the operation take altogether?—It was all done within 24 hours; the stone is not dry now; if it were dry, the line of penetration would not be so perceptible.

381. Professor *Tennant.*] Did you select those because they are porous stones?—No; they are all off one slab of stone which was sent to me by Mr. Jay, the contractor. I thought if I put in a little fero cyanide of potassium, I might be able afterwards, by the application of a little per chloride of iron, to produce a Prussian blue colour; but I do not find that I can. Whether it is that the solution was not sufficiently strong, I cannot say.

382. Professor *Frankland.*] Will you be good enough before the next meeting of the Committee, to make an experiment in the following way: apply silicate to a large block of stone as usual, on a vertical surface, dry as usual, and then fracture the stone and apply to the fracture, perpendicular to the surface that you have coated, a solution of pyro-gallic acid. For the second experiment pro-

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ceed as follows: saturate the stone as usual with solution of silicate of soda, to which 5 per cent. of ferro-cyanide of potassium has been added; then allow the stone to dry as usual, and apply on the original surface the usual solution of chloride of calcium, to which about 5 per cent. of perchloride of iron has been added. Then fracture the stone, and apply to the fractured surface dilute hydrochloric acid, and the penetration of the solution will be indicated by a blue colour?—I will endeavour to make those experiments before the next meeting of the Committee.

383. *Chairman.*] Have you any other remarks to make?—I have prepared a paper, giving some further explanation of my process, which, with the permission of the Committee, I will hand in. (*The same was handed in.**)

* Appendix, No. 5.

Mr. Charles Hibble, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *C. Hibble.*

384. *Chairman.*] What is your address?—22, Grafton street, Fitzroy Square.

385. Have you turned your attention to processes of arresting the decay of stone, or for hardening the surface of stone?—Yes.

386. For how long?—I hold a letter in my hand which refers to some work which I did seven years ago, and which I will read: "49, Bedford Square, w. c. Sir,—In answer to your inquiries yesterday, respecting the state of the stone cornice of my house, I beg to say that it has not been touched or coated since March 1854, when it was indurated by you at the time you painted the whole of the house. Since that time I do not think it has shown any further indications of decay; in fact, it appears to have completely remedied the evil. I shall at any time be happy to show your work throughout the house to any persons you may think proper to send, at any time most convenient to themselves, it having given much satisfaction.—I remain, sir, yours respectfully, *Alfred Price.* To Mr. Charles Hibble."

387. What stone was that?—Part of it was Portland stone, and part of it was Bath stone. It is a cornice, and when the house was being repaired, the bricklayer advised that it should be mended, and made good with compo, but knowing that if it was mended in that way it would not answer, I advised Mr. Price, the owner of the house, not to have it done, and then he said, "I will not have it painted on any account." I said, "No; I have a process that will not have any appearance at all of paint." I coated that, as you see by that letter, in March 1854.

388. How old was the stone?—It had been there ever since the house was built; it is on the south side of Bedford-square.

389. Is it at least 50 years old?—I should think so.

390. Is the process to which you refer paint?—No.

391. Have you any disinclination to state what it is?—None at all.

392. To what extent have you applied it, and where and when to the Houses of Parliament?—I applied it in February last, just before the opening of the House, at St. Stephen's porch.

393. Explain what your process is, and how you apply it?—My process consists of turpentine, the Dorking lime ground, and linseed oil, hardened together with silicate of lead and burnt copperas; it is used about the thickness of milk, but in the outer coating I apply rather more oil.

394. In how many coats do you apply it?—Two.

395. Are both coats alike?—No.

396. In what respect does the second coat differ from the first?—There is rather more oil in it.

397. Are you a painter by trade?—Yes; I have been 20 years in the trade.

398. In what does this substance differ from paint, except in the introduction of stone dust instead of white lead?—In no respect; but I find that lime has a greater affinity to stone or stucco, than white lead, and has a stronger key in binding it together than white lead has; it will not blister or peel like white lead.

399. Have you any idea that it penetrates into the stone itself?—Yes; I have here an ordinary Bath brick which I did at the time the porch was done, and which was shown to the Chief Commissioner at the time I obtained permission.

400. Was the stone to which you applied it in a state of considerable decay?—Yes; it may be seen now.

401. Professor *Hofmann.*] You say you use linseed oil and oil of turpentine?—Yes, but the turpentine is first exposed to the air before being used, with a view of throwing off the fiery nature of the turpentine.

402. In what proportion do you use the oil of turpentine to the linseed oil?—About one-sixteenth of linseed oil in proportion to the turpentine.

403. In what state do you use the lime?—I use Dorking lime, first dried, and then ground in the ordinary way.

404. *Chairman.*] Not slaked?—No.

405. Mr. *Scott.*] You say that it penetrates the stone, but that answer applies, I suppose, only to the liquid portion, the oil and the turpentine, and none of the lime probably is carried with it beyond the surface?—There is only a certain quantity of lime used by way of giving a slight substance to it, with a view of filling up the pores of the stone.

406. Professor *Frankland.*] What is the object of using the copperas?—It is as potent a dryer as we have.

407. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] To what extent have you found that this mixture has penetrated into the stone?—I am not prepared to say.

408. *Chairman.*] Have you any further remarks to make?—My principal idea in asking permission to coat the stone was, that I found I could use my composition at about 9*d.* per square yard, mixed in the way I use it for wall coating.

409. Does the 9*d.* include a profit?—Yes; I have been doing it at 9*d.* per square yard.

410. Mr. *Scott.*] Supposing you omitted the lime and added white lead, would it then differ in any degree from ordinary paint?—No, I do not know that it would.

411. So that if the lime does not sink into the stone far, the paint, which does soak into the stone, would penetrate the stone?—Ordinary paint will seldom penetrate into stone. I use so little lime that it is barely as thick as milk. Will you allow me to say, the reason I expose the turpentine to the air to draw off the spirit is, that it should be used more freely, and should not dry up so harshly,

harshly, showing the brush marks in the ordinary way.

412. Have you any means of judging whether it lasts much longer than paint?—The only answer I can give is, that it was used in Bedford-square seven years ago last March.

413. How long will paint last?—Not more than three or four years. I painted the other part of the house at the same time, but that has discoloured, and we are waiting now to commence painting; but I begged the gentleman to let it stand over until I had been examined before you.

414. Have you examined the porch which you coated?—Yes.

415. Is it discoloured?—There is no sign of it. Mr. *C. Hibble.*

416. It looks about the same as when it was first done?—It does; but you will allow me to say, that on the edge I used a little more, and I coated that with silver sand through a dredger. 20 April 1861.

417. Mr. *Smirke.*] It has all the appearance of a coat of paint?—It would have that appearance, because it was only done last February.

418. Mr. *Smith.*] Did you do the entire cornice? Yes.

419. You did not leave any portion of the cornice to show that decay was going on where it was not done?—No, I did not.

THOMAS GRISSELL, Esq., called in; and Examined.

420. *Chairman.*] THE Committee are anxious to ascertain from you the extent of your acquaintance with the stone used in the Houses of Parliament. I will first ask what was your first undertaking with respect to those buildings, and where you first used the stone?—Myself, in conjunction with my late partner, Sir Morton Peto, undertook the first contract for the building; the river wall was erected by Messrs. Lee, under Mr. Walker, and after that was completed, we were employed to undertake the first contract, and it was part of the specification and description that the stone should be obtained from Nottinghamshire, from some quarries which had been selected, belonging to Lord Bathurst, and that we were to go into the country, make our surveys, and base our tender upon the working of that stone in a particular quarry. *T. Grissell,* Esq.

421. Was the quarry named?—The situation was named.

422. Where was it?—A village called Bolsover.

423. The first contract applied to the river front?—To the whole line.

424. Did that include the towers?—Nothing beyond the height of the present building.

425. There are towers at each end?—I believe it did include the towers.

426. Having taken that contract in conjunction with the present Sir Morton Peto, what steps did you take to obtain the stone?—As soon as we received information from the Government that our tender was accepted, we went into the country and began to open the quarry.

427. Where was the quarry?—Near Bolsover; we found that the stone was so small in bed, and so difficult to remove from the earth, there being hardly any beds at all there, there being masses in one part and then layers in another, that the architect's attention was called to it, and I think the late Sir Charles Barry, with Mr. Smith, went to visit it, and determined that we must look elsewhere for stone.

428. You failed to obtain stone of a sufficient size for the work intended?—Yes. I do not remember now the exact time, but within a very short time a stone was found within five or six miles, in Yorkshire, belonging to the Duke of Leeds. The whole neighbourhood being stone, it was only necessary to ascertain which portion was the best.

429. Did you yourselves discover this quarry, or were you directed to use the stone from other quarries?—We did not select it, but, having agents in that part of the country, they directed our attention to it, and Sir Charles Barry went down, I think, with Mr. Smith, and the Duke of Leeds' quarries were determined upon as those from which the stone should be obtained. Several experiments had been made.

430. Is there any of the actual Bolsover stone in the building at the present moment?—I do not think there is.

431. Have you any specific name for the quarry whence you took the stone?—It is called the Anston stone.

432. Where did you get the large stones which form the base and the plinths of the front towards the Thames?—From Anston.

433. You found stone of the required size?—Of any superficial area, but not of any thickness.

434. Was that more beddy in character?—It was all in beds, the same as in ordinary quarries.

435. Did you obtain possession of the quarry yourself, or had you any control over the quarry?—The quarry being selected, we put ourselves into communication with the Duke of Leeds, and entered into an arrangement with him to pay a royalty for all the stone we required, distinguishing certain fields into which we had liberty to work, and which had been before determined upon by Sir Charles Barry.

436. You employed your own foreman and workmen to raise the stone as you required it?—Entirely.

437. At that time were you conscious of any inequality or irregularity in the stones which were the result of that quarry?—Not at all at the commencement, and hardly at any other period, except such as is found in every quarry. In every quarry there are occasionally defective specimens, but there were very few here; it was as fine a sample of stone as I ever saw.

438. Did it go down deep, or cover a large surface?—Both.

439. Did you find any change in the character of the stone as you proceeded downwards?—Not in our experiment; we did not look at it with the eyes of chemists. We looked at it as builders, our great object being to get a good sound hard stone.

440. Can you give us any notion as to the extent of time which was occupied, beginning at the plinth, until the river front was finished?—We commenced the delivery in the year 1840, and very large supplies of stone were made in 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844; about 200,000 cubic feet per annum was delivered in those four years. In all probability, the stones to which you refer were supplied in 1840 and 1841.

441. We may take it that the stone which forms the plinth course was delivered about 1841?—Yes,

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—Yes, 1840 and 1841, and from the upper beds of the quarry, no doubt.

442. You then took subsequent contracts?—We took subsequent contracts for 13 or 14 years; in fact, we did the whole work until both Houses of Parliament were opened.

443. What part of the building did you not contract for?—After we had been employed about 14 years and the two Houses of Parliament were occupied, and things did not press so much, Sir Charles Barry was advised that the work could be done at a less price, and I was put into communication with him upon the subject. I first of all objected, but I ultimately agreed to make a certain reduction, but it was not such as Sir Charles Barry thought he was entitled to; and I then declined to proceed any further. The whole of the building, except the upper part of the towers and the front towards Abingdon-street, the Peers' entrance, was executed out of those quarries, the Anston quarries.

444. Then another contractor was employed to finish the building?—Yes.

445. Was that Mr. Jay?—That was Mr. Jay.

446. Can you tell us when any symptoms of decay in the stone began to appear?—Not till my connexion with the building was nearly completed. I am speaking under correction, but so far as my memory serves me, we saw no appearance of decay of any sort for nine or 10 years; then it appeared at the under part of the labels and soffits of the cornices upon which the wind and air and rain does not act so much as on other parts.

447. It appeared in the more sheltered parts?—In the more sheltered parts.

448. Can you tell us when the decay which appears to show itself particularly on the plinths of the pedestals, and the ornamental string below the windows of the river front, and the return front towards the bridge, first began to appear?—I never saw it till this morning, but I have been indisposed from rheumatic attacks for the last three or four years, and therefore I have not had an opportunity of seeing it; but coming here, I made it my business to go round and look at the stone.

449. You see that it occurs in lines or zones?—Yes.

450. And in parts which are not obnoxious to ordinary decay?—Quite so.

451. In your experience as a very experienced builder, can you offer any suggestion as to the cause of what we see in the building itself; were you at all conscious of any stone being sent of an inferior quality?—The stone for the first five, or seven, or 10 years, at least, until I saw the first indication of decay, appeared to me to be of the finest possible description; some portions of it were closer in texture and more hard than others somewhat, but not to any great extent; a portion of it was coarser, but we were not apprehensive that that was in any way liable to decay, and I am not aware at the present moment that any single stone was ever rejected at the Houses of Parliament by Sir Charles Barry, or by the clerk of the works, or by the sculptor, on the ground of its being unsound; in fact, the whole of it was as fine and sound a looking stone to the eye as I ever saw.

452. Did it differ much in hardness?—It was much harder than Portland stone, and the masons in London had great trouble in working it, because it impaired their picks.

453. And you paid a much larger price in consequence?—We paid a much larger price in consequence.

454. Was there any great difference in point of hardness, either for the sculptors or the masons, in the stones as they reached you?—Not in the stones as they came to the Houses of Parliament. There were one or two soft places in the quarry which we avoided; but the stones which came to the Houses of Parliament were all of uniform texture, except that some were a little closer than others. We paid the same price for the whole throughout.

455. Was any particular stone chosen for the sculptured surfaces, or was it taken indiscriminately, except that the finest was selected for that purpose, because it was in large blocks?—Indiscriminately, except that the largest were selected for that purpose, because they were the finest.

456. You say that in the quarry there were some imperfect formations; can you explain to what those imperfections were due?—The stone appeared to be of a softer description; we supposed that it would not be so durable as the harder stone, but even that was much harder than Portland stone.

457. Was any person employed at the quarry whose duty it was to exercise any control in that respect?—None whatever.

458. It was generally the duty of the architect and the clerk of the works to examine the stone which came up for the purpose of being used on the building itself; but was there any particular person appointed for that purpose?—It was never examined until it came upon the building.

459. You had no reason, nor had any one, apparently, to suppose that there was any imperfection in the stone you were then using?—None whatever; it never occurred to us at all.

460. Are you enabled to suggest any cause for what you see?—There are defective stones in every quarry; there is as much defect in granite as there is in any other stone.

461. Did you build evenly, or do you think that you were working extensively enough not to have a particular bed to a particular portion of the work?—The extent of the work was such, and the supplies so large, that we worked the stone as we came to it, except that for particularly large stones; for carvings, and so forth, we were obliged to wait until we came to a particular bed. In every other respect we took the stone generally as it came.

462. And you worked it and set it, accidentally or incidentally, as it might happen?—Yes.

463. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] Did you make any extensive examination personally, of the general range of stone from which the Houses of Parliament are built, or did you only see these two quarries?—I only saw those two quarries. We went over the surface of the country for some few miles; but it was evident from the face of the country that there was a large quantity of stone; it cropped out from the surface, and excavations were made and it was found to be a desirable stone, and our inspection was not extended farther in consequence.

464. As this same geological formation of stone ranges for about 100 miles, there is, according to the opinions of geologists, the greatest possible variety in these magnesian limestones?—My attention was not directed to that circumstance; we were looking for a sufficiently large quantity of stone to build the Houses, and the

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Commissioners at that time were the parties to decide upon it.

465. You have stated that you commenced with the upper stone first?—Just so; we found what was considered good stone, and commenced our operations; and the stone which has been referred to was, I have no doubt, nearer to the surface than the other.

466. The basement is built of the upper portion of this quarry, and the roof and other parts are built of the lower part?—I should think so; but not entirely, because we had a large surface open at the same time.

467. *Chairman.*] How many acres?—I should think perhaps 14 or 15 acres of surface.

468. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] In examining the exterior of the Houses of Parliament, it struck me forcibly that the upper portion is in much better preservation than the basement?—I think it was the upper portion which showed the indications of decay first, and that the appearances on the front are much more recent. Until to-day I never saw any indications of decay on the river front at all. It is true I have not been there for three or four years, and it was in some of the inner courts that we first saw the indications of decay, and that at a considerable elevation.

469. Have you observed that the decay having proceeded a certain extent in the stone, it has stopped, and that the surface has assumed a hard condition?—No; I have observed an efflorescence on the surface; I never directed my attention beyond that.

470. *Chairman.*] Did you ever observe that in the earlier stages of the decay it seemed to stop after it once began?—I cannot say that I observed that.

471. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] Perhaps you are aware that the recommendation of my predecessor, Sir Henry de la Beche, to use this stone was founded materially upon the durability of certain large edifices, such as York Minster, Beverley Minster, and Ripon Minster, and that none of the stone for those buildings was taken from that portion of the magnesian limestone from which the Houses of Parliament were built?—I am aware of that.

472. The Yorkshire stone, properly so-called, extending, north and south, from Lord Scarborough's property, is to a great extent a different stone from that which you have used?—Quite so.

473. As a builder, you would be able to distinguish the Roche Abbey stone from this yellow magnesian limestone?—Quite so.

474. Did it not occur to you that certain portions of this stone were sandy?—I do not think that it ever occurred to me at all.

475. Was it never recommended that there should be an inspector of stone at the quarry, to reject any portions of stone which might be sent in?—I have never heard that until very recently.

476. Are you quite aware, when the stone is sent in large blocks, which is the real surface of the stone as it lies on the wharf?—It is very difficult at all times to decide that in London.

477. As the builder, you took no means before the stone left the quarry of putting a mark upon the real surface of the stone?—No, we did not; but the stone is got at the quarry with reference to the particular purposes in the building, and therefore the man in London at once knew what a particular stone was intended for. The stones were got in the country in the particular sizes, so that the man knew that such a portion was for plinth, and so forth, and applied it as it was received, according to the marks.

478. When the stone arrived here it was so tooled that you could not by possibility know the layer of the beds?—No.

479. *Chairman.*] Do you imagine that the stone was put upon its natural bed to any great extent?—The long stones were not; the mullions and windows are all upon their ends.

480. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] You cannot be aware whether this or that portion was placed in the natural position of its bed, unless you had it marked at the quarry?—Perhaps not.

481. *Chairman.*] Do you still adhere to the answer you gave me, that you think the stone does generally lie on its natural bed?—Yes.

482. Would that occur in the lower courses, in the plinth and other places where large stones were required?—I think in any place where the beds were of sufficient thickness.

483. In the parapets which decayed so early, the stone would more likely be placed on its natural bed?—I do not know that that would be so; sometimes a stone would come up half the size of this table, and it would be cut down into the different thicknesses required, for a parapet for instance, and it would then stand upon its bed.

484. Was it possible to saw this stone with the usual means?—No, it was principally prepared in the country; after a stone came out of large size it was coped by the mason.

485. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] Which was the thickest bed of stone in the quarry?—I forget now, but I should think it would be about four feet in width.

486. And which was the thinnest bed from which you took the stone?—Two or three inches.

487. *Chairman.*] What was the ordinary thickness of bed?—About 18 inches, I think.

488. Then we may take it that the beds differed in thickness from four feet to 18 inches?—Yes.

489. What were the beds separated with?—I think a little clay generally.

490. Were the quarries wet?—There was not a great deal of water; in all the beds there was more or less of weeping.

491. Was there anything in the nature of quarry sap, as it is called, in the stone?—I am not aware that there was; the large stones came to hand in very fair condition, nor were there any serious interferences by rents or fissures, as is the case in other quarries.

492. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] If you quarried straight down from top to bottom, it seems to me there must have been a very considerable variation in the quality of the different beds of stone?—I do not think it could occur to any serious extent; I think it was very seldom that it became necessary to refuse a bed of stone.

493. I understand you did not, when you got to the first four feet beds, try to work along them horizontally so as to get the same quality of stone, but you went deeper and deeper?—I do not think that we had to contend with any difficulties of that kind. The hardness of the stone was pretty uniform, and in London I do not remember stones being rejected for want of soundness or hardness throughout the whole operation; there were not half a dozen certainly. I may say I never saw a finer stone, and I am taken as much

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much by surprise as the architects of London are to find these Houses decayed at all. In other quarries I think you will find that the defects have been found out as the result of experience; I am not aware that any stone was chemically tested before it was used; the builders have used a stone, and that which has been found more durable has been preferred. It has been found that on one side of the island of Portland, the stone is more durable than on the other; but our attention was not directed in this case to any particular part of the quarry more than to another.

494. Professor *Ansted.*] I suppose we may calculate, then, that there was less waste than usual in the quarry?—We prepared the stone in the quarry.

495. Still there was very little waste?—Not from its being defective.

496. Can you give us any ideas of the length of stone you had in the whole length of the quarry?—I should think, perhaps, we opened out 40 feet at a time.

497. You did not notice, in opening it from length to length, that there was any marked difference in the quality of the stone?—I do not remember that we opened it to any great length.

498. You opened it back?—Yes.

499. As you went back, did the beds dip much?—One part of the quarry dipped more than another; but there was nothing to excite our particular attention.

500. Did you receive reports of the condition of the stone from time to time, or did you take it as it came?—The stone was so good that we took it as it came. I was frequently in the habit of going down to the quarry, and I approved of it from time to time as they went on.

501. No complaint was ever made by the clerk of the works?—None whatever.

502. What was the extreme depth?—I can only judge from the waggons going on an inclined plane, and I should think the highest face to the lowest dip might be 35 feet.

503. Was it worked in drifts in any part, or did you take away the surface?—We took away the surface everywhere.

504. You did not observe that the lower stone was of a better quality or thicker bedding?—I do not know how that was.

505. *Chairman.*] You took the whole of the beds down to the lower formation?—I think we did.

506. Professor *Ansted.*] You know the stone used in the Hall in Lincoln's-Inn Fields?—Yes.

507. That was from the north quarry, was it not?—It was taken from the same stone quarry; that was the only exception of any one being sent down; a foreman was sent down from London to get the stone.

508. Was it stone which you had rejected, or was it stone which you would have used?—It was not rejected stone, but it was softer than that which was used in the Houses of Parliament.

509. Was it by accident that you found it?—It was a part of the quarry that was softer than the other.

510. Was not any of it used in the Houses of Parliament?—I cannot say that; I think probably some of it was.

511. Mr. *Wyatt.*] Of course the foreman was in the employ of the builders?—I believe so.

512. Professor *Ansted.*] As I understand, it was put before you that such and such quarries had been selected?—Yes.

513. You never made any complaint as to the stone, and you never saw any reason to complain of it?—Exactly.

514. With regard to that stone which you observed to decay, in what court did you first observe any decay?—The middle one.

515. When did you observe the decay there?—I think about 10 years after we commenced.

516. You observed it first about 1854?—Yes, on the side nearest to Westminster Hall.

517. At that time you had not observed any decay along the line of the river front?—Not any.

518. You believe that there was none at that time?—I do.

519. At that time, as the contractor, you were of course about the works constantly?—Yes; I had the sole management; although Sir Morton Peto and I were the contractors, that duty devolved upon me altogether.

520. You consider that the first decay was in these courts?—I am sure of it.

521. Have you noticed whether they have got worse?—No, I have not.

522. You have not noticed that in some places the stone has apparently recovered itself?—No, I have not.

523. Mr. *Smirke.*] You say that when you opened this Anston quarry, you found certain portions of the stone that were soft and defective?—Softer than the others, but not defective.

524. You gave instructions that that should not be used?—We were at work on the quarry some years before we found that out, and that was after we had occasion to leave the first quarry and go to the other side of the road. My lease from the Duke of Leeds restricted me to certain fields, and as soon as we had worked those out, we found it necessary to go on the other side of the road, and it was on the other side of the road that the stone was soft. I do not think that on the north side of the lane we had any soft stone.

525. You say you did meet occasionally with bad stone, and that you rejected?—To a very small extent indeed.

526. What check had you so as to prevent that being used?—It was of so trifling a nature that very little checking was necessary. The stone was so fine, and looked so beautiful a thing, that it was a picture to look upon, and it was only now and then that any was defective, and that was left, of course. My partner and myself had great interests at stake, and we also considered our character at stake to a certain extent, and therefore we were as anxious as the architect himself that none but the best stone should be delivered.

527. Was the stone quarried by your own workmen, or was it under-let to quarrymen?—The men worked in gangs; the quarrying was let to half-a-dozen gangs, at so much a foot. They frequently overdrew their accounts, but nominally they had so much a foot for getting it.

528. It was their interest to get that which gave them the least trouble?—Quite so.

529. The only person to prevent abuse was your own foreman?—We had an experienced man, who was there, I believe, the whole time, as a day workman, and we had also a principal agent, who resided at the wharf where the stones were shipped, and upon those two men we relied.

530. You relied on their doing their duty to prevent the men from quarrying wherever they liked?—Just so.

531. Mr. *Scott.*] There are two buildings in London which exhibit the stone in very different states, namely, the New Hall in Lincoln's-inn Fields, and the Geological Museum. The stone used in building the Geological Museum appears to be nearly perfect; whereas that of the Lincoln's-inn New Hall is very much decayed. You have stated some reasons why the stones in one of the buildings should be decayed; can you give us any corresponding information with reference to the increased durability of the other; were any extra pains taken in the selection of the stone used in building the Geological Museum?—None whatever; it came out of the same quarry as the stone for the Houses of Parliament, and was obtained at the same time.

532. You think there was such a difference that the foreman sent down by the contractor for building the Lincoln's-inn New Hall had a chance of selecting the softest?—That is the only instance of a man being sent down.

533. He, you think, chose the softest?—I think he did; in fact I was told so by my quarryman.

534. When you supplied the stone for the building in Lincoln's Inn-fields, do you suppose you were working on the south or on the north side of the road?—The south side of the road.

535. When you supplied the stone for the Geological Museum, have you any recollection from which side you took that?—I have not.

536. Was any large quantity supplied from Wodehouse?—We had some, but not to any large extent. I remember we were about to enter into an engagement with Mr. Linley there. He was to have undertaken all the responsibility of the quarry, and to have taken the trouble off our hands; but that negotiation failed. I think he could not get the stone in proper size.

537. Did you consider it a good stone?—Yes.

538. Did Mr. Jay take the same quarry in hand after you gave up the contract?—He opened a third quarry.

539. Of that you have not the means of judging?—If I had gone on with the contract I think I should have worked that quarry that he took; it immediately adjoined what I considered the best quarry of the two, but we were prevented going into it because it belonged to another proprietor.

540. *Chairman.*] Were Mr. Jay's quarries on the north or south side of the lane?—They were north of the lane, but more eastward than the quarry from which the stone for the Houses of Parliament was taken.

541. Mr. *Smith.*] Am I right in supposing that for four or five years there were only eight of the uppermost beds of the quarry worked?—That I cannot say.

542. And the lower beds, down to the red sandstone?—I cannot recollect that; I think it probable, because we should prefer working as near the surface as possible, to save the lifting.

543. There is no material difference, is there, in the top and bottom of the magnesian limestone?—No, I believe not.

544. I believe the quarry from which the stone for the Lincoln's Inn Hall was brought, was called the Greenland Quarry?—I recollect such a name; I believe the stone for the Lincoln's Inn building came from the south side of the lane.

545. Mr. *Wyatt.*] Was any stone that had been sent up from the quarry, ever rejected on the works?—I do not think that half a dozen stones were rejected.

546. They were accepted at once as being good, and there was no examination?—We had a number of clerks of the works, whose duty it was to reject anything defective.

547. On the part of the architect, was any stone ever rejected?—Not on account of the quality.

548. Mr. *Godwin.*] Who was there on the works of the Houses of Parliament, with power to reject stone?—The architect and his staff.

549. Did they at all interfere in that respect?—I said before, that it appeared so good that it was unnecessary to reject it.

550. It was all received as a matter of course?—Not as a matter of course, but because it was self-evident that it was such a fine stone; the examination was simply by the eye, and not by the microscope, but all the stone came in different sizes.

551. Do you remember a proposition that some gentleman should be appointed to go to the quarry or to the works, with a view of selecting the stones?—I do not think that I knew of it then, but I have heard of it since.

552. Is it the fact that the stones for the sculptor were absolutely taken at random, without any selection?—Except in point of size; they were very large stones, and we had to cut them generally out of particular beds. The selection simply had reference to size and quality; and I think they are invariably upon their ends, and not upon their beds.

553. Are the quarries now in other hands?—The lease has expired.

554. Are you aware that there are stones in the quarry at this time, part of which is decayed and the remaining part sound?—I was not aware of that, but I am not surprised to hear it.

555. Mr. *Wyatt.*] Was any of this stone which was supplied for other contracts rejected?—None whatever; I do not remember to have had a stone rejected anywhere in London.

556. Mr. *Godwin.*] It has been asserted in public discussion that a very careful selection was made of the stones used in building the Museum of Geology?—I do not believe it to be the case that any particular selection was made.

557. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] Is it not probable, although you do not believe it, that that stone having been got at a particular time, was all obtained from one and the same bed, so that there was a uniformity in it?—I am quite sure that was not the case.

558. Professor *Tennant.*] Have you any sections of the workable beds of the quarry, showing their relative thickness?—I have not; I think we had some, but I do not know what has become of them.

559. I believe that the stone used in building the New Record Office, in Fetter Lane, was supplied from this quarry?—It was.

560. And was taken in the usual course?—Precisely, just like the others.

561. *Chairman.*] Was it taken from the quarry north or south of the lane?—I do not remember.

562. Mr. *Burnell.*] There was a very general impression that the stone which has been used in the Houses of Parliament was selected in consequence of an examination made by a deliberately chosen committee, and it was supposed that the stone selected was the Bolsover stone. I wish to

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to know by whose authority the other quarries were substituted for the Bolsover?—By the authority of the Commissioners who were appointed to select the stone. Sir Charles Barry and Mr. Smith principally. They are the only gentlemen I ever saw in the neighbourhood of the quarries, and from whom I received directions.

563. You are not aware whether any separate investigation or special survey was made of that Anston Stone; any examination into its nature or any comparison made of buildings constructed of stone in the same manner as the experiments and examinations which had been carried on in the previous commission?—I cannot say.

564. In the quarries themselves, did you notice that the upper beds were much fissured?—I did not.

565. Or did you notice any distinction in the quality of the stone in the various beds?—I think I said before that there was very little difference.

566. Was it harder at the top than at the bottom?—No, I think not.

567. Were any precautions taken, in raising the stone, to season it in any way?—No.

568. It was raised through the winter, and sent immediately up to London?—Yes, it was in London generally within a fortnight of its being raised.

569. All through the year?—All through the year.

570. You mentioned that the stone was softer on one side of the lane than on the other. Was there any geological disturbance of any kind?—None whatever.

571. There was nothing to explain the difference in quality?—No; perhaps it was not so close and compact on one side as on the other.

572. Which was built first, the Museum of Geology or the building in Lincoln's Inn Fields?—I cannot tax my memory, but I think the hall in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

573. When passing the Geological Museum the other day, I observed that under the soffits of some of the cornices, the same symptoms of decay are visible as we see in the Houses of Parliament?—I have not observed that myself.

574. What is the exposure of the Geological Museum?—North and south, I think.

575. *Chairman.*] When these symptoms of decay began to appear in the Houses of Parliament, did you point them out to Sir Charles Barry?—I am not sure that he did not point them out himself.

576. Were any steps taken in your time for trying any experiments in coating, or anything of that kind?—I think not.

577. The decay was allowed to go on?—I believe so.

578. Were any stones in your time actually removed, and new stones put in their places?—I think not; all we saw was a slight efflorescence on the face of the stone; there was no serious decay in my time.

579. That would be indicative of decay in Portland Stone?—Yes.

580. In most circumstances it begins by an appearance of efflorescence?—Yes.

581. At the time you left the building, had it proceeded to any great extent?—No.

582. Who has the quarries now?—They are soiled over, and the farmers use them for agricultural purposes, I think; I know it was part of my duty in the lease, to soil them over, and leave them in a decent condition.

583. Have you been over the neighbourhood of these quarries since?—Not since; Mr. Jay has undertaken the work.

584. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] Is the Committee to understand from your answer to Professor Ansted and myself, that you did not take a lease of any extent of ground along the escarpment or vertical line, and that there was no lease from north to south, but from east to west?—The lease covered a superficial area of so many acres, extending in three directions, but principally north and east, so far as we worked it; but we had authority to work in the other directions if the stone was workable. We found it more to our advantage to work north and east.

585. From Balsover to Anston, you are aware that the general direction of the waves of the rock dips away gently to the east, and ranges from north to south?—Yes.

586. What range of ground had you from north to south?—I think the first land that was offered to us could not be more than 70 or 80, or 100 yards from north to south. The extent of the ground was from east to west, and that was up hill.

587. This lane you have spoken of, which cut off one set of quarries from another, ran from north to south?—I think that the lane turned about very much there.

588. It was the eastern side of the lane that you went to afterwards?—We went first on the north side, and then on the south; the principal quarry was eastward.

589. Mr. *Wyatt.*] In what year do you say that the change of lease took place, and that you required the second quarry?—I cannot tell the exact date, but I think it would be about 1846 or 1847.

590. What proportion of the Houses of Parliament was built from the quarry on the north side?—The great portion from the north.

591. The greater portion of the stone which appears to have most sensibly decayed, you think, came from the north?—From the north.

592. *Chairman.*] Have you any other statement to make?—I may mention that some years ago I had occasion to make three water-tanks out of as large a stone as I could get; I cut them out of the solid, about four feet deep, and I have had the tanks on my farm in the country holding water for the last ten years, and notwithstanding the frost of this last season, they present no symptom of decay; generally, when I have used the stone on the ground, the nearer it was to the damp the sounder I found it.

593. Professor *Ansted.*] Whereabouts was that four-foot bed?—The thick beds, I think, were second, or third, or fourth beds downwards, out of 17.

594. Mr. *Scott.*] Do you know whether any special means were taken for selecting the stone for the Record Office in Fetter Lane?—I believe not; I do not remember any inspector except a foreman.

C. H. SMITH, Esq., a Member of the Committee, called in; and Examined.

595. *Chairman.*] YOU were one of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of accompanying the architect through England, with a view to the choice of a stone to be used in the then intended Houses of Parliament?—I was.

596. Do you recollect the year in which that Commission was appointed?—1838.

597. After a long search, I believe, you found what you believed you required, in the quarries at Bolsover?—Yes.

598. Was there a quarry at Bolsover actually open at the time?—Yes; a very small quarry.

599. Had the stone which you specially refer to been used, that is, the Bolsover stone proper?—Nowhere that I am aware of, except in the neighbourhood in trifling matters such as doorsteps and things of that kind.

600. There was no ancient example then, of the actual Bolsover stone?—No.

601. You chose that, and the reasons for the choice are stated in the Reports which the Commission made?—Yes.

602. The architect specially mentioned Bolsover stone in the specification as the stone to be used?—The published Report states that they recommend stone similar to that of Bolsover Moor and its neighbourhood, as the best for the purpose.

603. What extent of geological examination did the Commissioners give to that spot and that escarpment at that time?—At the time we first went to Bolsover it had been opened very little indeed; there was not, perhaps, a hole larger than this room. Orders were given to open other holes in the neighbourhood, within 100 yards or thereabouts, to see what state the stone was in in those places; several of those holes were opened, and I went down expressly to see them.

604. Was this before the contract was taken by Peto & Grissell?—It was before the contract was taken. Lord Duncannon was then Chief Commissioner, and I stated to him that I had great doubts whether the proper Bolsover stone would answer the purpose, and I asked whether, when I was in the neighbourhood, I was at liberty to incur a little expense in the matter, and go elsewhere in the neighbourhood to see whether there were any other quarries likely to answer the purpose.

605. In what sense did you think it would not answer the purpose?—On account of the beds being so thin and contorted, that we were not likely to get stone fit for the purpose in point of size.

606. Did you get that permission from Lord Duncannon?—I did; and when I was there I soon satisfied myself that the Bolsover quarries proper, including these holes that had been examined, were unfit for the purpose by reason of their thinness, and the contorted nature of the beds, so that we could not get a stone of any size without being too small when squared.

607. Was the architect then authorised to use the stone of the Anston quarries?—On that same visit I found out the Anston quarries. I think at that time there were only two or three beds open, and those which were four feet in thickness appeared in every respect suitable. I brought a specimen of that stone to London, to show that it was as similar as possible to the Bolsover, and then Sir Charles Barry, and Sir Henry de la Beche, and myself, went down at another time to examine the North Field Quarries at Anston.

608. At what period of time was it proposed to you, and by whom, that you should have the superintendence of the works as far as the actual examination of the stone to be used was concerned?—It was proposed at the time, or at least before the works were began.

609. Who proposed it?—Sir Charles Barry and Sir Henry de la Beche together.

610. To you?—To me.

611. What followed?—Some correspondence took place between us, I believe, as to what I should be paid, and what were the services required; it was considered by Sir Charles Barry and by Sir Henry de la Beche, that if I went to the Houses of Parliament two or three times a week it would be sufficient, and for that an amount was proposed to me of 150*l.* a year.

612. Were you willing to undertake it for that sum?—I was.

613. Would your duty have been to examine the blocks of stone as they came in?—Yes.

614. And to reject all that were defective?—Yes.

615. I believe, in point of fact, you were good enough to carry out that exact duty for me at the Royal Exchange with the blocks of Portland stone?—Yes.

616. Every block of stone was examined and marked by you?—Yes.

617. The duty you proposed to undertake with reference to the Houses of Parliament was of a similar character to that?—Yes.

618. Why did not that bargain take place?—I was told to begin, but they had not determined who was to pay me the 150*l.* a year. At the Office of Works, Whitehall, Mr. Philip, the Chief Secretary, said: "Oh, of course the architect will pay you;" and then when I went to the architect, he said, "The Government will pay you." I was told to begin, and I said, "No, before I do anything, you must settle who is to pay me;" but that question never was settled at all.

619. And therefore you declined the office?—I declined the office until they could settle who was to pay me.

620. Was it undertaken by any one else?—No.

621. Was any proposition made to you subsequently?—No; it was talked of several times, but nothing ever came of it.

622. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] Were you not aware that Sir Henry de la Beche had particularly recommended the use of the magnesian limestone on account of the very durable quality it exhibited when derived from the Yorkshire quarries?—Yes.

623. Then was it from a notion that a stone, similar in quality to the Roche Abbey stone, which has stood so well, was the best, that you selected Bolsover?—The Roche Abbey stone is a very different stone to the Bolsover or Anston stone, inasmuch as it is much softer, and we had evidence at that time that it did not stand the weather so well as the Bolsover. What gave rise to the Bolsover stone being selected was that Southwell Church, in Nottinghamshire, was said

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to have been built of the Bolsover stone. Whether it was so or not I have my doubts, but it is a similar stone. We brought away with us from Southwell Church a specimen of the stone, which I believe I have in my possession now.

624. I believe that in York Minster, Beverley Minster, and Ripon Minster, the magnesian lime stone has stood remarkably well?—No; York Minster has stood very badly; it was repaired 40 or 50 years ago. The ancient building of Roche Abbey is in tolerably good preservation, but there are many other instances of Roche Abbey stone in the neighbourhood of London having decayed very much indeed; for instance, there are some sepulchral tombs executed by Sir Francis Chantry, in Hackney Churchyard, which are in a very sad state of decay.

625. There are other specimens of the magnesian limestone of exceedingly good quality?—Yes; Huddleston has been used for centuries, and the early part of King's College Chapel at Cambridge, built of Huddleston, is in a very bad state of decay. Magnesian limestones are totally different in one sense from all the limestones proper; in almost all the quarries of magnesian limestone, I may say in all that I have examined, there is scarcely a trace of difference in the different beds from top to bottom, and I never discovered any difference in the Anston beds. Some are a little harder than others, but the difference is not appreciable. With reference to the oolites, it is a remarkable fact that the top beds are invariably the most durable, and the lowest beds the most perishable.

626. You mean that if you take a small portion of the escarpment, and select a particular quarry, you find the stone very much the same from top to bottom?—Yes.

627. If you traced that bed round the escarpment, you would find it vary considerably?—Yes, but the quarries of the magnesian limestone, or the Bolsover Moor, Mansfield Woodhouse, and Anston, are so nearly alike that it is scarcely possible to detect the difference; some of them are harder than others, but mineralogically they are much alike.

628. *Chairman.*] By harder do you mean more crystalline?—More crystalline.

629. Professor *Ansted.*] What is your experience of the weathering of those beds of magnesian limestone on the surface of the quarry?—There is about 10 feet of head at the quarry generally, and as soon as you get through a few thin layers of rubble to the good workable stone, you find that there is no material difference in the quality of any of the beds.

630. If you had been asked to select a line of quarries, should you have taken a short distance of escarpment and worked back, or should you have taken the length of the escarpment?—I do not think that that signifies; in all these quarries that have been named, the Anston in particular, the beds are remarkably level; the dip is so little that Sir Henry de la Beche and myself determined that they were level.

631. In your opinion, it does not matter in which direction the stone is taken?—I think not.

632. Has your attention been called to this particular quarry, the Anston Quarry?—I first found it out, and the specimens were examined as the others were.

633. At that time the quarry was not opened?—It was not actually opened to any great extent.

634. Had this four-foot bed been opened?—Yes; that was what I first saw.

635. Is it your opinion that the beds below are as good as the four-feet bed?—I never could detect any difference in them.

636. Does that four-feet bed extend any distance?—It was always the thickest bed; it varied from three to four feet.

637. It is an uniformly thick bed in the neighbourhood?—Yes.

638. Is it more crystalline than the other beds?—I am not aware that it is.

639. Do you consider that all the beds of workable stone in this quarry are crystalline varieties of the magnesian stone?—Entirely so.

640. Have many of them little knots of iron in them?—Not that I remember.

641. You agreed in the recommendation of this quarry instead of the Bolsover quarry?—Yes.

642. After chemical experiment?—Yes, and the results of those experiments are, printed in one of the Parliamentary reports.

643. So far as your judgment went at the time, this Anston stone was as good as the Bolsover stone which had been originally suggested?—It was not so hard, but it possessed other qualities that recommended it, as the beds were thicker and larger.

644. Of course there was nothing at that time to lead you to suppose that the stone would fail on trial?—Certainly not; the buildings in the neighbourhood, and especially Anston Church, which is a church of about the 15th century, were in an excellent state of preservation.

645. Did you see many of the specimens of the stones as they were received at the works which were going on at Westminster?—Yes.

646. Did it strike you that any of them were indifferent?—Yes, I thought so; I mean especially the building in Lincoln's-inn.

647. You observed a difference in the quality of the stone as it came up?—Yes.

648. You could detect the difference by the eye?—I went down to the quarry on purpose to search for the bad stone.

649. Can you tell what quarry it was that yielded the soft stone?—I asked for the beds, and the foreman took me to them at once; it was not the North Field Quarry.

650. Did you see the bed?—Yes; it was in a state of decay there.

651. Was there any difference to be observed in the quality of the stone supplied for the Geological Museum?—Sir Henry de la Beche's charge particularly was to be sure to send good stone, and that he should send it all back if there was any bad stone sent. It was a hobby of his, and he tried all he could to get the best stone.

652. Your opinion is, that there was bad stone in the quarry, and that good stone might have been selected instead of the bad?—I think so.

653. And that part of the stone which was forwarded for the Houses of Parliament ought to have been rejected?—I was not employed, and therefore I did not meddle.

654. That is your opinion, from your knowledge of the stone?—It is.

655. Mr. *Scott.*] Southwell Minster is mentioned in the report, and you say that the high state of preservation in which it was was one of the reasons for choosing the Bolsover stone?—Yes.

656. Had you any particular reason for supposing that Southwell Minster was built of Bolsover stone?—No; but it was the general impression

pression of builders in the neighbourhood, and that first gave rise to our going to Bolsover. On our first travels we did not go to Bolsover at all.

657. Did you find any stone of equal size and thickness to the average of the stone in Southwell Minster?—No, they were all small stones.

658. Have you any means of judging what stone was used in Southwell Minster?—I have no positive means, but from circumstantial evidence, I should think it was built of Mansfield Woodhouse stone, on account of its being nearer, and readily procured.

659. You have spoken strongly about the selection of the stone for the building in Jermyn-street; have you any knowledge of the selection of the stone for the Record Office in Fetter-lane?—None whatever.

660. That is in a good state of preservation, I believe?—Excellent.

661. Is it the fact that York Minster, Beverley Minster, and Ripon Minster, and also Roche Abbey are in a very high state of preservation?—No; the stone of York Minster certainly is not in a good state, except those parts that were restored 40 years ago; the older portions are in a very bad state.

662. Is it not the case that such parts of Roche Abbey as are in a good state of preservation were originally the internal parts, and that those which were external are now in a bad state of preservation?—I do not think that that is the case; Roche Abbey was amongst the number of abbeys at the Reformation which were given up to destruction, and in my opinion that which was originally inside has been openly exposed to the weather many years, probably two or three centuries.

663. Mr. *Godwin.*] Can you recollect how long a time elapsed between your discovery of the stone at Anston, and its adoption by the Commissioners?—I can furnish the date.

664. You say that some buildings constructed of it were examined; what was the age of the oldest of them?—Anston Church is about the 15th century, and we have a right to suppose that it was built of the stone to be found in the neighbourhood; it in every respect corresponds with it mineralogically.

665. Did you at any time bring the condition of the stone in the Houses of Parliament to the attention of Sir Charles Barry?—Not particularly; we did talk it over certainly; but I never made a point of it.

666. Were you in consequence sent down to the quarry?—I went twice to the quarries after the Houses of Parliament were commenced, expressly to see and report to the Government whether the quarries were being worked in a suitable manner.

667. What report did you make?—I made a report which was written by myself, on that journey; it was afterwards corrected by Sir Charles Barry, and a somewhat different report was sent in.

668. What was the effect of that report?—It appeared a few weeks ago in the "Builder."

669. Who made that report?—Sir Charles Barry and myself.

670. *Chairman.*] What were the facts which you discovered?—That the stone was in a state of decay in the quarry, that is in the quarry where the stone was brought from for the Lincoln's-inn building. That part of the evidence it was thought not desirable to send in.

671. Mr. *Godwin.*] Was not that decay general throughout the quarry?—Only in two beds; I went expressly to examine that, and as far as my memory serves me, two particular beds in the quarry were much worse than the others.

672. *Chairman.*] Have you your original notes?—Yes.

673. Mr. *Godwin.*] Then most of them were bad?—Not bad; there were symptoms of decay in the others, but two beds were worse than the rest.

674. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] Then you agree that there were considerable diversities in the beds?—In that particular quarry.

675. Mr. *Godwin.*] You have seen the particular lines of decay in the building,—that under nearly every projection, and above the projection the decay is apparent?—Yes.

676. That being the fact, does it not appear that no selection whatever would have prevented the decay of the stone in the Houses of Parliament?—I am not prepared to say that.

677. Inasmuch as the stone taken from all parts of the quarry, and used at various times in a particular line of the Houses of Parliament has decayed throughout?—It has not decayed throughout; in the same line you will see some stone very good and some very much decayed.

678. Over and under all projection you find the decay very general?—More than anywhere else, but not regular all over.

679. As that extends some length, it must show that no care exercised in the selection, would have prevented the decay of the stone?—I do not agree to that, because there are certain stones along that line which are in a good state of preservation.

680. The decay is very general under the first string course throughout the building?—Yes.

681. That decay extends many hundreds of yards, does it not?—No, I do not agree to that; I do not think it does, I think it is interrupted in many places by good stone.

682. Do you think it safe to use a stone direct from the quarry?—I do not see any objection to it.

683. Professor *Tennant.*] Had Professor Daniel and Professor Wheatstone specimens of the Anston stone to examine, as they had previously specimens of the Bolsover stone?—Yes.

684. *Chairman.*] And they made a report in consequence?—Yes.

685. Mr. *Wyatt.*] Mr. Grissell has stated that the stone from the north quarries is that which is principally decayed at present. I think that is not the stone you saw on your second visit, being worked for Lincoln's-inn-fields. Were they working on the north or south quarry on the occasion of your second visit?—I think in both, at that time, but it is a matter which I can hardly answer.

686. Was the stone which you saw being raised, which you considered to be improper, and which they were sending up for the Lincoln's-inn building, in the south quarry or the north quarry?—I think in the south quarry; it was called the Greenland Quarry.

687. Then what led to your being sent down?—I do not know.

688. You do not know that it was in consequence of an impression that the stone sent was not in a proper condition?—I have no knowledge why I was sent down, except that it was advised

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that occasionally some one should go down and examine.

689. From your observation of the building, which I suppose was pretty constant during the time the stone was being sent up, did you see stone which, if you had been employed as originally proposed, you would have considered it your duty to reject?—No; I cannot answer that question, because I was very scrupulous indeed about not meddling, and therefore I never went among the workmen whilst the works were in hand.

690. At the time you made your report to the Government as to the way in which these quarries were being worked, you did not examine the stone that was at that time being sent up to the Houses of Parliament?—No.

691. If you had been appointed, as was suggested in the first instance, to watch the stones as they were used, do you believe that you would have had the means of detecting these stones which have subsequently decayed?—I think so, but I have no proof to offer upon that point.

692. You believe you could have done it?—Yes.

693. You would have obtained such an acquaintance with the stone as to be able to distinguish between that which was likely to last, and that which was likely to decay?—I think so.

694. You have obtained that experience with regard to Portland stone?—Assuredly.

695. Mr. *Scott.*] I understood you to say that in a portion of the quarry that was first opened, you did not distinguish any difference in the quality of the stone from top to bottom, but that in the parts subsequently opened you could detect beds that were inferior?—That was in another quarry, the Greenland Quarry.

696. A large portion of the Houses of Parliament was built from that bed which has not decayed?—Yes.

697. How could you have rejected any there?—I believe I could in the same manner as a person who has paid great attention to any department of science has the means of detection by a variety of experiments.

698. Mr. *Wyatt.*] Mr. Grissell stated that they had no reason to believe at the time the soft stone was being sent up to Lincoln's-inn-fields, that it was of an inferior quality; are you of that opinion?—I can tell you what the conversation was at the quarry, but I do not know who the quarryman was; it was a workman of Mr. Grissell's. I went to inquire of that quarryman if he could tell me where the stone came from that had been sent up to Lincoln's-inn. He said, "Oh, yes, I can show you;" and he showed me the two particular beds, and I saw then that they were in a state of decay. I said, "Did you point this out to the man?" and he said, "Oh, yes, I did, and we were told to mind our own business."

699. *Chairman.*] He was guided apparently by its softness and workable qualities, and not by its durable qualities?—Yes.

700. Mr. *Wyatt.*] We find that a soft stone which appears to have been supplied from the north quarry is in a state of decay, and that a certain quantity of stone from the south quarry has not equally signs of decay with the stones from the north quarry; do you think that there was reasonable ground for inferring that that stone would decay?—Decay goes on in all stages, but it is a question of time.

701. Mr. *Scott.*] Do you know whether the quarry which Mr. Jay has been working since Mr. Grissell gave up the contract, is the same as you were talking of, the north or south quarry?—The north.

Mr. J. B. Daines, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. B. Daines.

702. *Chairman.*] Will you give us the earliest specimen which can be found of the application of your principle for the preservation of stone in the Houses of Parliament?—The river terrace and a small portion of the buttress, which was done on the 18th of February 1854.

703. Where is that buttress?—Near the door, I think, of the entrance on to the terrace from the House of Lords.

704. What is the extent of it?—About three or four yards, perhaps.

705. Is it on plain surfaces, or on ornamental surfaces?—On plain surfaces, underneath what is termed the label.

706. When was that parapet which we see in one of the inner courts coated with your composition?—In 1856.

707. To what do you attribute the discolouration of that specimen?—You are speaking of the quadrangle of the court done in 1854; it is the adjoining court that was done in 1854 that is discoloured, and not the specimen to which I have referred.

708. The substance you employ has been patented?—Yes.

709. And it is correctly described, I presume, in the specification of the patent?—Precisely.

710. It consists, then, of linseed oil and sulphur?—Yes.

* Appendix, No. 1.

711. Constituted and applied as it is described in the specification?—Precisely.

712. Have you applied any other substance to the stone used in the Houses of Parliament?—Only by way of preparation.

713. I would invite you, if you please, as shortly as you can, to make any remark that occurs to your own mind in explanation of your own system?—I have nothing to say in explanatoin; I think enough has been said in reference to it; and as I am exceedingly ill, I hope you will excuse any long statement; but I wish to remove an impression that has gone forth with reference to the Coram statue. With your permission, I will hand in a letter which I have received from Mr. Marshall in reference to it: "47, Ebury-street, Eaton-square. Dear Sir, I have made inquiry of my workman who repaired the fractures of the Coram statue, and he says they must have been the result of external violence, such as the blow from a stone, and that these fractures did not result from the inefficiency of your process. Not having seen them myself I cannot speak from my own knowledge. I ma,, dear sir, yours faithfully, W. Calder Marshall.—Mr. Daines." With the permission of the Chairman, I also submit a report made by several eminent men on the experiments I have made with my process. (*A paper handed in.**)

Mr.

Mr. F. T. Barff, M.A., and Dr. Wm. Sullivan, called in; and Examined.

714. *Chairman.*] (To Mr. *Barff.*) You have addressed a letter to me on the subject of some invention of yours for the preservation of stone. The first question I have to ask is, whether it has been used at all?—No; I believe not, by anyone.

715. Can you point to any specimen?—To no public specimen.

716. The experiments then, are confined to the laboratory?—Confined to the laboratory and to samples which I have on my own work-premises.

717. Where are they?—In Dublin.

718. I understand that your invention is provisionally patented?—And the Royal seal obtained, and the final specification will be filed on Monday.

719. The invention is secured to you?—It is secured to me, and I have the privilege of working it.

720. You have sent to our secretary a paper which represents, I suppose, the substances which compose the invention?—The class of substances composing it, but not all; it mentions simply carbonate of lead as the material used, with the silicate of soda or potash.

721. Will you give us any explanation which you have to add to that paper, which you have so sent in?—The material that we use in coating buildings is not the dry white lead, but we use carbonate of zinc, because the dry white lead would blacken by exposure; and again, we find by experiment that the carbonate of zinc acting upon silicate of potash, makes a much harder coating, and is not liable to any sort of efflorescence at all; again, in the latter part of the provisional specification, it is stated that we use certain materials to retard the quick setting. That specification was drawn up six months ago, and we had some difficulty as to the way in which it was to be worded. As I was told by my patent agent that we could add anything we pleased, if we did not depart from the principle, I did not correct that at the time; I found that by mixing the silicate of potash with the carbonate of zinc the brushes became clogged, and that to use it in that state was useless; I had therefore to try some other method, and amongst various plans I used a very small portion of alumina and carbonate of zinc, with a little colouring matter; I made it adhere to the stone and passed the brush over it. We used alumina with the carbonate of zinc, in order to make the zinc adhere to the stone sufficiently strongly to enable us to pass the brush over it; the result of that is, that we get a hard coating; when that is done we put the silicate of potash on it and allow it to absorb through, and it seems to make a very hard coating, and stands very severe chemical tests. A slab which has been coated with this substance has been standing in the open air and placed under a gutter-spout; the slab was three-fourths of an inch thick, and it is now in the same state as when I put it on, except that a certain amount of oxide of iron has dropped upon it, but the coating is perfectly intact and the slab is not broken in any way. Another slab placed in a corner of the yard and used by the men as a urinal, remains in the same state; that is a slab of Portland cement.

722. In both cases did you use white lead?—White lead and silicate of soda; not potash.

723. Professor *Hofmann.*] You say you use carbonate of zinc?—Yes.

724. Is it the carbonate of zinc manufactured?—Manufactured.

725. In what way is the alumina employed?—In a powder.

726. Have you tried oxide of zinc?—I have tried the oxide of zinc, but never found that to answer.

727. Do you intend to produce a coating, or do you believe that the materials penetrate into the stone?—I have shown several specimens coated with silicate to several gentlemen. After the stone has been entirely saturated with the silicate, we have put on the carbonate of zinc and alumina with a brush in a stiff, putty form, and have allowed that to dry. My chemist has always recommended the coating of the stone with carbonate of zinc, and then using silicates afterwards, so as not to get the silicates too freely into the stone.

728. (To Dr. *Sullivan.*) I would ask whether you suppose that the materials penetrate into the substance of the stone, or whether the process is intended merely for coating, because one or two of the materials used are solid substances which cannot penetrate, such as carbonate of zinc; I want to know whether you have any idea that there is penetration to a certain extent of the stone, or whether the preservation is produced merely by coating?—As far as the silicate itself is concerned, it is expected that it will penetrate, but only to a short distance, and that the action of the zinc, to a great extent, will be quite superficial.

729. I understood you to say that the hardening process involved in your method is exclusively due to the silicate of soda, and that the carbonate of zinc acts only superficially?—When I say "superficially," the solid particles of the carbonate of zinc enter into the pores of the stone to a certain extent, the surface being more or less rough; the hollows of it are supposed to be filled up, and so far as that introduction is concerned, of course the hardening process is a little more than that suggested by the word superficial.

730. Professor *Frankland* (to Mr. *Barff*).] Have you made any experiments as to the depth to which the silicate of potash, or the silicate of soda will penetrate?—I have not done it on any large surface of wall. My experiments have been made upon slabs or blocks, and very frequently not dipped.

731. For the purpose of operating upon such stone as that in the Houses of Parliament, which of those materials would you prefer to employ?—Carbonate of lead would be objectionable for several reasons, first, on account of the discoloration; carbonate of zinc mixed with alumina is the one I would suggest.

732. At what expense?—I think it would be about the expense of four coat oil painting per yard.

733. What is that?—A shilling; it might be more than that, according to the porosity of the stone you have to treat.

734. Mr. *Abel.*] Have any experiments been made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the carbonate

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carbonate of zinc coating becomes cemented to the stone surface by the action of the alkaline silicates?—It does become firmly cemented to it, and I produce a specimen which shows that, and which was prepared about a year ago (*producing several specimens*).

735. Have these been saturated?—The specimens have been saturated, have been exposed to the action of water, and boiled for a week without producing any apparent change. Dr. Sullivan has a piece of pumice stone which I gave him several months ago, and which has been boiled for six hours in oil of vitriol.

736. How have the stones been coated?—This piece of stone (*pointing to one*), was coated with the powder first, the carbonate of lead, and the other with carbonate of zinc, and then after the coating was dry, with a camel's hair brush the silicate of potash diluted was applied to the coating, and then a second and a third coating; any sort of colour can be used, that is if it will stand the action of the potash.

737. Mr. *Scott.*] Did this invention of yours result from an accidental discovery, or from a series of experiments?—From a series of experiments. Some five years ago I was a student at Dr. Muspratt's college of chemistry at Liverpool. I was practising upon silicates, with a view to take the place of fresco painting. You asked me then to do a small fresco painting, which should be put into the museum. I had already been in Munich studying the system of fresco painting, and when I came back I found that in our climate it was very uncertain whether it would stand or not. Whilst I was at Munich I met with Professor Kaulbach, and outside his atelier I saw a specimen, a painting of a peacock. Then, at Dr. Muspratt's laboratory at Liverpool I worked upon these things for a long time, with the assistance of Mr. Murphy there. It was broken off by my going to Dublin, and there it was that I found out that carbonate of lead and silicate of soda were most effective. I mixed those materials together, pressed them into a gutta percha mould, and coated the back ground of it with ultramarine blue, mixed with a small quantity of carbonate of lead and silicate of soda. Those I found, on boiling, remained exactly the same; the colour was the same, the substance was the same, and it was not at all affected. That was the commencement of this patent. I went on experimenting for some time, and was very much troubled, because when I tried to use any plaster of Paris, it would not answer; not being chemist enough, I did not know the sulphates.

738. You then employed pumice-stone?—It was a year ago that I employed pumice-stone (Dr. *Sullivan.*) I wish merely to observe, that several of the specimens treated in this way with zinc and with silicate, have been exposed in urinals and other places without the surface colouring. They have been exposed five or six months without the surface undergoing any change.

739. Mr. *Hawkesley* to Mr. *Barff.*)] What is the use of the alumina?—It was suggested by Dr. Sullivan that I should try it, I fancy with a view of forming silicate of alumina, and also aluminate of potash. (Dr. *Sullivan.*) And also to enable the silicate to be more perfectly applied. Of course the silicate of alumina and the silicate of zinc are less acted upon by sulphurous acid than the lead.

740. It was not to make a smaller quantity to cover an equal space?—The object was quite a chemical one; alumina has a great tendency to form compounds, into which potash also enters.

741. When the alumina is used, does it diminish the expense?—It rather increases it; alumina is more expensive than carbonate of zinc.

742. Mr. *Scott.*] Is there not a danger of that coating, which you suppose to be insoluble, coming off by the action of driving rain?—This slab of Portland cement which has been under the spout has been treated in this way; the front side has been dripped upon for a long time; and then the back, if the back is saturated, you would imagine that in drying it would tend to drive it through the front and come off, but in this case it has not done so, and you can with your nail scrape away the whole of the Portland cement and leave a film with small particles of that cement adhering to it.

743. Mr. *Wyatt.*] You are convinced that there is a perfect adhesion?—I think it is perfect; this piece has been boiled on and off nearly evsry day for a week, and the coating is still there.

744. Mr. *Smith.*] I would ask you whether your opinion is, that this composition makes or forms in any way a chemical ingredient in the stone, or whether it is merely a mechanical mixture?—I think it is a chemical union. (Dr. *Sullivan.*) If you coat the surface of any stone with carbonate of zinc, and then apply an alkaline silicate, the latter will act upon the stone exactly as in Kuhlmann's process; but as it chemically combines with the carbonate of zinc, rubbed on, the compound formed by the latter and the silicate will be bound to the surface of the stone, which likewise chemically combines with the silicate.

745. *Chairman.*] It is something more than a mere coating in your judgment?—It is, in my judgment.

746. Mr. *Smith.*] You think there is a chemical union?—I think so.

Saturday, 4 *May* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir Roderick I. Murchison.	Professor Frankland.
Mr. Tite, M.P.	Mr. G. Godwin.
Mr. S. Smirke.	Mr. G. R. Burnell.
Mr. G. G. Scott.	Mr. F. A. Abel.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. C. H. Smith.
Professor Ansted.	Mr. E. M. Barry.
Professor Tennant.	

WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. FREDERICK RANSOME, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *F. Ransome.*

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747. *Chairman.*] YOU have written to the Secretary, saying, that you have prepared some specimens of stone, and that you would feel obliged by being allowed to explain them to the Committee; will you proceed to do so?—I have brought with me several specimens (*producing the same*).

748. Where were those specimens taken from?—The first two were taken from the Houses of Parliament, and of the other three one is a portion of a block that I obtained from Messrs. Jay, in consequence of the order that the Committee favoured me with, and the others are pieces of the same kind of stone which I happened to have in my possession. In accordance with the suggestions made by a member of this Committee at one of the previous meetings, I operated upon two or three portions of the wall of the Houses of Parliament upon the River-terrace. At the last meeting of the Committee, I had been that morning and taken these two pieces from the walls, in the presence of several Members of this Committee, but I was not at that time able to develop the depth to which my solutions had penetrated.

749. Are these actual pieces of the ashlar of the building?—This is an actual piece of the ashlar of the building; the external stone of the building, and has not been touched since it was removed from the building, excepting by the application of the process suggested by Mr. Abel and Professor Frankland for the purpose of developing the depth to which the solution had penetrated.

750. When was your solution applied to that stone which you have in your hand?—The Thursday or Friday previous to the last meeting of the Committee. I first applied a solution of silicate of soda, and then afterwards a solution of chloride of calcium, according to my patent; the result is this: although, at the moment when these pieces were taken from the wall, in the presence, I think, of Mr. Smith, Professor Ansted, and Mr. Burnell, as I had represented at the previous meeting, it was difficult to ascertain, inasmuch as my solutions were colourless in themselves, the depth to which they had actually penetrated; it was then suggested by Professor Frankland and Mr. Abel that the subsequent application of a solution of pyro-gallic acid would show the depth at once to which the solutions had penetrated. I then, in consequence of the suggestions which were afforded me by those gentlemen, requested to be allowed to take these pieces of stone away with me, and they have been in my possession from that hour till I brought them this morning. This specimen has not been touched by any solution or by any other operation, excepting by the application of this solution of pyro-gallic acid, which has developed a line.

751. Do all these remarks apply to the second specimen?—No; this is another stone which had not been treated, a piece of which was brought away from the Houses. I operated upon this independently, after it was removed from the Houses, in a vertical position. This (*pointing to another specimen*) is a piece of actual building stone, operated upon out of doors, under all the circumstances and conditions to which I should be subjected in applying my process to a building intact. This stone was merely placed vertically, and was neither artificially dried previously, nor was it sheltered from atmospheric influences, from the time I commenced it until I finished it. I applied the solutions in the same way as I should do upon a building, and afterwards developed it by this solution. I should say that the stone was nearly double its size, and after the solutions had been applied, I broke it in sunder, one-half of which I retain in my own works, and the other half I have brought to submit to the Committee. A very singular result has taken place here. In the same piece of stone, in one instance, the solutions have penetrated to the depth of just two inches, and in another portion of the same stone the solutions have penetrated to the depth of about five-eighths of an inch, which you will see by the fracture or the cleavage of it. Exactly as you may trace the depth of the penetration of those solutions, you may also trace the comparative hardness; and I apprehend that the comparative durability of the stone itself, that is to say, that this portion of the stone where it has broken out in a kind of nodule, that stone is excessively hard, nearly perfectly crystallized.

752. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] Is the extent of your solution shown by the dark line?—Yes.

753. Where there is no dark stain, has your solution not penetrated?—No.

754. Sir *Roderick I. Murchison.*] Did you wash the

Mr. *F. Ransome.*

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the whole of this surface equally?—Yes, equally; it was over the whole.

755. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] Was the cleavage made afterwards?—After the application of the preserving process, but after the cleavage was made, this developing solution was applied.

756. The principal process was applied before the cleavage?—Yes, certainly. Here is another specimen (*producing the same*), which was prepared according to the second principle suggested by those gentlemen I have mentioned, namely, that, in the first place, the first solution should be treated with a solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium, and afterwards be developed with a solution of perchloride of iron. You will see two distinct lines; and the object was to get not only the depth to which the first solution had penetrated, but the depth to which the second solution had penetrated, after the stone had been saturated by the first.

757. What is that specimen?—This is a piece of Anston stone, from the Houses of Parliament, furnished to me by Mr. Jay.

758. Was your process perpendicularly applied with a brush?—Yes; the two solutions were perpendicularly applied. Here is one developed with Prussian blue, showing the depth to which the first solution has penetrated, and the depth which the other solution has penetrated is also shown; the yellow is restored to the natural colour of the silicate, the lines having been formed by the use of perchloride of iron.

759. What is the fact with regard to the first solution; what is the average depth to which it has penetrated?—The first from an inch to an inch and a quarter, and the second about five-eighths of an inch.

760. When was the second solution applied?—Within 24 hours after the first solution. Here is a piece which has not been developed (*producing the same*), which has been treated in exactly the same way; it has been placed vertically, and treated with those solutions, and the process has gone so far that the solution has in some cases penetrated to the back of the stone.

761. Has either of these specimens been artificially dried?—No, they have been all dried and treated exactly as was suggested to me by these gentlemen, and I think you would find that one is perfectly non-absolvent on the surface.

762. Professor *Ansted.*] Have you tried whether those two pieces from the Houses of Parliament are non-absolvent on the surface, and impervious to water?—Practically they are.

763. Are they so absolutely?—I will not say that they will not absorb at all.

764. You could make the surface of those stones, by another application, perfectly impermeable?—Yes; if a little water were placed on them it would remain during the whole period of my examination; but, as I have before stated, for my own part I should not recommend that they should remain perfectly non-absorbent; I protest against that as a principle, when decay has in the slightest degree commenced in the stone, as by that means you shut up the deleterious agents in the stone, and they are liable to produce greater injury, as I apprehend, than if you allow them free vent. Here is a piece of stone which has not been treated, and here is a piece which has only been treated up to that line which is marked on it (*producing two specimens*).

765. Professor *Hofmann.*] It is quite certain that when you treated those stones none of the solution went over the edge?—Just so.

766. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] This piece of stone, I understand, is from the river front (*pointing to a specimen*), it is a bit of the plinth?—Yes, it is a piece of the lower plinth, the lower moulding.

767. Two sides of this stone are the outside surface, and the top is the outside surface?—Yes.

768. It appears here to have penetrated very much upon one surface, but I do not see any great signs of its having penetrated along the other surface?—It has not been developed there.

769. Has not the stone been tried all over?—No, only on one face; and you will observe, that here there is a fault in the stone on one side; that is a natural bent in the stone, not a fracture.

770. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] What is the reason of the curious gummy look which this stone has?—We were very much pressed for time, as I represented at the last meeting of the Committee, owing to a misunderstanding that had taken place, not having properly provided myself with a formal order, in order to enable me to carry this out, from the Board of Works; a misunderstanding took place, and my men were stopped while the operation was in progress, the result of which was, that a portion of the silicate dried upon the surface, and produced a kind of varnish. Where the object is to enable the solutions to penetrate as far as possible, they should never be allowed to get perfectly dry, because the moment they get dry, a kind of substance resembling varnish forms upon the surface, and prevents the penetration of the solution to a great depth afterwards.

771. On the side upon which you have not operated there is the same gummy appearance?—The two sides have been operated upon; it has not been developed on each of the sides.

772. As regards the third specimen, which you showed us, in all these cases the fractures have been made since?—Yes.

773. Mr. *Abel.*] Did you apply hydrochloric acid to this surface?—No; I put a little hydrochloric acid into the second solution, and I acidulated the perchloride of iron.

774. I believe you stated just now, as your opinion, that this yellow irregular line which we notice here, indicated the penetration of the second solution?—Yes; of the chloride of calcium, which is the second solution.

775. It appears to me that this is not the case; but that, from the result obtained, the second solution has penetrated as far as the first; is that your opinion?—I am glad to be informed here that that is the result. According to my instructions, I saturated the stone that I used with a solution of silicate of soda, with 5 per cent of soluble matter, and afterwards the chloride of sodium, with 5 per cent., by measurement, of perchloride of iron.

The Witness described the process of development to the Committee, and experiments were made to ascertain the depths to which the solutions had penetrated; and it was resolved that it should be referred to a sub-committee, composed of the four chemists on the committee, to examine and report on the same.

Mr.

Mr. THOMAS QUARM, called in; and Examined.

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776. *Chairman.*] YOU were engaged at the Houses of Parliament, in the architect's department; will you state to the Committee when you were engaged, when you quitted that department, and the nature and extent of your duties?—I entered on the service—at least I was consulted by Sir Charles Barry, in the year 1845, being then engaged at the Board of Trade; but officially I took the entire charge of the Houses in the spring of 1846.

777. In what capacity?—I had the entire management of all the works, in the construction and the ornamental department; in fact, I had the entire responsibility, under Sir Charles Barry, in his absence.

778. Were you in the nature of a resident architect, or the principal clerk of the works?—The term that was given to my appointment was that of Clerk of the Works in Chief.

779. How many clerks of the works were there under you?—I have had as many as four and five under me.

780. Were all the external operations in connection with the work under your control and supervision?—Everything, inside and out.

781. Can you tell us when you first began to use magnesian limestone in the actual building of the Palace itself?—It was before I took the charge of the works; the works had advanced to a certain extent before I went there. I did not go at the commencement.

782. To what extent had they proceeded?—The river front was about half way up, or perhaps a little more, and the north and south returns; there was a little done at the Victoria Tower, and a little done at the Clock Tower; but nothing was done to New Palace-yard or Old Palace-yard, and very little done to the courts.

783. Then in truth the plinths, and all the earlier work of the front of the façade, facing the river, was to a certain extent completed before you went there?—Yes.

784. Can you tell us who was there at the time of the first laying of the plinth stones of that front?—I am not quite sure, but I think Mr. Groves was there; he is still living somewhere about London, I think, practising as a surveyor; or perhaps it might have been Mr. Parsons, who is now down at Leeds.

785. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] Would Mr. Allan be able to give us any information on the subject?—He would, as foreman for Mr. Grissell; he was there at the first laying of the stones, and he is to be found at Lowestoft.

786. *Chairman.*] Doubtless, in the course of your very important function and duty, you became intimately acquainted with the character of the materials which you were using?—Yes.

787. Were you conscious of any difference, either in the hardness or the crystallization of the stones, as they came to you from the quarries, or did they appear to be generally the same?—They appeared to be very uniform in texture.

788. Had you occasion, at any time, to send away any imperfect stones?—Sometimes I have discovered a venty stone on taking my circuit of the masons' sheds. If I could afford the time I went twice a day and cast my eye over every stone that the 500 or 600 men were working, and I have condemned some stones, but not very generally. I have said to Allan and Baker, the foremen, "I will not have that stone; it is venty, and it will show more after it is settled and exposed to the weather, than it does now," and they rarely made any objection.

789. That arose from your objecting to venty stones, rather than to stones that seemed imperfect in their crystalline condition?—I never refused a stone for its crystalline condition, or its sandy character; they were all of a compact and uniform character throughout.

790. Was any choice made, except the choice contingent upon the dimension of the stone for purposes of sculpture or florid decoration?—Not at all; for many years, in fact, during Mr. Grissell's contract, the majority of the stones came scabbled from the quarry to the sizes required; such parts as the projections of the buttresses, &c., &c., always came scabbled to the shape, and the ashlar also; it was the usual practice throughout Mr. Grissell's contract not to saw any stone; I do not think much stone was sawn from the time he took the contract till he ceased to have it; they were usually split with plug chisels till the stones separated.

791. In the same way as in cleaving granite?—Yes.

792. Then you were not, yourself, at all conscious that there were different degrees of hardness in the stones that were used?—Not at all; I believed they were all of the same texture; I never rejected a stone in consequence of the texture being different from what was generally used.

793. Under these circumstances, will you tell us when you first observed any symptoms of decay in any of the stones?—It was about 1849 or 1850 I noticed a little on the river front.

794. In what part?—The course between the plinth and the surbase was the one that first showed signs of decay; between the plinth, and the surbase, viz. the dado.

795. Did it assume the same character of decay as we see at present?—Not to that extent; it began by the stone assuming a different colour from the natural colour of the stone.

796. Was it a brighter colour?—Yes, a little more yellow; a brighter colour than the stone is naturally.

797. Did decomposition then begin?—Changes would take place, and it would begin then to effloresce and throw out a white powder.

798. Did it seem to you that this was due at all to the architectural place of the stone which began to decay, to any dripping upon it, or did it seem to be inherent in the character of the stone itself?—I believe it to be in consequence of the position of the stone; I believe that if a stone were cut in two and placed in two different positions, one would decay and the other would not; if the one was allowed to absorb a large quantity of moisture anywhere "between wind and water," as it may be termed, so that it could not evaporate its moisture quickly, I believe that in that case it would decay, but if a stone was placed simply as a piece of ashlar, and had merely

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the beating of the wind and rain against it, I believe that it would not decay, though the two stones were identically the same.

799. Did you take any pains to place the stones on their natural bed or otherwise, or were you conscious of there being a bed in the stone?—We rarely could discover a bed; I have seen a bed when the blocks have come up, but as we did not have the stone brought to the works in rough blocks, they were scabbled in the quarry; no doubt the majority of them are on the bed for this reason, the courses in the quarry run from 12 to 30 inches in height; 21 or 22 is about the usual extent, but we have had 30 inches of stone in the ashlar, and we naturally conclude, in fact, I am certain, from the breadth of the bed of the stones that go into the wall, that they must be laid on their natural bed; but after Mr. Grissell concluded his contract, Mr. Jay went on a different principle, and sawed all the stone in London; everything came in the block, whereas Mr. Grissell split it.

800. Did you ever see the quarries themselves?—No, I was never at the quarry.

801. Was the stone used by Mr. Jay at all different in quality, apparently, mineralogically?—Not at all; though I am not quite sure that the field or the quarry that was worked by Mr. Jay was the same that Mr. Grissell had been working, I believe it was within a few hundred yards of the same quarry that Mr. Grissell had been working.

802. What is the reason why the one contractor invariably split or cleaved the stone, which must produce a certain degree of waste, and the other sawed it, if the texture was the same?—I believe that if economy had been studied in Mr. Grissell's time, he would have sawn all the stone, but he thought perhaps that the carriage of the waste to London, and paying so much a ton for it, would counteract any profits that might arise from the stone being sawn in London; and it was their matter, of course, and not ours.

803. Am I to understand you to say that there was no mechanical reason why one system of dealing with the large stone was used in the one case, and another in the other?—No mechanical reason; it was a question of economy on the part of the contractors.

804. You have given us the date when you first observed the decay, have you watched since that time any of those stones which you were conscious were decaying at that period, and can you tell us what their present condition is; can you point out some that have not been attempted to be dealt with by any of the experiments that have been tried?—I have many years since, not remarking very particularly, but at the time Mr. Smith was on the Commission that was appointed by the Board of Works to examine into the decay of the stone, I pointed out stones that were decaying, and they were very numerous on the New Palace-yard front behind the parapets; and even at that time, though they could not have began to decay more than two or three years, they had healed themselves up again when I pointed them out to the Commission; and the same remark might be applied to hundreds of instances in the building, though I have never watched them separately, but going round on my surveys I have seen that the stones were decayed, part of them have healed up, and that process has been going on perhaps for years.

805. It is your opinion, as I gather from your answers, that the process of decay which you have described does in many instances cease of itself, and, to use your phrase, the exfoliation heals up?—Certainly; and in the majority of cases, I should say three-fourths of the cases, if you were to examine the building you would find that the stone in many cases has been in a very unhealthy state of effloresceing, and it has healed itself.

806. Were you cognisant of the processes that had been used on the Houses for remedying the decay?—All of them.

807. If your opinion were an accurate one, did you communicate it to Sir Charles Barry, and discuss it with him; the reason I ask you that is simply this, that if it were so, if the impression existed in his mind as it did in yours, that the healing process had commenced, why was so extensive a coating applied, as we see it applied upon the Houses of Lords and Commons under his sanction?—Sir Charles Barry knew it, and the Commission which Mr. Smith and others sat on, reported to the Government their opinion of the matter; but various applications had been made by individuals to the Government, which originated I think in a French patent, at the latter end of 1853, or the commencement of 1854, a silicate patent, to try to prevent any further decay; and it was not only to heal up that which was decayed, but to prevent any further decay of the stone, that by order of the Board of Works Sir Charles Barry applied the process to the stone.

808. Where was that applied?—It was on the south buttress, at the House of Commons' entrance to the terrace.

809. That was commonly called Kuhlman's process of water glass, was it not?—Yes; I forget the name of the patentees, but it was the first indication of any desire on the part of the public to use preventives against any further decay.

810. I presume that you frequently conversed with Sir Charles Barry upon the subject?—Daily; nothing used to pass from him, in fact, but through me; I was the executive of him *in toto*. I was entirely in his confidence in all things.

811. Had you left him before the large and extensive coatings of the inner courts were undertaken?—No; I only left at Christmas; four months since.

812. Do you know what were his reasons for authorising or urging the general application of that coating in these cases?—I believe many applications had been made, and he was continually being applied to by experimenters, and in some instances he had authority from the Government to try certain experiments. Mr. Daines, for instance, had made an application; he found that Sir Charles Barry did not like to apply it all over the building, and he used his influence elsewhere, to get an order for Sir Charles to use it, if I may be allowed the term.

813. Did you not agree then with Sir Charles Barry in his instructions, to coat to the large extent that we have seen those inner courts coated?—It was a question with Sir Charles Barry, whether the building was to be coated at all; I know that personally he had no desire to coat the building, and artists might be named who have

have heard him say so, but if it was to be coated at all, he considered, and we all considered, that as to all the experiments which had been made, there could be but one opinion.

814. If your opinion had been taken, should you have done it, or should you have trusted to this healing process, of which you have spoken, or anything else to arrest the decay which was apparently taking place?—If it had been possible to have applied to some of the more delicate parts of the building a material to arrest decay, or to prevent any that might afterwards arise, no doubt I should have employed it for the purpose of arresting the decay, from the more delicate parts of the buttresses, the pinnacles, and turrets, and various portions, which, if once decayed, as the material is of no substance, would, in a great measure, destroy the stability of the turret, or the pinnacle, or whatever it may be.

815. The question rather applies to the large ashlar surfaces of the Speaker's and other courts?—I should not have applied it to those large plain surfaces, if I could have got a material which would have corresponded with the colour of the building, and have shown no difference, either in the present time or in the future; because it was imagined that if one part of the building was hermetically sealed against any corroding influence, and another part of the building left so that it might take the corrosion of the atmosphere, the building would, in the course of a few years, have looked a complete patch.

816. Your opinion would apparently be a good deal influenced by the colour?—By the colour of the building, and also by the general appearance of the building hereafter, so that one part of it should not look like a soot bag, while the other would be perfectly clean.

817. You were not consulted when the vote was asked for from the House of Commons for coating the whole of the building?—No, I had nothing to do with it; I was not consulted upon that point by the Government.

818. Were you consulted by Sir Charles Barry?—When it was proposed to take money on account for the building generally, of course Sir Charles Barry and I made out between us a general calculation of the surfaces that were to be coated, and that formed the basis of the grant.

819. It was a specific vote for that purpose?—Yes, it was a specific vote for that purpose; but before it was done, Sir Charles, wishing to be relieved from any responsibility, induced the Government, before any of the different processes should be adopted, to appoint some one in connexion with the Board of Works, independently of himself, to superintend the coating of a couple of bays. Before it was decided what material should be employed, according to the instructions of the Government, whether it should be Mr. Ransome's or Mr. Szerelmey's, as Sir Charles Barry was most desirous to adopt the best mode, and, therefore, requested that the Government would appoint some one to determine that question.

820. As regards the actual choice of materials that were used, there were other responsibilities than his own that were concerned in that matter?—He relieved himself of all responsibility. If it had been determined on the part of the Government to have used Mr. Ransome's, he was quite indifferent which of them should be used; he was desirous of choosing that which was the best.

821. Still, that involves the coating of the whole surface of the building, whether ornamental or not ornamental, with some material; and, of course, he having determined upon that principle, would naturally choose the best in his own judgment?—Yes.

822. The question I would repeat again is this: if you had had your own way in the matter, your impression being that the decay healed of itself, would you have adopted that process?—I should have adopted the process of induration, not only to prevent decay, or to arrest the decay, but for the purpose of excluding the moisture of our atmosphere; the stone being a great absorbent, within a quarter of an hour after a shower of rain, is almost as dark as this cloth in some places; knowing that, we have always calculated upon it. The atmosphere contains a large amount of sulphuric salts, and the induration process would prevent, from time to time, the sucking in those impurities in the atmosphere, which is considered very destructive to stone.

823. Do you imagine this stone is more porous than the Portland stone?—It will take a much larger quantity of water.

824. Do you know that by personal observation?—Yes; it is known to me also by the result of the test of absorption by the Commissioners' report.

825. The decay appears upon inspection very much to occur in what has been very aptly called by Sir Roderick Murchison, zones, that is, belts; do you imagine that is due to any particular character of the stone employed in that particular part, or that it is due to some atmospheric cause with which you are not acquainted?—I think that those courses might be attributed to the same circumstance; that is, they form a receptacle for the water that soaks through from the upper bed of the stone. I do not think that it is possible to find in the ashlar any indicated line of decay; but in the front, such as below the surface moulding, or underneath the weatherings of the strings, or the stones immediately under the cappings of the parapets, you find that after rains they receive all the water that has been collected during the rain, and the process is to evaporate it in the best way that nature will do it.

826. You think that that is a fair account of the decay which we see on the surfaces of the stones, particularly in the façade fronting the river, and the façade fronting Westminster-bridge?—That is my opinion. I have thought it over hundreds of times for many years as to what could be the cause of it; and I have taken stones out of the building where they have been decayed, to discover whether I could find out any cause for the decay, and I have found that the part of the stone that does not decay is precisely the same to all appearance (I have not tested it chemically); that part that does decay, is, to all appearance, so far as its crystalline character is concerned, the same as the undecayed part.

827. My question rather applied to this: whether, not chemically, but architecturally, the stones which we see decaying in the zones I have spoken of, are so placed as to lead to a reasonable belief that the stones would decay there from the action of, natural causes?—That is my opinion, and it is an opinion which I have formed after great consideration; and the only reason that I can form is that it has to receive all the water

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that penetrates through the tablings of the course above.

828. Mr. *Burnell.*] Did you observe in those stones in which you noticed the decay, and in which you say the decay ceased after a certain time, whether in those stones the face had been bruised, or whether the decay arose from any process which was going on in the stone itself?—In most of those instances, particularly in the mouldings, the faces do not get bruised. If the faces get bruised at all, or any disintegration takes place, it is in the ashlar, where it is batted. In the mouldings, it is always scraped, so that the mouldings do not have what the masons call stunning the stone. In the batting of the stone, there is no doubt a certain amount of stunning takes place, which possibly causes a little disintegration of the particles on the face; but that cannot be where the mouldings are concerned, because the stone is cut with a sharp chisel and scraped.

829. You say that in the mouldings this stunning does not take place; but, if I understand you aright, you also say that the decay does not occur so much upon the projecting mouldings as it does upon the ashlar which was above them?—The ashlar immediately underneath the tablings.

830. Then that face had been stunned?—You will find as much decay on the underneath, or that which is not exposed to the weather, in the curvetto of the moulding underneath the bead, immediately above the first course; and that part of the stone is more subject to, and indicates more decay, than any other part of the stone. The top of the stone where the wet penetrates does not decay.

831. You say that the decay has stopped in certain cases?—In a great many cases; in thousands of cases.

832. Did that stopping of the decay occur in the part which was affected by manipulation?—Not at all.

833. The top beds in all those projecting mouldings, the portion which is constantly damp, did not decay?—It was constantly damp, but, owing to the opportunity of evaporating the water freely, it did not decay; it is only where the water is pent up, and the stone is kept in a state of moisture, that the decay takes place.

834. Professor *Ansted.*] Was the condition of the stone more especially under your notice?—Everything connected with the building; no one could give instruction to any one on the building, unless it came through myself.

835. Had your attention been specially directed to the nature of the stone in comparison with other stones?—No; the stone was there for use, and if I saw a defective stone, with any sand, or anything in it, I should have condemned it; but I never saw it.

836. Had you had any experience in magnesian limestone before you went there?—No; not with that description of stone.

837. Therefore you were not familiar with the condition and the texture of magnesian limestone?—No; the building was ordered to be erected with it, and it was the last thing that would have entered my thoughts to have interfered in the matter.

838. You did not compare it with other magnesian limestone?—No; I did not trouble myself with any comparison, because it was there.

839. Since that, do you know the magnesian limestone at Lincoln's Inn?—I have not especially looked at it, but I have seen the stone, and I have seen the stone used in the Strand at the insurance office there, and that used at the Geological Museum.

840. Have you noticed a difference in quality between the stones which are used in the buildings at Westminster and those at Lincoln's Inn?—I believe there is no difference in quality.

841. If the stone that was sent up for Lincoln's Inn, and which has decayed so badly, had been sent up to the Houses of Parliament, you would have passed that stone?—I have not looked at that stone with sufficient care to say; I know it is decaying, but unless I had seen anything radically wrong in the course of its working, I should have taken the stone as a fair sample of the stone taken out of the quarry.

842. When did you first notice the decay of the stone high up in the courts, where Mr. Daines' work was done?—I should think it was about 1851 or 1852, when it first showed signs of decay.

843. Did it continue round the courts?—It continued generally round the parapets.

844. All the way round?—Yes; I do not think the aspect makes any difference in the decay.

845. Did it continue, and get worse, or did it heal?—In many cases it had healed, and in some other cases it might have healed by this time, perhaps; but, of course, I cannot say that I have noticed any particular healing in those cases.

846. It had not healed up to the time when Mr. Szerelmey put his coating upon it?—No; it was in a state of decay; perhaps there might have been corners where the healing process had commenced. The thing was not so minutely examined as that; we know it was in a state of decay; was partially healed in some places.

847. Did it become your business, at all, to look at the stone when Mr. Szerelmey was working upon it, when he had scaffolding about it?—I have noticed, of course, the stone from time to time.

848. Did you go near it, or did you merely look at it from a distance?—I have been on the scaffolding, but I never went up to make daily visits. I have gone on to the parapets, and looked over as far as I could reach or see.

849. In the case of the stone that was so badly decaying, where Mr. Daines' work was done, and the other parts of the courts, did you notice whether the stone below the upper courses was going on and getting worse below the string courses, and the ashlar immediately above?—It does not, as a rule, extend to more than a few inches from the top bead of stone, immediately under the string courses; it does not go the whole height of the stone.

850. You could see that from below, could you?—I never in any case discovered a stone the whole height of the course in a state of decay; it was a few inches, where it seemed to take the wet from the strings above.

851. You could see the yellow mouldings from below?—Yes, you could, most distinctly; but I do not think you could point to a case where you found that a particular stone decayed the entire height; it would only be a few inches down from the top bed.

852. Then, in your opinion, the decay was not

not getting worse below the stones immediately injured?—I would not say that time would not make it worse, because it would form a receptacle for all the moisture of the string from time to time. I dare say it would get worse, but I would not say that the place would not heal up again.

853. Have any of those stones healed?—I never noticed them particularly in those cases. I have noticed them more particularly at some of the parapets round the lighter pinnacles that we see; those were the parts to which I gave my attention most, because I knew that they were of the greatest importance. I did not pay much attention to the other parts. I was rather anxious about some parts of the carved work, and some part of the light work, where it might eventually undermine the pinnacles, and perhaps become serious; but I did not take much notice about the ashlar faces; I knew it was decaying, that was all.

854. Can you explain why it was that the whole of these courts were to be treated with Mr. Szerelmey's process, instead of only those parts that were injured, and more likely to decay?—I think I have explained the reason why it was thought prevention was better than cure, and that if those stones eventually were to decay, prevention had better be adopted at once. The other reason was, that it would have been utterly impossible, from all the materials that we have tried, to have coated the building in patches without making a patchwork affair of it.

855. Why were those particular courts selected to be gone over, and no other part, at that time?—They were selected for the convenience of the Government; the order first extended to them. The Clock Tower was in the order to be done, and the river front was ordered to be done, and all the internal courts, so that the courts might be done during the sitting of Parliament; and after the Session was over the river front was to have been undertaken, and the Clock Tower also; they were not selected for any other reason, but for the convenience of the Members during the sittings of the House of Commons.

856. What was the date of Mr. Jay taking the work?—1851, think.

857. Have you noticed any difference in the state of the stone that has been put up since Mr. Jay has been the contractor?—No, I think that the stone suffers just in the same way; Mr. Jay commenced with the Old Palace Yard front. If you examine the gablets of the principal buttresses, those stones where they receive a large amount of moisture, are all in a state of decay from end to end; this we have noticed within three years after the stones were fixed. You can notice all the gablets of the main buttresses, where the water pours into the weatherings, in every instance in the Old Palace Yard front, which was set in 1854; before 1857 they were decayed.

858. According to your knowledge, there was no difference in the standing of the stone before and after?—I perceived no difference; the stone to all appearance was precisely the same as that used in Mr. Grissell's time; if there were several pieces put together I think no one could tell the difference between them.

859. Are you aware whether they come from the same part of the quarry?—I have heard that Mr. Grissell worked up to a certain wall, and it was from an adjoining field that the stone came from that Mr. Jay worked. I have not visited the quarries, but this matter was brought before Sir Charles Barry at the time. Mr. Jay was at one time in difficulty how to get at the stone, as Mr. Grissell was intending to shut up the quarry, and Mr. Smith, if I remember rightly, went down to inquire into the matter, and made a report; but when the stone came, we saw no difference whether it was worked on this side of the hedge, or the other side.

860. When did it first occur to you that the stone, after decaying, occasionally healed?—I cannot point to any definite time; of course, it would show for itself. There is the thing apparent, that the stone at some time or other must have been in a decaying state, and the work will show it; but how long it was after the decay commenced that this healing process commenced I cannot tell, but my attention being directed to it, I attended the Commission Mr. Smith sat on, and those were matters that I pointed out at the time; saying that thousands of those stones which had been in a state of decay at some time or other had partially healed. At the time when Mr. Smith went round, the stones which we were looking at had not been set five years, but they had decayed, and they had partly healed again.

861. How long ago is that?—That was in 1855.

862. Can you say from the experience of eight years, that stones which have healed have not again suffered?—I have never noticed a stone which has once commenced the healing process break out into decay again.

863. When Mr. Szerelmey's work was undertaken, did you know anything of the nature of the process?—Not at all.

864. Had you any reason to suppose that it contained such things as oil and turpentine?—I cannot say that I ever smelt oil or turpentine; I have smelt a little odour sometimes, but there was only one thing that I could detect, and that was a sort of rosemary smell; I never detected any glutinous matter in it; if I had felt interested in the matter, I had plenty of opportunities of collecting it, but I never asked for a wine glass full of it, or troubled myself about it. I concluded from the course that the Government had taken in selecting the best material, that it would not do for me to interfere; and I could not have reversed it, if I had felt inclined to do so.

865. How many times was Mr. Szerelmey in the habit of putting on his coatings?—I have watched him, and I have never discovered him to put on more than three applications.

866. Did he in some cases go over the ground a second or third time?—At one time, when it was a question more particularly how he could infuse colour into it, to make it harmonise with the stone as though it was new, there were a great many trials made before a satisfactory result could be arrived at; Sir Charles Barry being desirous, of course, not to cover the building with any material that would disfigure it in colour, but he wished to retain the original colour as far as practicable; and many applications were made for that purpose.

867. Did it ever occur to you that the final coating is made of paint?—The third coating is of the nature of paint; it is thicker than the two first coatings appeared to me to be, though I know it is heavy, because I put my hand in it. The first two coats are almost like a watery liquid, the other is a substance much thicker.

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868. Is it greasy at all?—No; if you rub it in your hands for a considerable time it will disappear altogether; if you were to take it in your fingers and rub it while you counted twenty, it would disappear.

869. Is there any deposit in it?—No, it is a sort of creamy substance; I found that it entirely disappeared, leaving nothing between my finger and thumb.

870. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] You were engaged first in 1846, were you not?—Yes.

871. At that time a large portion of the work was done?—Yes.

872. Mr. Grissell says that he commenced the delivery of the stone in 1840; that would be six years before you were connected with the work?—Yes.

873. At that time, did you notice any decay in the part that was built?—None whatever.

874. Have you any idea how long it was before you noticed any decay?—We first discovered decay in 1849, or 1850.

875. That was three or four years after you had been on the works?—Yes.

876. Nine or 10 years, in fact, after the works had been begun?—Yes.

877. If you had seen any decay when you first went, you would naturally have called Sir Charles's attention to it, would you not?—Certainly, I should.

878. You have had under you several clerks of the works, have you not?—I have had five at one time.

879. Do you remember their calling your attention to any decay in the stone?—Never.

880. If they had, you would, of course, have reported it?—I should, of course, have called Sir Charles's attention to it.

881. As regards the carving of the building, do you remember when that was done on the river front. I mean the carving of those coats of arms?—If my memory serves me right, they were just done when I took possession of the building.

882. Now, as to Mr. Jay's stone. So far as you were concerned, did you see any difference in the stone supplied by Mr. Jay from that supplied by Mr. Grissell?—None whatever.

883. Mr. *Scott.*] Have you observed whether the healing process that you speak of has commenced in any of the stones which are in the most unfavourable situations, such as those under the drip of the cornices?—Yes; in the most unfavourable situations you will find that in many cases they have healed.

884. As to Mr. Szerelmey's process; have you observed whether, at different times, he has used apparently, so far as you could see, the same process, at all times, or whether he has appeared to be changing his process?—From all I could glean, it is precisely the same as he commenced with. I have seen no difference, at any rate.

885. Has any stone, so far as you have seen, either commenced to decay, or has the previous decay gone on, after his process has been applied to it?—I cannot point to an instance. It may be so, but I have never examined the building so minutely as to say that there is not an instance; but, as a rule, I have never noticed any decay afterwards.

886. I ask that, partly because it has been stated, and fragments have been shown at different times, and scales of stone which are said to have been taken from the stones to which that process has been applied, and though the process appeared perfect on the outside of those scales the inner side contained fragments of the stone; have you observed any parts of the building from which such fragments of the surface have been scaled off?—No, I have not; and I consider in any process if the disease was inside, and it was partially or almost removed from the surface, that any material that you could apply, whether glue or something like marine glue, it would come off under any circumstances.

887. Those fragments purported to be, not from surfaces which had been previously decayed, and which had come off in spite of his process, but from surfaces where the decay had gone on behind the outer coating and had loosened the surface, so that they scaled it off with a knife?—I have not noticed it; but I should not be surprised if such a thing did happen. If there was a little disintegration inside of any part, I do not believe any process would restore it to its original state.

888. You believe in the possibility of there being some places where it is so?—Perfectly.

889. Has it been your impression that on the whole his process has been successful hitherto?—That is a question which I do not think I ought to answer; but I am perfectly satisfied with it.

890. What do you think of the general success of Mr. Szerelmey's experiments?—I can only say that I am perfectly satisfied with the result that the Government arrived at; it is far better than any other result.

891. With regard to Mr. Ransome's system, have you observed any parts which have decayed, or in which the previous decay has broken out afresh since the system has been applied?—Certainly; the old decay has revived; of course that you can see for yourself; your own observations will teach you that on examination.

892. So far as you have observed, his system has not thoroughly stopped previously existing decay?—Not thoroughly, if at all.

893. Do you think where his system has been applied to parts previously decayed, the decay has gone on as rapidly as in parts where it has not been applied?—I think that the probabilities are that the healing process would have gone on if nothing had been applied; but I think that the material infused into it, is a material which accelerates decay.

894. With regard to Mr. Daines' system, where he has applied his system, have you observed any new decay, or old decay progressing?—Latterly the old decay has been more visible, as may be seen on the building; but I believe that if you want to arrest the decay for some five or ten years, there is no better material than coating it with a little oil; it will keep out the moisture, and I believe it will answer the purpose perfectly for many years. I do not believe you could employ a better material, but it will not last permanently.

895. Hitherto, which system has arrested the decay apparently most completely in the few years that they have been used Mr. Daines' or Mr. Ransome's?—For a few years, I say Mr. Daines' is infinitely before Mr. Ransome's.

896. And you think also that Mr. Szerelmey's is better?—I say, on the other hand, that Mr. Szerelmey's is infinitely superior to all the rest.

897. Mr.

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897. Mr. *Smith.*] I think I understood you that you considered that if certain stones were cut in two, and one piece of that same stone was placed one way and the other placed the contrary way, one would remain perfect and the other would not?—No, you must have misunderstood me; I said, the same stone severed in two, and placed in two different situations, one of them, particularly if it was placed underneath a tabling, would decay; whereas the other, if it was placed in a situation like an ordinary piece of ashlar, would not decay.

898. Then it is not your opinion that it is of any importance which way the stone is placed?—Not the least in the world; I believe the Anston stone to be a perfect piece of crystallisation.

899. Mr. *Godwin.*] In the courts that were coated, I think the string courses were to a considerable extent destroyed?—The underneath string courses, not the top string courses in any case.

900. The underneath string courses throughout those courts?—Very generally, you scarcely find a separation of a foot, but what the decay was continual.

901. Did you say that under the string courses on the river front again, and in other parts, the decay was in most parts continuous?—That is my opinion.

902. I may further conclude from what you have said, that a course of stone throughout the building, underneath one string course, we will say, would represent nearly all parts of the quarry?—Most decidedly; very generally so.

903. That would represent stone taken from all parts of the quarry?—Yes; indiscriminately out of the quarry.

904. Professor *Tennant.*] I noticed one day Mr. Szerelmey's man brushing off some substance like efflorescence, in a court which had been done some months previously; was it customary to do that over a second time after the thing had been completed?—I do not know where you could find it; I never noticed him do anything of the sort, only where experiments had been made to put on colour, to see how to infuse a little colour on the stone, to make it agree with the other part I have never seen any alteration take place where the work has been considered permanently finished.

905. In the court which I saw done, the brush was used at the end of a long pole, and the man was brushing off the efflorescence?—I remember the circumstance, last autumn.

906. This was within the last six weeks or two months?—I would not answer for anything that has been done in the building since Christmas. I have not been engaged officially since Christmas.

907. Mr. *Smirke.*] You said that you had observed the decay most in the under parts of the projections?—Yes.

908. Have you not observed that in most other stones?—Yes; I do not believe that the Anston stone is an exception to the rule.

909. Magnesian limestone, especially, will decay in the under part?—Yes.

910. You will not say that it is only in such situations where the decay has occurred?—That is the majority of cases. The decay in the ashlar of the building is not more than ·0001 in proportion to the surface that is perfect.

911. But, besides those under sides of the cornices, we have seen the parapets, and quite the upper parts of the work also decaying, where, in fact, no water could hang?—I allude more particularly to the capitals. You will find very few gabels, though they are exposed on the top and front and back to the action of the atmosphere, that are decayed; but immediately under the bed of the course, and in connexion with it, it is in a state of decay, apparently. The water soaks like a sponge through the top capping, and that takes the impurity through the stone, and the water that lies there has not a chance of evaporation, like those parts exposed to the atmosphere; I believe, that stone would not decay where the moisture could evaporate from the stone.

912. The parapets and pinnacles are exposed very much to the air, great evaporation must take place there, and no water could hang there for any length of time, and yet those decay, do they not?—Yes; you find that there are parts of the pinnacles that receive all the drippings of the water, and all that runs from the top, and they are saturated in degree ten times more than the natural saturation would be. The water has to trickle down all those shafts and pinnacles, and they are in a much more faint state of evaporation, and they take in the impurities of the atmosphere more than any other part of the building. I should observe, however, that the carved parts are not decayed to any extent.

913. It has often been stated that the flat surfaces of the Houses of Parliament suffer more than the carved parts; how do you account for that?—That is a matter not to be accounted for; I know that the stone was taken indiscriminately for all the carving, if it was the right size. One can easily imagine that with plain scabbled stone, when it is covered over with dirt from the quarry, you could not say whether that stone was a closely compact stone, or whether it was a bad stone; but in no instance do I remember that the stone was selected; if it came the right size it was taken.

914. I observe the decay occurring in some of the upper parts, above some of the cornices, as if it had been from the splash?—I never noticed it in the course immediately above the strings; I think that would be a rare instance; I think it is principally underneath. When Sir Charles Barry and I talked it over, we came to the conclusion that it was between wind and water.

915. Sir *Roderick Murchison.*] Do not you think that the lower portion of the building, particularly that facing the river front, is much more decayed, as a whole, than any of the other portions?—I think not, in proportion to the time that has elapsed between the setting of the one and of the other.

916. You do not think that the descent of the water from the top, and the lodgment of a great quantity of moisture, and the want of the access of air to the lower part, has, upon your own principle, caused the deterioration of the lower story to a great extent?—I think not; I do not think the amount of water would affect it, providing it had many chances of evaporation.

917. The lodgment of it would?—I do not think that the quantity of water which passes over it would have decayed it, if it were not for that which would soak itself between the projecting strings.

918. Are we to understand that those projecting strings which arrest the water are the lines or zones upon which there is the greatest amount

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of decay?—Underneath those projections, but not the top bed of those projections; all the weatherings where the rain beats against it and frees it from the impurities and blacks which the atmosphere contains. I believe that it carries it over the front, and you can see at all times, if you visit the building yourself, that all the top parts are perfectly clean. The underneath parts you will find are those which are corroded to the greatest extent; there is one-eighth of an inch of decay from an accumulation of impurities from the atmosphere; the upper parts of the stone where it evaporates quickly are not decayed; where the water does not evaporate quickly, it seems to sow the seeds of decay.

919. Still that remarkable decay is traceable in the zone underneath the cornice?—Yes.

920. You have stated that about one ten-thousandth part only of the building is, in your opinion, really affected by decay?—I believe so; I have gone over it many times, and made my rough calculation; if you take the whole surface of the building, and if it is accurately measured, I do not believe that it would come to a ten-thousandth part of the surface of the stone.

921. Then of this ten-thousandth part, how much do you think has, from your observation, restored itself?—I should think there has been 30 per cent. of those decayed portions at least that has restored itself from the disease.

922. You observe that the restoration process is still going on?—Yes; it is still going on.

923. *Chairman.*] You were an officer of Sir Charles Barry, I presume, during the last summer, and until Christmas?—Just so. I was an officer of Sir Charles Barry, as well as of the Government; the Government paid me a part of my salary, and Sir Charles Barry paid me the other part privately from his purse.

924. I think you told us that you do not know any of the substance that Mr. Szerelmey used?—I do not.

925. Do you recollect the next court to the Speaker's court being coated about this time in the spring of last year?—Not so soon as this; I think it was the first court coated after the contract; when the Board of Works gave him instructions to proceed it was later in the Session than this; it was perhaps in June or July.

926. How many coats were applied to that specific court?—Three, excepting the north end, where, I believe, the present Chief Commissioner rather objected to the colour, and Mr. Szerelmey, in consequence of the Chief Commissioner's objections, though he did not consider that it looked so well as the other three sides of the court, recoated the north end by the corridor.

927. It is the court which when you are going to the Commons' Committee-rooms the windows of the Commons' Committee-rooms corridor look into?—Yes, it is the House of Commons' court; the two oriels of the eastern division lobby look into that court.

928. Did you witness, in the course of your duty, the process going on in that court?—Most distinctly, and more particularly than anywhere else (being the first court), than I did afterwards.

929. I think you have spoken of the process being applied in three coats; were there two watery coats and a thick coat?—Yes.

930. Did you or did you not smell distinctly in the third coat so applied the smell you have spoken of as rosemary or coal tar?—Certainly not coal tar; I smelt a perfume, and not an unpleasant perfume, which some persons spoke of at the time; and Mr. Gurney himself said that he did not object to it as forming a part of the perfume which was going to be taken into the House of Commons for ventilation.

931. It was not, in your judgment, coal tar, or anything of that character?—It might have been coal tar; but coal tar is black, and this was white.

932. I mean, it smelt of coal tar?—I will not say I smelt anything that I could compare to tar; I thought it not a disagreeable perfume.

933. Was it lavender?—I believe that he acknowledged to the Chief Commissioner, that, in order not to make the place offensive with anything that he was doing, he had been using a little essence of lavender in the material, to cure the smell of the substance which he was applying.

934. Then that was the combined smell which you spoke of as being like rosemary?—It was not a disagreeable smell; that is what I would say.

935. Do you recollect the fact of Mr. Edward Barry stopping the process that was going on in the Speaker's Court?—I remember that.

936. To what extent had the recoating of that court gone?—Two sides, and part of a third, were coated before anything was spoken of, or before it was stopped, at any rate.

937. What had been done to that court previously?—There had been all sorts of experiments to suit Sir Charles Barry's idea about the colour of things. Mr. Szerelmey had made all sorts of experiments, so as to get the best colour; sometimes it was a little too yellow, and at others a little too brown. On the north side of the court, unfortunately, the colouring matter got a little too much yellow in it, and the result was that the whole court had to be done over again.

938. Had that court, in fact, within your knowledge, been coated three times in the usual way by Mr. Szerelmey's process?—No; I should not say three times, but I should think it would be equivalent to twice.

939. Are we to understand that it had not received this third thick coating?—No, it had not received its third thick coating.

940. Do you recollect distinctly the coating of the highly-decorated Speaker's entrance?—Yes.

941. Are you acquainted with the smell of linseed oil?—Yes.

942. Did you smell linseed oil there, or not?—Certainly not.

943. Did you visit it often?—I always came in that way, and went out that way half a dozen times a day, and I never smelt linseed oil there.

944. Have you any idea that linseed oil is used in any of Mr. Szerelmey's processes?—I believe not; I believe, as an illustration of that, that a friend of mine wanted him to coat a house that had been originally painted, and he did not tell him that it was originally painted. Mr. Szerelmey agreed to coat that house, at the west end of the town; but when he found that the house had been painted, his observation was, "I am sorry I cannot do that house; the house has been painted; I cannot apply my material on paint, nor on any oily substance whatever."

945. Do you know of the process being used anywhere else but in the Houses of Parliament by him?—Yes; he did Kennington Church, Spurgeon's Chapel, and a place in the city, I do not

not know the name of the street, one of the City Companies' Halls, and he has done a large mansion at Bayswater.

946. Do you know of his coating a stucco-fronted house overlooking the new gardens of the Zoological Society?—That is what I allude to; I know the person who measured the work for him.

947. You know that the process has failed there on the stucco?—I do not know that; I have not seen the house, and I have not heard that it has failed.

948. Is it a fair inference from your evidence, that if this decay which occurs, and is occurring, were left alone, you are of opinion that it would substantially cure itself?—I will not say that it will all recover itself, but a large portion of it, I believe, would recover itself; I would not say that fresh decay would not break out in other parts; so that supposing one-fourth had recovered itself, or 30 per cent., as I alluded to just now, perhaps as fast as that 30 per cent. healed itself, you might get 30 or 40 per cent. increase of decay, because I believe the decay goes on, and, I believe, it heals itself.

949. You mean that the decay is incident to the whole of it?—No; I mean in such portions where we have indicated, under the weather tablings, and those parts where the evaporation is not free.

950. I ask you, as a practical man, is it not the fact that we may see decay occurring in every possible variety of place in the building?—No; I do not believe you would; I believe that in the ashlar of the building you would find but a very small portion of decay; I mean the general faces of the building that are not under the same unfortunate influences as those under the weather tablings.

951. Take the court which faces Westminster-bridge; may you not see, more or less, decay there in all parts, without reference to architectural consideration?—I think not; you may find decay; I do not say it is confined entirely to this point, but nine-tenths of the decay takes place under the circumstances which I have mentioned, immediately under the weatherings, where the water has not a free chance of evaporation.

952. You think that that is a fair representation of the state of decay upon the lower portion of the buttresses and the dadoes, between the upper and lower plinth mouldings?—I do.

953. A stone fell latterly, and was complained of by the police, towards Palace-yard; do you know the circumstances?—I have not heard of it.

954. Professor *Ansted.*] Have you observed any healing going on in the stone which has become so much decayed in the Lincoln's Inn building?—No; I have never had my attention particularly directed to Lincoln's Inn; I know that there is a large amount of decay going on, and I have no doubt that you will find healing going on.

955. Does it occur to you to look at any other buildings for the purpose of observing healing after decay?—No; I have never inquired into other buildings, I thought it sufficient experience to have noticed it here.

956. Supposing you were to be told by Mr. Szerelmey himself that his third coating consisted of zinc white and linseed oil, should you expect that you would be able to fix the value of his process within any reasonable time that paint might be expected to avail?—After the oil had evaporated, it would leave all the zinc white on the surface; it would be nothing more than a powder on the surface; it would be an opaque mass. What would hold the paint together, would be nothing more than the gluten of the oil, and after the oil had evaporated, you would have all the zinc white left on the surface.

957. In that event, you consider that there would be nothing beyond the coating, guarded with paint?—I should consider, at first sight, Mr. Szerelmey's process consists of zinc white and oil; nothing more than a zinc white paint; but, seeing that the substance is quite transparent, not being an opaque or semi-opaque substance, I should not conclude that it contains zinc white and oil.

958. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] Does not Mr. Szerelmey always profess that his third coat is merely a temporary protection, while the chemical action is going on from his two first processes?—From what we could glean in Sir Charles' time, we have always understood that that was one of the processes; but still, perhaps, part of the material has entered into the stone, and hermetically sealed it up, although, to make use of his own expression, if he could positively put into each of the interstices, or hollow parts of the stone, a certain amount of material, without leaving any on the surface, he has no desire to leave it on the surface; but as it is not possible to cover the stone over, and leave none on the surface, that is the cause of what is left on the surface, it being of no use to him; after the stone has absorbed into its grain a part of the third coating, he does not care about the other passing off on the stone, which he considers sealed up.

959. Is that third coating the same as the others, or is it an independent coating which we see on the Speaker's court?—All that he has been doing since the experiments of colour were settled, has all been done with three coats. There are only two processes, two coats at the first process, and one coat the third. As an illustration of that, I think I might refer to the process that was adopted under Mr. Phipps' and Mr. Fincham's direction, by order of the Commissioners of Woods. They had the whole particulars of the different coats applied by Mr. Szerelmey, the time he took to do it, and also that of Mr. Ransome, in competition with him; and I believe you could get all the information from them, but I cannot tell.

960. As regards the two second processes, you believe that he considers it to be partly for a temporary protection, but that a certain portion of it, he considers, goes into the pores of the stone?—Yes.

961. The remainder comes off?—He does not value the remainder that is on the surface as anything, after the stone had taken up sufficient to fill up the pores, and hermetically seal up the pores of the stone. If you like, you may go and brush all the superfluous material on the surface off; he does not value it in the least.

962. *Chairman.*] You do not know, in fact, that Mr. Szerelmey is coating a great portion of the Bank at this present moment, and only uses two coatings?—I do not; I was within 200 or 300 yards of the Bank the other day, but I did not go nearer to it than that.

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963. You did not smell linseed oil there?—I did not go near enough for that, I suppose.

964. Have you any other remark to make to the Committee?—I beg leave to make one remark. A great deal has been said about the selection of the stone, and the care that might have been exhibited in selecting the stone from time to time, but I have tried for many years to arrive at some conclusion as to what was good stone, and what was bad; but I never could discover it. If there are any gentlemen learned in the stones that will decay, and those that will not, I should like them to make an experiment; to have some of the stones cut off the building that have now decayed, and from other parts of the building, stones that have not decayed, and let them be worked into small cubes, hexagons, or anything, so that there should be plenty of surfaces; that they should tabulate them in numbers, and let no one know what those numbers are, and if each gentleman has given into his hands, a paper containing a list of these 20 stones, and makes his observation which of those stones were in a state of decay, and which were not, and if each were to fill up that paper, and agree with anything like the real state of things, I should be very much surprised at it. Any gentleman that will undertake to do that, must be a very bold man.

965. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] I do not understand as to the relative amount of decay. Is your idea that there is one stone in a hundred, or one in a thousand decaying?—One in 10,000 superficial feet. I do not say stone for stone, because you might find a stone containing two feet of surface and very probably not more than two inches of decay. I say that taking the whole surface, I do not think there is more than one ten-thousandth part decayed.

966. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] You have no pecuniary interest in any of those processes that we have heard of?—No; I am perfectly independent of all of them.

Saturday, 25 *May* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Tite, M.P.	Mr. G. R. Burnell.
Mr. S. Smirke.	Mr. F. A. Abel.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. C. H. Smith.
Professor Frankland.	Mr. E. M. Barry.
Mr. G. Godwin.	

WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *G. Allen.*

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967. *Chairman.*] WHERE at present do you reside?—At 22, Marine Parade, Lowestoft.

968. What office did you hold in connexion with the Palace of Westminster?—I was general manager of the stonemasons.

969. Are you a mason by trade?—Yes.

970. When were you first appointed, and by whom?—In 1840, by Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Thomas Grissell.

971. At the time that you began, had any of the magnesian limestone been used at all?—Not on the works.

972. Then you were at the works, in fact, before any of the magnesian limestone was set?—Yes.

973. Had you any acquaintance with magnesian limestone before that?—As far as regards magnesian limestone, previously to that I had worked a little of it in the country where it comes from. I come out of that part of the country myself; but I had not worked any of it in London.

974. What did you know of it in the country; what quarry was it that you were acquainted with?—There are several quarries in that part of the country, both the Bolsover, and the Anston also.

975. At that time, and under those circumstances, was there any knowledge in the country itself, of any difference in the quality of the stone with reference to its durability?—I cannot say that I was aware of it; I was apprenticed in that country, and I had had no experience as to its durability.

976. Had you wrought the stone?—Yes; I had wrought several parts of the stone before.

977. Though you were a young tradesman, you might probably have heard what the impression in the country side was?—No; I had heard nothing of the kind.

978. Do you know any old building in which it was used there?—Yes; Worksop Church, and Anston Church were built of the same stone, and little cottages about there; there is nothing particular that I see in them.

979. In what state are those buildings?—Some part of them is in very good preservation; in other parts the stone is decayed.

980. Is the decay there analogous to the decay going on here?—Much the same.

981. Having brought you down to the circumstances of your first engagement at Westminster, how was the stone supplied; was it in rough blocks, or pretty well shaped with reference to the purposes for which it was to be used?—I took out the dimension of every stone, and sent it to the quarry; I had the management both of the quarry, and of the works here.

982. Were you acquainted with the quarry?—Yes; I had the management of it. I opened it partly so as to work it to the extent which was required for that job alone.

983. Which quarry do you speak of?—The Anston Quarry.

984. Do you know of the attempt, in the first instance, to open the Bolsover Quarry, which failed on account of the smallness of the stone supplied?—That was the reason, I believe, but I do not know it myself.

985. You began by opening the Anston Quarry by directing generally the sizes of the stones that you wanted, and as soon as they arrived in London they were wrought and put in their places?—Yes.

986. Were they from the upper beds in the quarry, or from the lower ones?—Both from the upper and the lower, such as was fit to be used.

987. What do you mean by upper and lower; what was the height of the stratum that was worked through in the quarry at any time?—I suppose 10 or 11 feet in the different beds.

988. It was not a sort of cliff in which you had 40 or 50 feet of stone?—No. The bottom beds I considered were not available for the purpose. The stone would not have stood the weather at all.

989. Did you consider that the bottom beds were softer?—No; they were harder, and some of the hardest stone is least durable.

990. Why did you think that those bottom beds would decompose?—The stone is not of the same texture as the middle beds, at least so I considered.

991. You, as a mason, could perfectly distinguish that circumstance, could you?—Yes, I considered so myself.

992. Did you give any caution, so that you might be assured when you left the quarry that the lower beds were not wrought?—They were not touched.

993. I will take you to the plinth of the building fronting the river; have you seen that lately?—I walked round it yesterday afternoon.

994. Did you see that the plinth course seems to have gone a good deal?—Not such a great deal; not so much as I expected.

995. Can you account for the perishing of any of those stones?—No, I cannot.

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996. Does it appear to you to be derived from the architectural position of those stones?—I do not see that it is; I consider that the stone will perish more where it is sheltered from the weather than where it is exposed.

997. Are there any natural circumstances in the quarry that would lead you to believe that the decay of the plane faces of the plinth which you see decayed on that front is to be accounted for in any other manner?—I cannot account for it.

998. I apprehend that when you ascend higher and get to portions which are under-cut, and where the water hangs about them, the decay there may be traced to architectural reasons?—Yes, but there is another reason, I think, as regards the first part of the stone which came there, which we opened on the north side of the field, and which I considered was not such good stone as we opened on the south, and therefore we abandoned those quarries that were worked on the first onset.

999. What height had you got before those quarries were abandoned; to what extent of the ashlar does that remark apply?—We should not be up even to the first string.

1000. Might you have been as high as that?—No, not altogether; we were not so high as that at that time.

1001. Then you had no apprehension that the stone that was coming up from the north side of the quarry was not so compact, or something of that sort, as the other, and therefore you thought it better to abandon that side of the quarry?—Yes, I did so.

1002. Can you tell the Committee whether the stone which was used by the Messrs. Jay after you left came from the north or the south side of those quarries?—I cannot say; I have not been in the country since.

1003. Was any pains taken to choose particular stones, except as regards size for sculpture or any other circumstance connected with it, was one stone softer or able to be worked more freely than the other?—There was a little difference, but not to any great extent after we shut up the north quarry, for that was very hard, hard and soft mixed, but certainly I should have supposed that the front of that building had been in a worse state than it is in consequence of some of the stone being put on its face bed.

1004. Were you conscious when you saw that string, whether they were using it on the bed or the face?—Yes, decidedly; but we could not get stone of the size that was required to lie on its natural bed.

1005. Is the bed clear enough in the stone itself for a workman to distinguish whether he is setting it on the bed or otherwise?—Perhaps not all workmen, but I should have known the difference.

1006. Do you imagine that any of the decay which you see is due to that fact?—I do not. As I was walking round yesterday afternoon I saw a coat of arms in that wide frieze that goes round the building; there the stones are face bedded, and they seem to stand as well as any other parts of the building, though they are not on their natural beds.

1007. Did your engagement with Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Grissell continue right through until they ceased to carry on the works?—No; I left them before.

1008. When did you leave them?—In 1847.

1009. Were the towers then advanced to any great extent?—Yes.

1010. The great Victoria Tower, I suppose, was not up?—Yes, it was up, I suppose, 40 or 50 feet at that time.

1011. The other tower towards the river front was up?—Yes, the river front was completed.

1012. When did you perceive sensible symptoms of decay appearing in any of the stones?—Not till the later part of the time that I was there; then I could see some indications of the stone perishing. It was seven years before it sensibly showed itself to any extent at all.

1013. Did you watch it attentively?—Yes.

1014. What is the history of the decay; does it first change in colour?—No, it frets out; it merely crumbles to sand or dust on the face.

1015. Could you trace that at all to the effects of a winter; that is to say, was it more due in your idea to the mechanical agency of the frost and wet, than to any chemical process that was going on?—There was very little damage done by the frost; I do not think that the frost affects it as regards its perishable nature.

1016. You mean, that the disintegration seems to go on, beginning with a sort of crumbling of the surface, and shown itself by decomposition?—Certainly.

1017. Did you notice that it ever got a crust upon it?—Some parts got a sort of vegetable crust upon the stone, and those would stand the weather any length of time.

1018. Do you say that from your experience elsewhere?—From my own experience elsewhere.

1019. Do you mean that when it begins to decompose a crust is formed, and that the decay will then cease; do you mean that?—No, I do not mean that; but if a crust is formed previously to its decomposition, the thing will stand.

1020. There are cases (though not very many, as it seems to me) in which the decomposition appears to have been fully set in, and then when the crumbling or softening process has gone on to a certain extent, some other process seems to have been set up by means of the coating thus formed, which has seemed to stay the decay; have you noticed that?—I have not noticed anything of that myself; but it might be the case.

1021. I apprehend that what you meant by your previous answer was this, that when the stone has thoroughly felt the effect of the atmosphere, and has got that natural hardening which belongs to the surface, you do not believe that the decay will set in afterwards?—That is my opinion.

1022. With regard to the second character of the decay, the scale which comes over it after it has begun to decay, of that you know nothing?—No, unless it is prevented.

1023. Were any experiments such as washes, or anything of that kind, applied while you were there?—No, nothing of that kind.

1024. Have you faith in them?—No, but I have faith in something that I could do myself.

1025. Is it a secret?—Yes.

1026. Are you acquainted with any processes which you think would stay the decay in stone, or prevent its decay?—I know of something that would prevent its decay.

1027. You mean if used early, do you not?—Yes; or used now.

1028. Should you apply it to the stones which you

you see are decaying, or over the whole surface?—Only to the places where the decay has begun.

1029. From your experience as a mason of 40 years standing, are there not processes perfectly well known, applied to Portland and other stones, to arrest their decay?—There are processes well known. I happen to know one of them from an experienced man; I suppose he was at the Bank of England for 20 years, and it was from him that I got the receipt.

1030. When you see a block of stone decaying in a building, or showing symptoms of efflorescence or decay, have you any application which you could apply to it, which you think would stay that decay?—I have an application which has done it.

1031. For how long a period will it preserve the stone; of course you cannot say?—I think it is 20 years since I applied some to Fishmongers' Hall.

1032. Could you point out to any Member of the Committee who could go with you, any of the stones which you have so treated in Fishmongers' Hall?—Yes; I used it on the two trusses on the left hand side of the ground floor windows next the water. The stone began to perish before the building was completed.

1033. Is there any oil in the composition which you apply?—No.

1034. Is there zinc?—No; there are three different solutions, and one of them is a mineral.

1035. Are they applied one after the other?—No; they are all mixed together, and put on as they are.

1036. Have you any acquaintance with Mr. Szerelmey's application?—No, I have not.

1037. You spoke of the Bank of England, do you know at all the history of that stone front?—I worked at it, or rather I prepared the stone at Messrs. Grundy's yard, at Westminster.

1038. What stone was that, and was there any particular pains taken in the selection of the stone, so far as you know?—I cannot say; I was merely a workman there.

1039. Have you noticed that front of the Bank of England lately?—No, I have not.

1040. Have you applied your solutions to any stones in the Houses of Lords and Commons?—No; because it had not indicated itself sufficiently to induce me to pay that attention to it at the time that I left.

1041. With regard to the Portland stone, you are of opinion that there are certain mineral solutions which do prevent decay?—Yes, we have done it.

1042. Mr. *Burnell.*] Will you tell the Committee whether you practised in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, and whether you knew previously that the Bolsover Quarries did not yield large stones?—No, I did not know that.

1043. Why did you fancy that the lower beds of Anston stone were not fit to be trusted?—I considered that that was so; it was a different composition altogether; it was a close texture.

1044. Do I understand you to say that those beds were very hard?—Not particularly hard; there is not such a wonderful difference between any of the beds, either hard or soft.

1045. I wish to know whether the objection to those lower beds was made on account of their hardness, and therefore on account of the greater cost of labour upon them, or was it simply on account of your opinion?—It was not on account of their hardness.

1046. You stated, did you not, that the stone which was principally used up to the first string was obtained from the northern side of the quarry?—A great portion of it.

1047. How far was the north side of the quarry distant from the south side?—I should say perhaps 300 yards; not more.

1048. Your experience would rather go to show that in the magnesian limestone district the quality of the stone will change notably within a distance of about 300 or 400 yards?—Yes.

1049. In fact that the magnesian limestone is a very dangerous stone to use for all building?—I do not say so, because it is like all other stone; there are good and bad of all descriptions; the quantity that I used in the Houses of Parliament I consider has stood very well. No matter what stone you introduce into London, some portion of it is sure to perish.

1050. Do you happen to know how much of the Bolsover stone was really used?—I cannot say.

1051. You mentioned amongst other things that, in the first place, from your practice as a mason, in a stone which had no apparent kind of bedding, you could always detect the real bed?—Not in all stones, but to a great extent I could.

1052. Do you not find that in working stone it will invariably tear with the bed?—Yes, that is the only way to find it out in some stone.

1053. In stone where the appearance of bedding is so indistinct as that, do you think that there really is much difference in the power of resistance to the atmosphere?—Not if it is a good stone. I do not find any difference in it. I should take no cognizance of it.

1054. With respect to the decomposition of the stone in the Houses of Parliament, you state that this stone begins to decay by the surface, apparently passing into a kind of sandy state?—Yes.

1055. And that the stone which has taken on that action never afterwards hardens, so far as you know?—I cannot say that it never might do so, but I had not noticed it sufficiently myself at the time that I was there.

1056. Amongst the processes which you have been mentioning for the prevention of decay, have you paid attention to that common system which prevails amongst the London masons of washing Portland stone, especially with a kind of wash which is made of ground Portland dust, with a little tallow occasionally mixed with it?—I never used it.

1057. Have you ever seen that kind of wash applied on the coping of a chimney?—No, I never saw it to notice it.

1058. Do you know whether the stone which was used in the Bank of England, especially in the cornice above the columns in the elevation towards the Royal Exchange, came from the East Cliff Quarries?—I cannot say.

1059. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] When you went over the building of the Houses of Parliament the other day, did you notice that the decay was very great under the first string course?—Yes; throughout the building.

1060. Did you notice that it was very general too on the plinth under the first set off?—Yes.

1061. You said just now that you did not attribute the decay in any respect to architectural position; I do not think you quite understood the Chairman's question?—Yes, I did; because this stone, the Anston stone, is more liable

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liable to decay from damp atmosphere in a sheltered place than where the wind and the rain beat upon it.

1062. Where the decay has occurred in the upper stone you think it is due to the drip which comes round from the upper moulding?—Yes.

1063. I simply want to establish that the decay is dependent in a great measure upon position?—Yes.

1064. And that, therefore, it does depend upon the architectural position?—Yes.

1065. Have you noticed that the decay takes place, generally, upon the first string course, and under the other projections?—Yes; so I consider.

1066. *Chairman.*] And that the apparent law, as far as you are concerned, is, that stone stands better when exposed to the full action of the rain and wind, than in those situations where it is more sheltered and defended by overhanging stone work?—I consider so.

1067. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] Have you patented your process?—No; but I have known it for years.

1068. Is there any reason why you should not communicate it to the Government?—I do not see any reason why it should not be used at all.

1069. Would you be kind enough to state what it is generally?—I would rather consider that question.

1070. Do I understand you to say that you had that process from a man employed at the Bank of England, but that you are not aware whether he tried it at the Bank?—Yes, he frequently tried it; so he told me.

1071. You do not know in what parts?—No, I do not know that.

1072. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] It appears by a memorandum which I have here, that in 1843 I went with you and Sir Henry De la Beche to the quarries at Anston?—Yes.

1073. At that time, I see by my memorandum, there were eight beds worked?—I am sure I forget how many there were.

1074. And a few years after that time I found that they worked all the beds; was that during the time that you were there?—I do not think we ever went to the bottom while I was there.

1075. But they came upon the red sandstone, did they not?—I was not there at that time.

1076. Were the lower beds below the eighth worked at all while you were at the quarry?—No, I do not think they were; it must have been after I left the place.

1077. Professor *Frankland.*] Is the process which you applied to this Portland stone a surface application, or does it penetrate into the stone?—It dries up into the stone; you cannot tell that there has been anything done to it; there is no whitewash such as I see here.

1078. Do you know at all to what depth it will penetrate?—That I cannot say; I have never tried it.

1079. You say that it does not contain oil; would you object to state whether it contains any portion of organic matter?—I would rather consider that first.

1080. Or any vegetable or animal substance?—It contains a vegetable substance.

1081. Mr. *S. Smirke.*] You found that the quarries on the north side began to yield bad stone, and you ceased to work them?—Yes.

1082. Have you any reason to suppose that they reverted to the north side afterwards?—Yes, but not while I was there; I shut them up when I was there.

1083. *Chairman.*] Do you know anything of the circumstances connected with the use of the Anston stone in Lincoln's-inn Fields?—It was supplied through me; I went down with Mr. Baker's man to the quarry.

1084. His instructions being to choose the best stone?—Yes; to choose the stone which he thought proper; I gave him his option which part of the quarry it should come from, and that it should come from that part and from no other. The result was that he chose those north side quarries.

1085. Did you tell him that you suspected the north side quarries?—Decidedly; he said that that was the best stone, as he considered, and he would rather have it from there.

1086. Was he an experienced quarryman or mason?—He was a mason.

1087. Was there any difference in the price of the stone?—Not at all.

1088. Was there any difference in the texture?—He thought it was a harder stone, and would answer the purpose better, and that was the very quarry which I had shut up.

1089. Do you attribute then, in point of fact, the decay which we see in the lower zones, the lower lines of decay in that building, which appear tolerably uniform, to the use of the north side quarry stone?—Yes; I do.

1090. Along the line of the Speaker's front, towards Westminster Bridge, it runs in long straight lines?—Yes; that was the end we commenced first, next Westminster Bridge; the line of the plinth right along the south.

1091. Was there any fault in the quarry, or any break down of it?—No.

1092. It was a hard stone?—Yes; it was a hard stone, but I did not think it would stand the weather as well as the other; that was my candid opinion.

1093. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] Was there any difference in the texture of the stone; did the one look more earthy than the other?—It did not look so nice; it was intermixed with different layers of hard and soft; it was not so even a texture as the other.

1094. Mr. *S. Smirke.*] You stated that you prepared the Fishmonger's Hall stone by your process?—No; only a small portion of it.

1095. What stone is that?—Portland stone.

1096. How long was that ago?—About 20 years ago.

1097. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] Before the Parliament Houses, was not it?—Yes.

1098. Mr. *S. Smirke.*] Have you observed whether the parts which you have experimented upon have proved sound?—Yes, decidedly; I looked at them yesterday on purpose.

1099. Have the other parts adjacent to those experimented upon failed?—No; but I selected every stone for that building myself; it all came out of Mr. Freeman's collection at Millwall; I marked every stone myself.

1100. Do you know anything of the effect of using merely lime water upon stone, which is so common in Yorkshire?—No; I have not tried it; I should say that the atmosphere in the country is different from that of London.

1101. *Chairman.*] At what period, as regards the Palace at Westminster, did you entirely cease

cease to use the north side stone?—I am sure I cannot now say exactly; but I should say that we did not work it more than 12 months, if that.

1102. Could you give us, by a little consideration, about a reasonable guess as to where one might look for that stone; would it be on the Westminster front?—Yes, on the plinth at the bottom.

1103. Does that apply to the foundation of the clock tower?—No; that foundation was not in till afterwards.

1104. We can find it, can we not, in the river front?—Yes.

1105. Would it return on that face?—I do not doubt it. There are portions of it all round the building except the large tower, of which the foundations were not in at that time.

1106. You kept the work as level as you could?—Yes, as regular as we could.

1107. Still you have a strong belief that we shall not find it in the clock tower; shall we find it in the face towards Palace-yard?—No, you will not find it there.

1108. Should we find it in any of the inner courts?—Yes, I dare say you might.

1109. Is it likely that we should find it at all in the parapets of the inner court?—No, not in the tops.

1110. Have you noticed the decay of the parapets in the inner court?—Yes.

1111. To what do you attribute that?—As I said before, it is sheltered from the wind.

1112. You attribute it to the soaking of the wet into it?—I attribute it to the damp.

1113. You cannot attribute it in any manner to the quarry from which the stone was chosen?—No, I cannot.

1114. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] How many times were you at the quarries?—I used to go down there once a fortnight. I had the management of the men there as well as here.

1115. Your evidence contradicts that of some others with respect to the stone in the north quarry; are you quite certain that it was a harder stone?—Yes.

1116. *Chairman.*] I understood you to say that though it was harder it was unequal?—Yes, it was uneven stone.

1117. May we put it thus: that it was not so perfectly constituted or made by nature?—That is the more proper way of putting it. It was not so compact, I should call it.

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1118. Your evidence, then, would seem to go to this, that every possible caution was used by the contractors for the supply of the stone, and that when the suspicion arose in your mind that this might not be so compact a stone as the south quarries, you abandoned the north quarries altogether?—Yes, with the sanction of my employers.

1119. You communicated it to them, did you not?—Yes.

1120. You told them that you would rather use more extensively another portion of the quarry, and abandon the north side?—Certainly, I did.

1121. How many acres was quarried?—I cannot say exactly; I should think three or four acres.

1122. Were you acquainted with the quarries that were opened on the other side of the road?—No, they were opened after I left the works.

1123. We must gather from your opinion, I apprehend, that you can scarcely imagine that any amount of care beyond what was exercised could have been exercised by the appointment of inspectors, or in any other way?—It could not. I had the management myself, and I always gave orders to the managing man there not to send anything away but what was capable of being used, and satisfactory to both parties, and we were as particular as we possibly could be in selecting the best stuff.

1124. What other foreman or superintendent was there concerned besides yourself?—A man of the name of Clark, who died some years ago, was foreman there. I had an under foreman under me here whose name was Baker; he is in business in Westminster, in the firm of Wardell & Baker; but he never saw the quarry.

1125. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] Do you recollect a quarry in the neighbourhood, named Stonends Quarry?—No, not in that neighbourhood.

1126. Do you remember the quarry where the stone came from that forms the plinth of the river front?—Some portion of it came from Bolsover, but I was never there.

1127. Generally, you do not remember the place where it came from?—No.

Mr. Frederick Humphrey Groves, called in; and Examined.

1128. *Chairman.*] We understand that you were engaged by Sir Charles Barry as principal clerk of the works in the Houses of Parliament; at what period were you engaged?—It was the latter end of August 1839.

1129. No part of the building itself, I apprehend, was going on that time?—Yes; the foundations were then in progress up to the river wall; they were two feet three inches, I think it was, from the datum level above Trinity mark, which was the termination of Mr. Lee's contract, and the commencement of Messrs. Grissell and Peto's.

1130. At that time was any magnesian limestone set or used in the works?—Not when I first went.

1131. Were you at all acquainted with the discussions which arose as to the abandonment of the Bolsover Quarry, and taking up the Anston Stone Quarry?—I was not.

1132. Do you know, in point of fact, from what quarry the stone came that is used in the lower courses of the plinth of the river front?—At this moment I cannot remember. Yorkshire stone was very much used for the river work. I forget the name of it, but it was not magnesian limestone.

Mr. *F. H. Groves.*

1133. When was the first magnesian limestone used?—At the commencement of Messrs. Grissell & Peto's contract.

1134. Where did that begin exactly; was it in the plinth of the main building, the terrace fronting the river, or was it the east or west tower?—It was commenced at the north end of the river front. I think the first stone was there laid in one of the turrets.

1135. Do you know anything about the change of the quarry, or the change of the stone, or any circumstances connected with it?—No, that was not in my department.

1136. Had you to see that the stone was well wrought and properly set?—I used to go over the

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the building about twice a day, as much as I could, but my duties were very much in the office.

1137. Who was the practical clerk of the works under you?—There were three; there was Mr. Paulby, Mr. Lowry, and Mr. Parsons, who were constantly on the works.

1138. Did you take any particular notice of the decay of the stone when it began, or of any circumstances connected with the decay?—No, I did not take any particular notice of it. I have just watched the public accounts of it.

1139. When did you leave Sir Charles Barry?—In April 1845.

1140. You were six years with him?—About five and a half.

1141. Had the decay begun then?—Certainly not. I had not the least suspicion of it then.

JOHN PHIPPS, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. Phipps, Esq.

1142. *Chairman.*] WERE you engaged at the Houses of Lords and Commons during the time they were building?—No.

1143. At about what period were you in any manner connected with any operations that were carried on there?—About seven years ago.

1144. What was the nature of your duty at that time?—To attend to the ordinary repairs when certain portions of the building were handed over to the department of Works.

1145. You are one of the surveyors of the Board of Works, are you not?—Yes.

1146. And it became your duty, then, to look after any repairs that were required?—Yes.

1147. In that capacity was your attention drawn to the decay of the stone in the building?—It was.

1148. Did that occur to you from your own observation, or was your attention drawn to it by the observation of others?—It was from the observations of the clerk of the works, Mr. Fincham.

1149. Was he one of Sir Charles Barry's clerks of the works?—No, one of the clerks of the works under the Office of Works.

1150. Did he make any particular remark upon it, or call your attention to it as being extensive or otherwise, or generally?—Generally.

1151. What was done by you then?—To the best of my recollection I mentioned it to the Office of Works, not to Sir Charles Barry; and I think that Mr. Inman, who was the surveyor of works at that time, and myself, had to examine the building; and there was a report, I think, made upon it.

1152. You think you reported with Mr. Inman?—Yes, and Mr. Stacey, I think, another surveyor.

1153. That was six or seven years ago?—I cannot exactly say how long ago, but it was some time ago.

1154. Was any action taken upon that?—To the best of my recollection it was referred to Sir Charles Barry.

1155. Were you put into communication with Sir Charles Barry upon the subject at all?—I think not.

1156. What was your next acquaintance with it, bringing you down to the point when apparently certain processes were suggested as possible remedies for the evils which appeared to be going on?—The next was when I was desired to point out two bays in the river front that Mr. Szerelmey and Mr. Ransome might try a certain process on the bay so chosen.

1157. Were there any peculiar circumstances in either of those bays?—No.

1158. Had any process been tried on either of them before that?—I have every reason to believe that it was not so.

1159. Have you any doubt in your own mind?—I have no doubt.

1160. Do you think it was possible that any portion of any one of the bays could have been oiled in any manner?—I should think not; if it had, it would have been reported to me by the clerk of the works.

1161. Mr. Daines had been operating before that, had he not?—I have understood so, but it is not of my own knowledge.

1162. Do you know, in point of fact, of any other processes being tried than Mr. Szerelmey's and Mr. Ransome's?—Not of my own knowledge.

1163. With regard to those two processes, did you point out to Mr. Szerelmey and Mr. Ransome the two bays which were then proposed to them, or did they choose them themselves?—I pointed them out.

1164. You gave one one bay and the other the other?—Yes.

1165. Were they hindered at all or interfered with in any course which they liked to take?—Not in the least by me or by the clerk of the works.

1166. Were they hoarded in?—No, but there was one clerk of the works from time to time attended there from five o'clock in the morning till nine at night to see that no damage was done to the process while the process was going on.

1167. At what time of the year were those experiments made?—In August 1859 was Mr. Ransome's, and Mr. Szerelmey's was in the same month.

1168. Was the weather fine?—The weather was rather bad the latter end of the time.

1169. Were they equally exposed to those bad influences?—Decidedly.

1170. You considered it a perfectly fair experiment?—Yes, they were side by side.

1171. And did whatever they pleased?—Yes, I did not interfere with them in the least, nor did any person belonging to the department.

1172. There was no reason, apparently, why that should not be a fair experiment as regarded those two persons?—I see none.

1173. So that the result that may be derived from the experiment so constituted would, in your judgment, be a fair result?—Yes.

1174. Do you know the number of coatings that were applied by either the one or the other?—Yes, Mr. Ransome's specimen had nine coats.

1175. All over, or only partial?—All over.

1176. There were no partial pickings out or mendings?—I cannot exactly say, for I was not there at the time.

1177. Now, as to Mr. Szerelmey; how many coatings did he put on?—Mr. Szerelmey had five coats, but there were two coats put on in consequence of the wet weather.

1178. Did that at all apply to Mr. Ransome's?—No; Mr. Szerelmey put on three coats first, and two coats afterwards in consequence of the weather.

1179. Do you know the character of those three

three coats; were they two thin and one thick, or *vice versâ*?—I cannot say; but before the last coat set we had a very heavy rain which made it all in streaks, and then he applied two coats after that.

1180. Were they thick or thin?—I am not able to say; I did not interfere with that. I can give the time which the processes took. The process of Mr. Ransome was 122 hours; the process of Mr. Szerelmey was 88½ hours.

1181. Was the process of Mr. Ransome streaked by rain like Mr. Szerelmey's, or otherwise?—I believe not.

1182. Are you cognizant of any subsequent experiments, by either the one or the other?—No.

1183. Had you anything to do with the coatings which Mr. Szerelmey applied to the courts?—No.

1184. That was not in your department?—No, it was not in my department.

1185. Are you at all cognizant of the experiments made upon one of the faces of the tower next Westminster Bridge at an earlier period, the water-glass process?—No.

1186. You never took any specimens of the materials that the parties were using in any manner?—Never.

1187. Nor attempted to penetrate their respective secrets?—No.

1188. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] You received instructions from the Office of Works to arrange for those experiments, I apprehend?—Yes.

1189. There was a letter to the inventors, inviting them to make experiments; was that laid before you as a part of your instructions?—It was.

1190. You were aware, were you not, that it was an important experiment, because on it depended the question which of those processes was likely to be generally adopted at the Palace?—Just so.

1191. You have just stated that as far as you know, it was a fair and proper experiment?—Yes.

1192. If, therefore, you were told that one of those had been previously oiled you would be surprised?—I should.

1193. If you had known that one of them had been oiled, or that it had had any application previously, you would have mentioned it of course to the Commissioners?—Certainly; I would not have allowed the experiment to proceed.

1194. You stated that the inventors applied their processes just as they chose, without interference from you; did you observe whether either of them removed the surface of the stone at all, before applying their process?—No; I think the clerk of the works, Mr. Fincham, had better be seen as to that. I was not there.

1195. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] Had either of the experimenters any peculiar facilities touching the parts which he had operated upon, which the other experimenter had not?—No, the thing was left totally to them; we did not interfere at all in it.

1196. But you rather went upon Mr. Ransome having put nine coats, and Mr. Szerelmey five, and therefore I ask that question, because Mr. Szerelmey himself has an office in the Houses of Parliament; had he access so as to be able to touch up the work more easily than Mr. Ransome?—No, because we had people there even on Sunday to prevent anything being done to the bays.

1197. I ask that question again, because one of the policemen who was on duty told me that Mr. Szerelmey was in the habit of occasionally visiting and touching up the work?—Then I think you had better see the clerk of the works upon that subject likewise.

1198. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] You stated just now that it was in August 1859 that one of the processes was applied, and you reported on the 3d of March 1860?—Yes; Mr. Ransome commenced his experiments on 8th August 1859.

1199. This is, I believe, your report of the 3d of March 1860: "The bays are in a fit state for the inspection of Mr. Faraday or any other scientific gentleman that the Board may please to appoint." They were completed at that date were they not?—Mr. Ransome's was completed on the 22d of October 1859, and Mr. Szerelmey's was finished on the 7th of November 1859.

1200. There was a lapse of a considerable time between the completion and this report of yours?—Yes.

1201. *Chairman.*] Do you know whether anything was done in that interval?—Nothing whatever, so far as I can say.

1202. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] Did you keep watch over them during that interval?—No, not that I know of.

1203. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] You are not able to state that instead of five washes made by Mr. Szerelmey there were not ten, for example, inasmuch as there might have been five more between November 1859, and March 1860?—When the parties applied their solutions they were not allowed to proceed unless they saw the clerk of the works, and directly after they saw the clerk of the works a man was then placed upon the terrace to see how many coats were put on.

1204. Still that man did not remain there until March 1860?—No, certainly not.

1205. When did Mr. Szerelmey set up his office on the premises?—I am not aware.

1206. Do you know whether he had an office there in November 1859?—Yes, he had.

1207. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] Had he not been employed under you at that time on the iron roofs?—Yes.

1208. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] The 122 hours during which Mr. Ransome's process was applied, means reduced to one man?—Yes.

1209. The whole of the roof is painted by Mr. Szerelmey, is it not?—Nearly the whole of the roof.

1210. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] When you went over the Parliament Houses with Mr. Inman some six or seven years ago, do you recollect the clerk of the works, Mr. Quarm pointing out to you some instances where the stone had ceased to decay, and had become firm?—I think I remember it; and I think I had the pleasure of meeting you there.

1211. *Chairman.*] Did you attend Sir Roderick Murchison and Professor Faraday when they examined those specimens?—Yes, merely to point out the bays to them.

1212. You did not accompany them into the laboratory of M. Szerelmey?—No, I merely pointed out the two places, and I remained as long as they were there, but I did not enter into the matter.

1213. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] What was the name of that other gentleman that went with us on that day?—Mr. Inman was one, and Mr. Stacey the other. I am not certain about the date when it occurred.

EDWARD M. BARRY, Esq., a Member of the Committee, Examined:

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1214. *Chairman.*] YOU are at present the Architect of the Palace of Westminster?—Yes, I am carrying out the works there at present.

1215. When did you succeed your very much lamented father?—My father died on the 12th of May, but my appointment was not made until the 5th of June 1860.

1216. Previously to your father's death, were you, or were you not, well acquainted with all that went on at those great buildings?—I had the principal charge of my father's office, and therefore I was necessarily acquainted with almost all that went on.

1217. Then you knew all that occurred with your father and Mr. Szerelmey and with the introduction of Mr. Szerelmey to the Palace?—I cannot say that I knew all about it, because my father and he managed that part of the business between them. My father was constantly going over and seeing specimens tried, and forming his own opinion; and he only told me his opinion when he had formed it, so that I do not know how he arrived at it.

1218. Will you kindly state, so far as you know them, the circumstances connected with the decay of the stone, and the processes used apparently for arresting that decay, or amending the mischief?—The decay of the stone, of course, had attracted my father's attention for many years, and he had been anxious to find some invention that would prevent the decay from going further; with that view many experiments were tried between the year 1854 and 1860, and they all more or less failed to secure my father's confidence, until Mr. Szerelmey tried; and in 1858 and 1859, my father satisfied himself that it was a good process, and expressed that opinion to the Office of Works. Before, however, any action was taken upon that, the Office of Works decided that a final experiment should be made, and of that final experiment we have heard from Mr. Phipps. Two bays were selected in the river front, and one was given to Mr. Szerelmey, and the other was given to Mr. Ransome, those two processes appearing the only two that were likely to be generally adopted. When the bays were finished by those gentlemen, they were submitted to Professor Faraday and Sir Roderick Murchison, with a request that they would examine them, and report whether in their opinion either process should be adopted generally at the New Palace. Their report has been published, and it goes to this effect, that upon the whole, although the time for trial was short, they were of opinion that Mr. Szerelmey's process appeared to be the best. After that, on the 5th of May, my father was informed officially that the First Commissioner of Works had decided upon adopting Mr. Szerelmey's process at the New Palace.

1219. Is the order of the First Commissioner to adopt the plan, a public document?—It is an official document.

1220. Is it printed?—I imagine not; but it is amongst my father's papers, and I suppose it could be called for. Before my father could take any action in carrying out the directions of the First Commissioner, he died on the 12th of May, that letter being dated on the 5th; I was then appointed as I have stated, and the First Commissioner then told me of his determination, and directed me to apply Mr. Szerelmey's composition to certain portions of the Palace, which were the subject of discussion. Since that, the process has been applied, under that order, and I have tried to satisfy myself as to the nature and probable effects of the composition; and if I could have been satisfied upon those points, it would have been my duty to have reported accordingly to the office, but I failed to obtain any satisfactory assurances from Mr. Szerelmey, and therefore I declined to recommend its further adoption, and suggested that the whole subject should be laid before some such tribunal as the present.

1221. Are you conscious at all, from your own observation, of any change of the material used by Mr. Szerelmey from the first specimen, which it has been explained to us, was made upon the river front, and the materials used in the courts?—No, I have no knowledge of that, but there has been always such mystery that I can really give no information upon it at all.

1222. Did Mr. Szerelmey ever volunteer to explain to you personally and confidentially the processes or the materials which he used?—He certainly undertook, not to tell me, for I never asked it, but to tell somebody in whose chemical judgment I should have confidence.

1223. Has that been sought, or has he declined to do it?—I determined to consult Professor Miller, of King's College, who very kindly undertook to advise me about it. M. Szerelmey undertook to furnish all the information that Dr. Miller would require, but he afterwards withdrew that promise; consequently, I failed in obtaining any satisfaction, and wrote to the Office of Works accordingly.

1224. You are not yourself aware of the steps that were taken by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Cowper, to determine for himself what materials were used?—No; I have some general knowledge that some steps were taken, but I know nothing definitely of them. I was not officially any party to them.

1225. Are you at all aware yourself of what communication was made to Professor Faraday or Sir Roderick Murchison of the material used?—No, I have no private knowledge of it.

1226. At present, is there any contract existing with M. Szerelmey, or is it merely a matter which you may resume, if you think fit, with the sanction of the Government?—M. Szerelmey has an order to do certain parts of the internal courts.

1227. Has it been all done?—I suppose about nine-tenths of it is done; the rest is now suspended.

1228. Are you yourself at all aware of what has occurred in the Speaker's Court as to the wish of your father to have certain colours tried, and those colours being tried in water-colours, which experiments failed?—I am aware that he tried several specimens, because I went into the court with my father several times, in order to discuss the question of colour.

1229. Did you understand those specimens to be mere water washes put on?—I was informed that they had nothing to do with the process, but I do not know what they were; that I believe was the fact.

1230. Do you at all know the circumstances under which the actual entrance to the Speaker's house,

house, the highly decorated entrance there, was coated or painted in the autumn of last year?—I only know that Mr. Szerelmey applied his process in consequence of his orders.

1231. Do you know why that was so recently coated again; was that one of the places which you observed with your father, where an experiment was tried as to the actual colour?—No; the specimens of colours which we looked at were on the plain walls of the court.

1232. Did you give the order for the actual entrance of the Speaker's Court, which is now so particularly fresh in itself, and which I myself saw being done?—I did not originally give the order; the Speaker's Court had been done, and I directed Mr. Szerelmey not to coat it again, but then he said that he had always undertaken with my father, that when the place was done generally, he would coat it over again to prevent all those patches of colour showing, and in fact to make the courts all uniform; and I assented to his doing that on the understanding that he was not to be paid for it, and therefore in some sense I may be said to have given the order.

1233. As to all those specimens which have been used as indications of the proper colours to be used in this coating, so far as you know or recollect, they were applied on the large plain surfaces of the ashlar?—Yes; those that I went to see certainly were at that time.

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1234. You are not aware that that attempt had been made on the positive entrance of the Speaker's Court, which was so carefully done in the autumn of last year?—I am not aware of it, but I cannot say that it was not so; I do not know either one way or the other.

1235. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] Were Professor Faraday and Sir Roderick Murchison asked at the same time to look at Daines's and Kuhlmann's applications?—I believe three were submitted to them, Mr. Szerelmey's, Mr. Ransome's, and Mr. Daines's.

1236–39. When was Mr. Szerelmey first installed in his laboratory at the houses?—I cannot say for certain; I should think about 1858.

1240. Professor *Frankland.*] Were those colour experiments in the Speaker's Court tried upon the whole side of the court at once?—Those that I saw were put on in patches; there were three or four colours, of which one was selected as being least objectionable.

1241–45. So far as you know there was no colour experiment tried upon the whole side of the court?—No, but as the result of these experiments the colour was put on afterwards.

Mr. JAMES FINCHAM, called in; and Examined.

1246. *Chairman.*] You are one of the clerks of works attached to the Board of Works?—Yes.

1247. You attended by direction of Mr. Phipps some experiments that were made upon the coatings applied to the stone work of the front of the Palace of Westminster, next to the river, in August 1859?—Yes; on the two bays on the north side of the Members' entrance.

1248. Were they chosen by you or by Mr. Phipps?—I received instructions from Mr. Phipps to examine certain portions of the building, and I found two places where two specimens might be put, to ascertain the best position which should be in the same state, and the same position as near as possible. I examined certain portions of the building, and reported two bays on the north side of the river terrace, and Mr. Phipps came down and inspected them, and thought that they would do very well for the purpose, and the consequence was that those two specimens were done, one by Mr. Ransome, and the other by Mr. Szerelmey.

1249. Are you quite satisfied that both of those bays were in the same condition, and that there had been no experiments tried previously upon any decayed stones there?—There had been no experiments or anything put on those two bays except under the mouldings of the string course; you will find that the mouldings all round that portion had been oiled, which was done as many as 13 years ago.

1250. Will you explain particularly what you mean, architecturally and mechanically; do you mean the string course over the ground-floor windows?—Just under the ground-floor windows, on the top of the bays and the buttresses, just above the plinth line, you will find moulding runs round, and underneath that moulding it had been oiled; and you will find that the court-yard was done as well all round the buildings.

1251. It is in point of fact the upper moulding of the plinth?—Yes.

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1252. And it is just below the sills of the ground-floor windows?—Yes.

1253. Those had been oiled pretty generally throughout the building?—Yes; many years ago.

1254. You do not know when that was done?—I think it must have been 11 or 12 years ago; I recollect seeing men do it.

1255. Did that circumstance apply as well to the specimen given to Mr. Szerelmey as to the specimen given to Mr. Ransome?—Yes.

1256. Do you know whether Mr. Ransome himself was aware of that fact when he set to work?—I named it to him at one time when he was looking at a specific stone that had been done; he was going to have it analysed, and I told him that that portion had been oiled some years ago.

1257. Until then, he did not know it?—Yes, he did; that was before the experiment was tried.

1258. Then he accepted the portion that was allotted to him, knowing that it had been oiled previously?—Yes, just so; because he took a part away from another portion of the building to be analysed.

1259. In those experiments the parties pursued entirely their own course, did they not?—Precisely; they had every facility offered, both of them.

1260. What sort of weather was it?—Mr. Ransome's was done in very favourable weather indeed, but when Mr. Szerelmey commenced, I think it was wet nearly every day; he had very bad weather.

1261. How many coats did Mr. Ransome apply?—I do not know. I have a memorandum at the office, but I do not know what he called a coat; he called it wash No. 1, and wash No. 2; but whether that signified two coats or one, I am not aware. He put on two different substances, I know.

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1262. How many times were those solutions applied?—I cannot exactly say the number of times.

1263. As many as eight or nine times?—Yes, more than that. I gave Mr. Phipps a memorandum for the number of coats at the time.

1264. If Mr. Phipps stated that there were nine coats, he would most likely be correct?—Yes; for I gave him that return.

1265. Do you mean that those nine washes were applied successively one over the other, or were there patches in any particular places?—One over the other. There were nine single coats, or they went over it nine times.

1266. Whatever number of coats you gave to Mr. Phipps was correct?—Just so.

1267. In like manner you made a return with regard to Mr. Szerelmey, and the number of times that he went over?—Yes, and the time that I took, and the way that they proceeded with the work.

1268. It was carefully watched while it was being done, in order to ensure that it should not be interfered with when it was finished, in both cases, was not it?—Yes, I put a watchman on after I left.

1269. Did the watchman continue there, so as to ensure that they were not touched until the time in May when Sir Roderick Murchison and Professor Faraday came?—No, the watching was only continued during the time that each party was going on with the work. After it was completed, we could see if any mischief was done to it. It was watched to prevent damage while the operation was being performed.

1270. Is it possible that either one or the other of those parties could, supposing a failure appeared to have been coming on, have got at the place between the autumn of that year and the time that it was examined professionally by Sir Roderick Murchison and Professor Faraday, with a view to reparation?—No, I do not think they could. A policeman was always on the terrace.

1271. Would the policeman be authorised to hinder them?—No; but they would notice it if they saw anything being done.

1272. Mr. Szerelmey being known there by the extent of work that he and his workmen were doing, and having his laboratory in the building itself, is it possible or probable that he had an opportunity of amending any defect which might have arisen in the result of those processes which he had so applied?—No, no more than other parties, because his orders were that he should not touch it up in any way without some one being present.

1273. It is suggested that in those cases Mr. Ransome must have had to bring material and workmen, all unknown, and strangers comparatively, whereas Mr. Szerelmey might have had recourse to the ordinary workmen who were about the premises, and through the ready access that he had to his own laboratory, it might have escaped notice?—But I gave instructions to the police to notice if they saw any workmen touching up any part of the work, and to report it to me, and it would have been conveyed to me.

1274. If a policeman had stated to any gentleman that he had seen this kind of operation going on frequently, it would have been contrary to the orders which had been given by you to report it; has any such report ever reached you?—No, it has not. Mr. Szerelmey finished his portion in what he termed three coats, but the rain came on at the time that the last coat was put on, and if you notice you will see all the lines where it ran down. He came, I think, three times to try to get that off, and I was with him each time.

1275. With regard to those coatings, did you notice enough to see if the first coat was thin and the other two thick, or otherwise?—No; they appeared all of the same substance except the last, which seemed rather thicker than the two former ones; the first two coats were quite thin.

1276. Did you make any attempt to ascertain what they were composed of?—No, I did not.

1277. Did you perceive any smell in the experiment?—Not any smell at all.

1278. Was it your duty to attend the Houses subsequently when Mr. Szerelmey went on with the extensive coatings which have been applied to the different courts?—No, that was done under the direction of Mr. Barry, the architect.

1279. So far as you know, the experiment was perfectly fairly made by both parties?—Yes, I rendered them every facility; they were not hindered in any way, but on no occasion were they to proceed to work without some one being present.

1280. The return of the time taken, and the number of coats may be entirely depended upon?—Yes; I made the return to Mr. Phipps.

1281. Professor *Hofmann.*] You state that the latter coat was thicker than the first coats, was there any other difference between the two first coats and the third coat?—The last coat seemed of rather a deeper colour than the two first coats; the first coat was nearly white; the last coat was of a deeper colour.

1282. What kind of colour was it; was it a stone colour?—There was more of a yellow tinge with it.

1283. The first two coats being white?—Yes.

1284. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] With regard to the oiling, you state that that was done to the under part of the moulding?—Yes.

1285. What was the size of the moulding?—I should think about four inches.

1286. And that was done the whole length of the bay?—Yes.

1287. Was it a piece, say, as wide as your hand?—Yes.

1288. Whereas the whole bay contained a large number feet?—Yes; the whole width of the bay.

1289. The moulding that was oiled, therefore, was a very small part indeed of the whole bay?—Very small, only four inches throughout the length.

1290. In the four or five processes did either of the inventors remove the surface of the stone at all by scraping?—Mr. Ransome, when he first began, brushed and scraped; he had wire brushes and files, and scrapers of the stone, and after he had done that, he washed it two or three times, and then he scraped it and brushed it again.

1291. Did he remove the surface of the stone?—Yes, in some parts.

1292. Did Mr. Szerelmey do that?—No; Mr. Szerelmey merely brushed off the dust with a dry brush, and put on his solutions.

1293. Was Mr. Szerelmey's a much shorter process than Mr. Ransome's?—Yes; he finished it in three days, and I made a memorandum in my book to the effect that he had finished it in three days; but a heavy shower of rain came

on

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on just after he had finished it, and that was the cause of the repeated applications.

1294. Did it appear to you that he used oil at all?—No; there was no oil put on while I was present, in either of the experiments.

1295. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] Was the upper portion of the moulding oiled?—No; only the under side.

1296. *Chairman.*] From the quirk, I suppose?—Yes.

1297. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] What I wanted to know, was the amount of space of the whole bay which had been oiled. I understood you to say that it is simply this moulding, which is about as wide as your hand?—Yes; about four inches wide, I think, and about 10 feet in length; it runs all round the buttresses. I suppose the space was 10 feet by four inches.

1298. All the rest of the bay, so far as you know, was free from any foreign substance whatever?—Yes; there was no sign of oil upon it.

1299. In fact, you would not have selected a bay with oil on it?—No, certainly not; if it had been oiled, it would not have come off when it was brushed.

1300. *Chairman.*] In what way could you determine that the lower part of the moulding had been oiled, and that oil had not been applied before that?—That oil appears on the stone now, and perhaps it is hard in some parts now.

1301. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] Who did the oiling?—I do not know; Sir Charles Barry ordered it to be done; it must have been as many as 12 or 13 years ago.

1302. *Chairman.*] Would it or not have been possible that the upper part of this large broad moulding, the surface of which was exposed to so much washing and scraping, and the violent action of the wind, had been oiled, and that the oil had disappeared from the surface without your being cognisant of it?—No, I think it would show if it had been oiled. I named to all the gentlemen that I went round with that it had been oiled.

1303. Was Mr. Phipps aware of it?—Yes; I named it to him.

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1304. *Chairman*] You are a Member of this Committee?—Yes.

1305. In pursuance of the inquiry committed to us, it occurred to you, did it not, that it would be desirable to ascertain what was doing in France?—Precisely so.

1306. I believe you applied to the First Commissioner to give you the necessary introductions, and you having obtained those introductions from him, went to France for that purpose?—I did so.

1307. Will you kindly state what is the result of your inquiries in the different departments in connexion with the public buildings in Paris or elsewhere?—The first persons from whom I obtained any clear information upon the subject were the gentlemen connected with the École Centrale des Arts et Métiers, M. Trésca, the director of the studies, and M. Payen, professor of chemistry. In the Ecole Centrale an application has been made upon rather a large scale, of Kuhlmann's, and Dalmagne's and Rochas's processes, which consist in the application of the silicate of potash to the limestones. I would observe that in Paris there is this difference from what occurs in London, that the materials which they use in their best buildings are generally very carefully selected, and are of a much better quality than the materials which we employ in London, and that the atmosphere is certainly not so injurious to building stones as our London atmosphere is. The absence of coal smoke in that city makes a remarkable difference in the atmospheric influence upon the building stones employed there. The practice amongst the French architects is invariably to select the harder and more crystalline varieties of the pure carbonates of lime for positions where the material is likely to take up any water, either by capillary attraction or by receiving it from the rainfall. The sheltered portions of the work are executed with the more imperfect and the less crystalline descriptions of stones, but they invariably find that if those more earthy stones are employed in positions where they are exposed to the effects of moisture, they decay very rapidly indeed. It is upon that score that the French architects and engineers attach such supreme importance to the selection of the more crystalline varieties of stone for exposed positions, and that is a practice which has prevailed amongst them for many years; for if you may recollect the Bourse, you will observe there that the angle columns from top to bottom are executed in what they call the liais stone which is a crystalline limestone of the tertiary formation, and not what we generally understand by the term "lias." The corner columns, and the two return columns of the angles of that peristyle are all executed in this liais stone, and the bases and the capitals of the columns, the bases certainly, and the two first courses of all the columns are executed in this liais stone, but the upper portions of the intermediate columns are executed in a softer stone.

1308. Is that practice followed out with great care and attention, so as to be calculated to meet technically and architecturally the incident of that dampness to which you have referred?—It is prescribed in all the specifications very distinctly and very particularly. The supervision of French buildings is most minute, and I believe that I am not exaggerating when I say that hardly a stone is allowed to go into a building of any very great importance without its passing through the hands of an inspector. It is positively the case I know with the street paving that there is not a block of stone laid down without passing through the hands of an inspector and being marked by him, and I believe that the same thing occurs in building operations.

1309. Do you think that the same care was exercised in building in the time of Louis the Fourteenth?—No, I should not go back so far as that; the extreme attention to the superintendence of the work I should think would date rather from about the time of the institution of the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées in the time of Louis the Fifteenth, for you will find in Perronet's works indications of the same superintendence. However in the buildings of the Ecole Centrale, which are executed of very well selected stone, the silicate of potash has been applied to one of the large buildings. The work was executed some two or three years ago, and the effect of the

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the application of the silicate has been to produce rather an unpleasant colour upon the stone, and also to produce a kind of unpleasant reflected light occasionally from portions of the stone. The silica in point of fact seems in some cases to have crystallized, and where the rays of light impinge upon those crystals there is an unpleasant reflection. M. Payen and M. Trésca, have told me that though at present they had reason to be satisfied with that application, yet it had been so recent that they could not form any opinion upon that matter: M. Payen himself told me that he did not believe much in it.

1310. Do they use silicate of soda?—No, not at all; they have a very strong objection indeed, both architects and chemists, to the use of silicate of soda. I was going to say, that after going over the building of the École Central, I saw M. Viollet le Duc, and went with him over a part of Notre Dâme. He had made an application about some eight years ago of d'Almagne's process to some portions of the tower of Notre Dâme, and he showed me some stones which had been evidently in the course of a very rapid decay some eight years ago, and d'Almagne's process in that case certainly had arrested the decay. The stone is now extremely hard, and the disintegration is stopped. Certainly, the same disagreeable effect of colour prevails in that case as in the other. These tertiary limestones of Paris have rather a pleasant cream colour, but when the silicate of potash is applied to them it brings them to rather an unpleasant whitey-brown colour, and there is that disagreeable reflected light about the whole of them. M. le Duc pointed out to me that he had applied this process on some of the flat coverings on the top of the grand arches, and that he had, to a great extent, succeeded in rendering them less permeable than they were before, but he had not thoroughly succeeded in that case, for, in the interior of Notre Dâme, they had lately applied some body colour on the inner parts of the vaulting of the groined arches, and the wet had soaked through this stone covering on the top, and had brought down all the colour, which had fallen off in large patches, evidently proving that the stone is still very absorbent, and of a very permeable nature. But M. Viollet le Duc's experience upon the matter was very favourable indeed to the application of d'Almagne's process. He preferred d'Almagne's to Kuhlmann's, the difference between the two being that d'Almagne applied the silicate of potash, by means of a fire engine; and Kuhlmann applied it simply by a brush; and M. le Duc fancied that by applying the material with greater force, it entered more thoroughly into the stone. I then saw afterwards some gentlemen connected with the École des Ponts et Chaussées, M. Cavalier, the librarian, and M. Hervé Mangon, the professor of chemistry. I attach particular importance to what I learned from the last named gentleman, because M. Hervé Mangon, from his position, is bound to study all these questions connected with the preservation of materials, and the laboratory that he directs is the one to which all new materials are sent by all the engineers of France, and he is the person who is employed by the Government in all chemical investigations of this nature. He married the daughter of Dumas, the celebrated chemist, and is therefore in a position to receive his father-in-law's assistance at all times. These gentlemen informed me that they themselves had very little confidence in any of those processes which had been lately submitted to the public in this matter, and that they considered that the first thing to be done was to choose good stone; but M. Hervé Mangon told me that if he himself were called upon to advise as to the mode of preserving a stone of an inferior quality, he should be very much disposed in the first instance to employ precisely the process which was adopted in the interior of the Pantheon about some 24 years ago, when the paintings by Baron Gros were executed; and that process was simply imbibing the stone with a mixture of oil and wax. M. Hervé Mangon said that at the present day, when persons were accustomed to talk about the silicazation of lime, and of chemical processes for the preservation of stone, he was quite prepared to believe that his recommendation would not be listened to; that it was not a great or scientific operation, to satisfy the public mind, but he believed that the common sense of the whole matter was by some such process as that to render the stone impermeable; but as to preserving it by any chemical operation, he did not think it possible.

1311. Is he a chemist?—Yes, he is a chemist, and one of the first practical chemists in the world at the present day.

1312. Mr. *S. Smirke.*] Was he speaking of outside work?—Yes, of outside or inside work. I then asked him the question as to what his opinion would be with respect to the magnesian limestones, his practice as I fancied in Paris, having been principally with the carbonates of lime. He said that he had had a great deal to do with experiments upon the magnesian limestones, and his own impression was, that they constituted an exceedingly dangerous class of materials, and one which he would use as little as he possibly could. He said that if a building upon which he might be consulted, in which the magnesian limestone had been employed had commenced to decay, and if it were determined not to apply his preparations of oil and wax, rather than attempt to apply any of the silicates, he would apply a solution of free phosphoric acid upon the stone upon a process which has been patented by a French gentleman of the name of Coignet. When I returned to London, I went to the Patent Office, and I found that M. Coignet had taken out two patents in England, in one of which he does mention the use of bi-phosphate of lime, but it is not the free phosphoric acid which M. Hervé Mangon mentioned in that particular case. M. Hervé Mangon further said that, from all that he had then seen of the applications of silicate of potash in Paris, he thought that there was no harm in its application, but he did not think that there was much good; but with respect to the applications of silicates of soda he had himself a very strong objection to them, particularly if there were any decomposition of the silicates. He observed, especially with regard to Mr. Ransome's process, that where there was such a double decomposition effected, he had a great objection to the use of silicate of soda, because it formed with the chlorine a deliquescent and efflorescent salt, and he very much feared that the effect of that salt would be to throw off the surface of the stone, which I also found to be the prevalent opinion amongst all the chemists and practical men in Paris.

1313. *Chairman.*] That would be in a great degree obviated by the use of silicate of potash, would

would it not?—They preferred the application of silicate of potash to that of silicate of soda. The dome of the Pantheon, as you may recollect, is a stone dome, the exterior of which is not protected by any metallic covering, and previously to the application by Baron Gros of this mixture of oil, wax, and litharge, the damp used to strike through, and some previous attempts had been made to paint the interior of the dome, which had always failed. The system which was adopted by Baron Gros was that they first of all dried the surface of the interior of the dome as much as it could possibly be done by means of braziers, and then they applied a mixture, containing one part wax to three parts of oil, and one-tenth in weight of litharge; the mixture was heated to about the boiling point, to about 212 degrees, and was then applied to the stone.

1314. Professor *Hofmann.*] What was the nature of the oil?—It was, I think, but am not sure, pure olive oil. The paintings which were executed by Baron Gros were executed about the year 1824, and they are at the present day as perfect as they were at the time that they were executed. Some such application as that of Baron Gros was the one that M. Hervé Mangon rather recommended to be applied at any rate upon the upper and exposed surfaces of the stone that were likely to take in much water, for he considered that the impermeability of the stone, at any rate of an earthly texture stone, was a matter of the highest importance. But then he also mentioned some curious facts connected with the building stones which they extract from the neighbourhood of Paris; for instance, the Saillancourt stone, which is the one most used in bridges and river work, is so extremely permeable that it is occasionally used in thin slips as a filtering material, and yet in river work that stone lasts admirably, and is chosen by the engineers of the Ponts et Chausées expressly for that purpose. It was first used by Perronet in the bridge at Mantes, which was executed above 100 years ago, and is now to my knowledge in perfect preservation. The Cherence stone, is another material which was largely used in the museum of Havre for the basement of that building, and it is a material which they use in preference to any other, even in the town of Caen itself, for basements; there are many places where they prefer it in such positions. That Cherence stone is one of those permeable materials, but it is one which lasts remarkably well; and the inference which M. Hervé Mangon, and all those other engineers drew from these facts was, that it was not the impermeability or the density of the stone, but that it was the crystalline condition that was the most essential. The stone which is most commonly used for all those ornamental ballustrades and plinths round Paris is the Chateau Landon stone, obtained from the interior of Burgundy; and there are a series of other beautiful stones which come from the same province; all of them are of a highly crystalline character, and almost semi-marbles, and they will take a species of polish; and that is the character which the French engineers more especially desire to attain in the copings, parapets, and works which are exposed to the weather, or to have water lodging upon the top of them.

1315. *Chairman.*] Without reference to their porosity?—Without reference to their porosity in that case. If they use them at the top of a cornice they always intercept the passage of the water from above, by inserting a small thin plate of lead between the beds of that upper stone and the stone below; lead is principally used as being more malleable. I may also mention, that in the common house-building of Paris the custom is almost always to cover the top beds of the cornices with zinc; they very seldom allow the ordinary building stones to receive moisture direct. A question has lately been raised with respect to the use of large blocks of stone upon the right or wrong way of the bed. At Notre Dâme there are a series of colossal figures inserted in a portion of the elevation, about some 10 or 12 feet in height; those figures are all executed in one block of stone, which is obtained from Chauvigny, near Poitiers; it is a member of the oolitic series, and those figures are worked out of the stones lying 10 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 3 feet high in the bed, and they are worked and set endwise of the bed. It is true that they are in one piece, and to a great extent protected, but statues of that nature have been partly exposed for a great many years, and they are still perfect. There are other stones of the oolitic series in France, which appear to have answered quite as well; as for instance, in the steeples of Saint Jean, and of other churches at Caen: these structures are built of thin stones, which are placed upon the edge. They are, generally speaking, executed of Fontaine Henri, Creully, or Courseulles stone, and they last very well indeed in that way of the bed, when the Caen stone itself in that neighbourhood, even in sheltered positions, very frequently decays. I mention this, because more especially in England we confine our attention almost exclusively to the Caen stone, when there are oolitic beds in the same neighbourhood, which yield much better and more lasting stone than the Caen stone. Perhaps going a little beyond the immediate subject before us I may mention, that in the course of this week I was sent down precisely to examine the series of formations which are represented on that table, the Millstone Grits; and I may be allowed to express my regret that we in England do not, with that class of materials which we have so easily at hand, and at such singularly low prices, employ, somewhat in the same style that the French engineers and architects do, those harder and more lasting materials.

1316. What is the stone that you refer to, and where is it to be found?—The millstone grits of the North Wales formation, near Ruabon, close by the canal, and close by the railway.

1317. Is there any name to the stone?—It is called the Garth stone. This formation stretches over a great band of country running for miles, and yielding stone of almost any dimensions. In the Vale of Llangollen, where it has been used for many years, I believe that that stone is now used in walls, faced on two sides, about 18 to 20 inches in thickness, at the rate of 2½ *d.* per foot cube.

1318. How near is Llangollen to the quarry?—About six miles from the quarry. But I may resume, with respect to what I learnt in Paris, that the opinion of the French engineers, architects, and chemists is, that the whole subject of the preservation of stone, or the care of stone which has already begun to decay, is still in a very unsatisfactory state. The prevalent opinion appears to be that the application of the silicate of potash is the best, and the one which presents the greatest chance of success, that it is a probable remedy in fact; but M. Hérve Mangon has little confidence in either of them, and his

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recommendation would rather be to apply some oily or waxy preparation which would for the time being render the stone impermeable, even at the expense of renewing that coat whenever it might be required.

1319. Then, in point of fact, in Paris there is not any great necessity for the pursuit of the inquiry in which we are engaged, because by a careful choice of the stone they have not been so subjected to accidents, or it may be from the better character of the formation that the stones are not so subject to decay?—Precisely so, that is their great advantage, they have better stones in the neighbourhood, and they choose them more carefully, and use them more carefully, whilst the stones themselves are not exposed to the same accidents as the stones are in England.

1320. Professor *Hofmann.*] With regard to the process of Kuhlmann, and that of d'Almagne, the difference consists exclusively in the mode of application, does it not?—It is simply in the mechanical application.

1321. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] Did M. Viollet le Duc state positively that the failure of Kuhlmann's process had been observed by him in any building?—Certainly not.

1322. It has been reported, as you know, in many journals that it has unquestionably failed in many French buildings?—Yes, I was given to understand so myself, but he certainly never mentioned anything of that kind to me; he said that he preferred d'Almagne's process, because he believed that it penetrated more profoundly into the stone.

1323. I must deduce from what you have said, that there is no very valuable evidence to be obtained in France, either one way or the other?—Certainly not, other than this, that the application made by M. Viollet le Duc at Notre Dâme eight years ago may be taken as evidence as far as it goes. It was in rather a sheltered position. It was on the south east side of the transept, which is not the side of the rainy wind there. The prevailing wind, which of course is the one which brings the greatest quantity of moisture, is their south-west wind, as it is with us, and on the south-west side they have no application.

1324. You do not see any reason why we should attach more importance to the opinions of those few French chymists whom you have mentioned than to the opinions of our own colleagues?—Certainly not, other than that I believe M. Hérve Mangon has exclusively devoted his attention to that branch of chemistry connected with the application of building materials.

1325. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] Did I understand you rightly that olive oil is the oil which is used in the process which you have mentioned?—I believe it is olive oil, but I am not very certain as to that.

1326. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] Did you hear anything of M. d'Almagne's process having been applied to the river front of the Houses of Parliament, and having failed?—Yes.

1327. *Chairman.*] Have you anything further to add for the information of the Committee on this subject?—Perhaps I may mention that, amongst other things, I observed that in Notre Dâme they had coated the columns which had been lately repaired with a cement patented by a man of the name of Sorel, but the base of it contains a great deal of oxy-chloride of zinc.

1328. You went to France entirely at your own expense, I believe?—Yes.

1329. And believing that the results which you might obtain there would be useful to this inquiry?—Yes.

Saturday, 1st June 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Professor Frankland
Mr. Tite, M.P.	Mr. G. Godwin.
Mr. S. Smirke.	Mr. G. R. Burnell.
Mr. G. G. Scott.	Mr. F. A. Abel.
Mr. Digby Wyatt.	Mr. C. H. Smith.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. E. M. Barry.
Professor Tennant.	

WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

PHILIP CHARLES HARDWICK, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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1330. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you are the Architect of the Bank of England?—I am.

1331. How long have you held that appointment?—Ever since 1855.

1332. When was the application of Mr. Szerelmey's process to the Bank introduced to you, or when did it first come under your notice?—In the summer of 1858; the then Governor of the Bank told me that he had received a letter from Sir Charles Barry, urging him very much to allow Mr. Szerelmey to operate upon a portion of the Bank with his material for indurating stone.

1333. Was that to a view to mere experiment, or to the stay of any decay that existed in any part of the Bank?—It was with a view merely to give him an opportunity of illustrating what he could do with his material. There was no decay that required anything in the shape of indurating material to prevent its going further.

1334. That remark, I apprehend, applies generally to the Bank, externally as well as internally; had you any anxiety about the state of the stone before that?—I have no anxiety about the state of any part of the stonework now; but in the year 1858 I repaired a great deal of stonework which had been decayed.

1335. Was that Sir John Soane's work, or Sir Robert Taylor's, or later?—It was nearly all Sir Robert Taylor's work.

1336. What date would that be; would it be 100 years ago?—About 1760 or 1764.

1337. In consequence of this wish expressed by the Governor, as I understand you, you pointed out or chose a certain court or area in the Bank, where the experiment might be tried?—The Governor asked my opinion, and I told him that I had had no experience of Mr. Szerelmey's method of indurating stone; but that I thought the subject so very important, and that it was so very desirable for us to find out some means of preventing stone from decaying in London, that I should be very ready to give Mr. Szerelmey any assistance; and I pointed out a part of the Bank which I thought would afford him the best facilities; and for this reason, that there was a large surface of new stonework, which I had only recently completed that very summer; there was work of Sir Robert Taylor's, of the date of about 1764, and there was also work done by Mr. Cockerell, about the year 1840, all in juxtaposition.

1338. And in the same court?—Yes, in the same court; the stones are touching each other.

1339. Was it generally sheltered from any violent influences of the atmosphere?—The upper part of the cornice of Sir Robert Taylor's work had perished, and I had recently restored it; the lower part was very sound indeed. One of the aspects is west, and another south, and another north.

1340. What aspect has Sir Robert Taylor's work?—North and south.

1341. What is the name of the court?—The Fountain Court.

1342. Is that the court where there are some trees and shrubs, close to where the dividends are paid?—Yes. I have brought a small plan of the Bank, which will explain it to the Committee (*producing the same, and explaining the position of the court*).

1343. You having chosen this spot for the exhibition of the experiment, what followed?—Allow me to say one word first. I pointed this out to Mr. Szerelmey; I did not choose this spot especially; I merely pointed it out to him as affording, in my opinion, the best position for him to practise upon. It was an experiment, but done solely at his expense; he was to have no claim upon the Bank whatever for any remuneration; and therefore when I say that I chose this spot, I merely pointed it out to him, leaving it to him to select any other spot if he preferred it; but he quite approved of my suggestion.

1344. What followed?—In the autumn of 1858, he laid on a coat of his preparation upon all the parts that I had pointed out, and which I have just mentioned.

1345. Did he apply those coats over the whole surface?—Yes. The east side of the Fountain Court was entirely new stonework, put up by myself that very year. One bay of the north side going westward was Sir Robert Taylor's work, but of which the upper part of the cornice was new work, and there was one bay of the south side going westward, the lower part of which was also Sir Robert Taylor's work, and the upper part Mr. Cockerell's work of the year 1842. Mr. Szerelmey laid over the whole of that surface, I believe, two coats of his material.

1346. To that extent and to that limit?—Yes. About two or three months after that period he put on, I believe, three coats of the material over the whole of the surface. As I was not every day at the Bank of England, I have brought here my clerk of the works, to whom I

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gave very strict orders to watch what was done, and not to interfere, but to give Mr. Szerelmey every assistance; and he will tell you with greater accuracy than I can how many coats of material were put on, and at what intervals of time.

1347. You are still confining yourself to the east end and to those two bays on the north and south side?—Yes.

1348. Your belief is, which will be corrected by the clerk of the works if in error, that he first put on two coats, and then, after an interval of some time, applied three additional ones?—That is my belief.

1349. Have those portions been touched since, to your knowledge?—Not at all.

1350. They are in the condition in which they were left in 1859?—Yes; as they were left early in 1859.

1351. What followed with regard to any other portion of the Bank?—Towards the end of last year, Mr. Szerelmey applied to me for permission to make an experiment upon the front of the Bank. He told me that he had been at considerable expense in applying his preparation for the Fountain Court, the part of which I have been speaking; that it was rather shut in from the public, and that he wished the public to be able to see, without going within the walls of the Bank, what he could do with his material. I felt that what he said was quite true, that he must have been at great expense from the number of men that he had employed, and time that he had been engaged in the Fountain Court, and I therefore requested the present deputy governor to give him permission to apply his material to a portion of the front in Threadneedle-street.

1352. Not that there was any necessity for doing so by reason of the decay, but simply as a matter of experiment?—Simply as a matter of experiment.

1353. Was that permission then accorded by the governor?—That permission was accorded, and in April of this year Mr. Szerelmey applied his preparation to the central part of the Threadneedle-street front, to which I had limited it.

1354. What is the age of the stonework there?—That is Sir John Soane's work of 1826; some of the upper portions may be more recent.

1355. Have you any idea whether any of that work of Sir John Soane's on the southern face of the Bank has been oiled or not?—I have always thought since I have been connected with the Bank that the whole of that surface must have been oiled at some period or other, from the peculiar cloudy look, that look of discolouration extending from a centre which the stones have.

1356. Have you been in the habit of directing or knowing that it has been very frequently washed with water thrown from fire engines with considerable violence?—I have kept up the custom which Mr. Cockerell had strongly recommended, that we should wash the front of the Bank by means of our fire engine once or twice a year.

1357. And has that been done pretty regularly?—Yes, regularly.

1358. We understand you that in both those cases it is an experiment to which you have been a willing party, feeling the importance of the question as referring to architects and architecture generally, without there being any necessity in the Bank itself for any such application?—Precisely; I believe that no such necessity exists at all.

1359. Had any other portion of the Fountain Court, except the east end, and those two bays ever been coated?—Never.

1360. Those being experimental, are you in any condition to state to the Committee what the material is that has been used, or what, in your judgment, is the effect of the preparation itself when so applied?—I desired my clerk of the works to obtain a specimen of the material used from Mr. Szerelmey if he would give it to us, and I intended to have asked the medical officer of the Bank, Mr. Smee, who is, I believe, a very eminent chemist, to analyse it when I got it; but Mr. Szerelmey declined to give me any portion of it, and of course I would not take it in any other way; therefore, I can only guess at the material from its appearance in an iron pot which they used to put it in. What one sees appears to be water, into which a large quantity of oil has been poured; it is of a light milky colour; it is prepared and used very quickly, and apparently kept constantly stirred; I conclude that there is a highly caustic alkali in this material, from the fact of the glass of the windows of the parlour, which is on the north side of the court, showing the streaks of the liquid which had unfortunately got behind the tarpauling which I had put up to protect the windows, and wherever it streaked the glass, there it remains to this hour permanently, though of course since that time, and it is a considerable period, you may suppose that I have endeavoured to have it cleaned. It also took the varnish and so on off the sashes, and it removed the ordinary paint from the iron railings.

1361. Does that explanation apply to the two coats first spoken of, or to the whole five?—I did not notice it until after the application of the second set of coats, after the application of the three coats in the early part of 1859. Probably the clerk of the works will be able to tell you more precisely, but the streaks are there, and you may see them.

1362. Beyond that, are you at all aware what substances were used for those washes?—I can only guess as I tell you from what I have seen; I suppose further, that the substance which I saw in those pans was oil, as I apprehend from the appearance on the wall, which, as I mentioned just now, is that which oil always, so far as I know, assumes, radiating from a centre, and clouding and discolouring the stone from that centre. Beyond that, I have no means of knowing what his material is.

1363. You have certain bottles on the table before us, and a piece of stone; will you explain your object in bringing them?—This which I hold in my hand is a piece of stone which I had removed from the wall on the north side of the court; this was a patch of new stone which I had had put in in the year 1858 to repair a small hole that there was in frieze, and this was completed by Mr. Szerelmey at the same time with the rest of the work; I thought it better to bring this piece, because I could displace it without injuring the appearance of the building; it is new stone, Portland stone of 1858, which was treated by him, I believe, with the whole of those five coats of solution (*handing the specimen to the Committee*). I had it removed yesterday.

1364. That is, in truth, the newest stone of the whole

whole series?—Yes. If you think it important to have a stone of Sir Robert Taylor's work, I will endeavour to get a specimen without disfiguring the building. Besides, I have noticed on the surface of the stone which Mr. Szerelmey operated upon, a peculiar coating which has the appearance of a coat of distemper; it is not a crystal, and it is not the ordinary effervescence that comes out from lime, but it is just like a coat of distemper, cracked all over, and that appearance remains in that part of the court which he did first, the east side of the Fountain Court. This other coating (*producing a specimen*) was taken from the stonework put up by Sir Robert Taylor, and which is some of the old stone. This is some of the outer coating (*producing another specimen*), which you can brush off with your hand; it does not adhere very rigidly to the stone. This is from the new stone, and this (*producing another specimen*), I have rubbed off the old stone of Sir Robert Taylor's period, and it has not been treated by Mr. Szerelmey.

1365. This last is the natural decomposed surface?—Yes.

1366. What is your own conviction as to the result of those experiments, so far as the limited time has enabled you to come to any conclusion?—For myself, I feel it impossible to give a very decided opinion with respect to any of those preparations until a considerable time, say four or five years has passed after they have been applied. I will not venture to give a strong opinion, but my own impression is from what I have observed, (and I have observed it rather narrowly), that I certainly should not employ it again. I think it very inferior to a preparation which I myself have used on other buildings, which I put on with very much less trouble, one single coat, and I believe myself that it is a very much better thing than this. The preparation that I speak of is nothing but linseed oil, a strong fish oil (the stronger the better), and potash; but potash in a small quantity in the shape of alum. I have always used it in the shape of alum.

1367. On what stone have you used this oily composition?—On Bath stone and upon lias.

1368. Have you used it anywhere in London?—No.

1369. Have you used it where the atmosphere would seem to suggest (such as a place like Bristol), the presence of sulphuric or sulphurous acids in the atmosphere?—No.

1370. You were simply providing against the ordinary incidents of heat, damp, and so on?—Yes. We have adopted the process of oiling stone very extensively, and I have oiled stone of all kinds where I thought there was any chance of its becoming corroded, and so far as I know I believe it to be a protection.

1371. In your own experience, can you tell us of any stone in London which has been oiled either by yourself or by your father, which the Committee could refer to?—A portion of Stone-buildings that we completed in the year 1846, was oiled at my request.

1372. That is Portland stone, is it not?—Yes, the whole of the surface. It is a large building; it is the wing at the southern end of Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn.

1373. Was there one coat or two applied in that case?—I cannot recollect, but I could find out if the Committee wish it.

1374. You are aware to a great extent, are you not, of the decay of the magnesian limestone in your buildings at Lincoln's-inn?—I am.

1375. Can you account for that at all?—I have no means of accounting for it at all.

1376. You are not aware that any particular quarry, or any particular portion of the quarry was used?—No, I am not.

1377. You had the greatest confidence in the very respectable builders who were employed, that they would get the best materials they could?—Yes; Mr. Baker, I think, stands as high as any man as a builder, and as an honourable man.

1378. Have you noticed that the decay, so far as it goes in the Lincoln's-inn buildings, is due to architectural or natural causes, or is it not so influenced by architectural and natural causes. Does it seem decomposing on the surface, without regard to damp, or dripping, or undercutting?—It is decomposing in places which are subject to totally different influences, so that I have always thought when I have looked at the building that the stone that has decayed must have decayed from having been taken from a particular part of the quarry which is not so sound a stone as the rest; it is not only the upper surfaces, the copings, &c.; but the decay is the vertical surfaces of the stone which are sheltered from the droppings of rain by the overhanging plinth courses of and strings.

1379. Do you find it to be more abundant nearer the ground, or is it pretty generally diffused over the building?—I have not noticed it more near the ground than elsewhere.

1380. You have observed yourself the decay on those plane surfaces which would not suggest any particular architectural cause for it?—Exactly.

1381. Have you applied any remedy, or have you made any attempt?—None whatever.

1382. Have you seen anything arising which would lead you to believe that the decay will stop of itself, and an artificial coating be formed naturally, or does it seem to be going on?—It seems certainly to go on. I do not notice any stone which acquires that hard surface which other stones, especially sand stones, acquire.

1383. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] With respect to a certain portion of the Bank in Threadneedle-street, which has lately been dealt with, that I believe you said was executed about 1826?—Yes.

1384. Are you aware that at that period a great deal of the stone from the east cliff of Portland was brought into the London market?—I am not aware of that.

1385. Then of course you know nothing of the source from whence that particular stone was derived?—I do not.

1386. Have you noticed the decay in the corona of the cornice on that front?—Yes, I have.

1387. Which is rather remarkable, is it not?—I do not think it is at all remarkable; it is very much less than what one might fairly expect from stone so thin as that, exposed for that number of years to the action of the London atmosphere.

1388. But it is more markedly perceptible than the decay of similar mouldings in St. Paul's, for instance, is it not?—I have no experience with regard to the stone of St. Paul's.

1389. With respect to the question of oiling the Bank, Mr. Bailey, the late curator of Sir John Soane's Museum, who had been for a long time in Sir John Soane's employment, informed me that the whole of the work which was executed there under Sir John Soane had been very carefully oiled with boiled oil?—As I have said, judging from experience I should suppose that

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that was the case, but I was not aware that that was the fact.

1390. You were mentioning just now, that you had applied your preparations of oil to Bath and lias stone?—Yes.

1391. Did you observe any difference between the effects of the oil upon the two classes of stones?—One absorbed the oil a little more than the other, but I cannot say that I have noticed any other effect.

1392. I ask the question because the lias being itself an argillo-calcareous stone, and the Bath stone being a pure carbonate of lime, I should have thought that there was some difference in the mode of absorption, but you have not been able to observe it?—I have not noticed any material difference.

1393. You were saying that you had not been able to observe that in the decay of the stone of the library at Lincoln's-inn, it has depended in any way upon architectural causes, so to speak, or rather architectural position?—What I said was, I think, that I had noticed the stones decaying in every variety of position.

1394. Has it not been the case that those stones have decayed which have been exposed to the action of the rain and the weather upon them; you have mentioned, for instance, that in some places the plane surfaces have been decayed, but if I am not mistaken myself from looking at the building, those plane surfaces are the ones which are exposed to the action of the south-west wind?—If I had been aware that I had been going to be asked questions about the Lincoln's-inn building I would have examined it, but your question has taken me unawares; it is some time since I examined the building, but my impression is that the decay which appears has no reference to the position of the stones affected.

1395. Professor *Hofmann.*] You mentioned that you have extensively used a mixture of oil and potash; and you stated that you used potash in the form of alum; could you inform the Committee in what manner you apply those two substances; do you mix them?—They are mixed in a cauldron, and boiled up slowly.

1396. Without the addition of any water; merely the dry alum, as I understand, and the oil?—I believe the dry alum is used with water, but whether the alum is first dissolved, I cannot tell you now; but if it is of any importance, you shall have the exact proportions of alum, of linseed, and of fish oil, before next Saturday.

1397. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] I understood you to say that Mr. Szerelmey asked to be permitted to experimentalise on the Bank, in order to show what his process would do; but inasmuch as the stone is in a perfectly sound state, as you have told us, how are we to derive any information as to the value of his preparation as applied to stone in a state of decay—Perhaps the Committee would allow me to explain, that I thought that what Mr. Szerelmey was going to apply would not do any harm to the stone; he was not going to be paid for it, and I imagine Mr. Szerelmey's intention was, that his experiment should serve as an illustration, so that when sufficient time had been given, say five or six, or 10 years, if you go to that building, if it is upon record where he stopped with his experiment, and you find that the new stone there has not suffered at all from the weather, and that the new stone alongside of it has suffered from the weather, you may fairly conclude that his preparation is of some use; but if both stones have suffered alike, you may conclude that his preparation is of no use, and I picked out this particular part of the building because I thought it a matter of such importance, that I was extremely anxious to give the experiment a fair trial, and I selected this spot on one wall, under one aspect, and under similar conditions and similar architectural forms, that Mr. Szerelmey might have a cornice of new stone which I had put up in the same year, 1858, and also the windows of Sir Robert Taylor's work of 1760.

1398. Part of that new cornice remained without the application?—Yes; Mr. Szerelmey, I think, rather wished to apply it to the whole court, but I said, "No, stop short; let us have a distinct line of demarcation upon the same side of the court, between the stone which has been experimented upon by you, and that which has been left to natural causes.

1399. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] The stone which was experimented upon at the Bank underwent no cleaning process before, did it?—Mr. Szerelmey did what he liked, but a great part of it was entirely new stone, just put up within two months of the time when he began to operate.

1400. Was the old stone of Sir Robert Taylor's clean or not?—It is always kept in a tolerably clean state; it was not treated or touched with a tool, but I think it had been pumped upon that summer.

1401. Professor *Tennant.*] Is the Bank washed twice a year at any particular periods?—In summer, I believe, it is done twice, but the clerk of the works will tell you exactly how often it is done; it depends upon a variety of causes.

1402. Professor *Frankland.*] What is the longest time during which you have tested your preparation which you have mentioned; I mean the mixture of oil and alum?—The particular mixture which I spoke of just now, I have only used once, myself; it had been used elsewhere, and I had heard such a good account of it, that it induced me to use it on my own building.

1403. How long ago was that?—My own building has been done now, 15 months, but the buildings which I refer to were done previously to that, I believe, for some three years.

1404. Sir *Roderick I. Murchison.*] I should like to ask you whether, in the portion of the building which you put under Mr. Szerelmey, there is no disintegration at all; and whether, in the part that was not touched by him, any disintegration has taken place?—It was only done in 1858; I have not noticed any disintegration.

1405. Have you noticed any disintegration in that portion of the stone which he washed?—No, none at all.

1406. What is it in those bottles which you have produced?—This is not disintegration of the stone; this is a kind of coating which appears on the surface. As I said just now, I put it under a microscope, and there were no crystalline particles upon it at all.

1407. *Chairman.*] Does that last remark of yours apply to the stone which had been operated upon by Mr. Szerelmey only?—Yes, on that stone only; it is in large quantities; it is exactly like what you see on a coat of plaster; the other from the stone not experimented upon, comes off differently, like any other stone.

1408. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] In fact, there is a very great difference between the stone which has been operated upon, and that which has not been

been operated upon?—I cannot see any difference upon the stone, because this is a mere film upon the outer surface.

1409. *Chairman.*] Does it look like decomposed clear-coal, as we technically call it?—Yes, exactly, with small cracks all over it.

1410. The surface of the stone, of which we have a specimen here, has been taken off by the application of a certain amount of violence?—Yes.

1411. And is the stone itself?—Yes, it is the stone itself, pulverized.

1412. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] Is Mr. Szerelmey doing anything now to the Bank?—Nothing at all.

1413. What is that being done in the front?—That is done; it is finished.

1414. How came he to do that?—At his request, in order to have a portion of the Bank done, which was more in the view of the public than what he had done in the year 1858-9.

1415. He was not employed by the Bank?—No, he was not employed by the Bank. I wrote him a letter, giving him to understand that I should not recommend the Directors to employ him to do it, but that as he had been at so much expense with the other, if he considered it satisfactory, I thought it right that he should be allowed to do a portion of the front, but he receives no money payment from any one.

1416. *Chairman.*] Let me ask you whether you have used the magnesian limestone anywhere else than in Lincoln's-inn?—I have not used the Bolsover stone anywhere else.

1417. I mean stone of the same chemical quality?—No, nowhere.

1418. Can you explain, you having stated that the stone of the Bank offered no important amount of decay, and attracted no particular attention, either of yourself apparently, or any one in charge of it, under what circumstances Sir Charles Barry invited the Governor of the Bank to allow this experiment to be made?—The Governor of the Bank showed me Sir Charles Barry's letter to him; it was rather a long note, I remember, but beyond its general bearing that he wished this indulgence of Mr. Szerelmey, I cannot remember what he said, nor the reason suggested. *P. C. Hardwick, Esq.* 1 June 1861.

1419. You had not applied to him in any manner for help, with regard to decaying stone?—No, I never spoke personally to Sir Charles Barry upon the subject at any time, nor he to me; I never had any communication with him upon this matter. He wrote direct to the Governor, and not to me.

1420. The Governor showed you his letter?—Yes, he showed me his letter, and asked me whether I had any objection to allow Mr. Szerelmey to operate upon a part of the Bank, and for the reasons I have given the Committee, I thought it right to allow it.

1421. Professor *Frankland.*] Of what stone is St. Bartholomew's Hospital built?—Of Portland stone.

1422. In what state of preservation is the old part of it?—It was first made of Bath stone, but my father faced it with Portland. The stone of which the hospital was built, at the time of its erection, had all tumbled to pieces, and my father re-cased it with Portland stone.

Mr. WILLIAM DRUMMOND, called in; and Examined.

1423. *Chairman.*] ARE you clerk of the works to Mr. Hardwick at the Bank?—Yes. *Mr. W. Drummond.*

1424. How long have you been so?—About four years.

1425. Were you there when directions were given that Mr. Szerelmey should apply his washes to certain portions of the Fountain Court?—Yes.

1426. Did you watch the whole course of that experiment?—Yes.

1427. At what time of the year was it done?—I think it was about October; at the end of the year.

1428. What course did he take with it; did he wash the stone first, or scrub it, or scrape it?—No; it was all new stone at one end, and the other had all been cleaned down previously.

1429. Then it was in a clean state?—Yes.

1430. Was there any great amount of decay in any part of it?—The decay had been cut out, and there was none previous to his commencing to operate upon it.

1431. Some of the stone of Sir Robert Taylor's work, on the north side, was stone of considerable age, though it might not be in a state of decay?—Yes, it was put up in 1764.

1432. In what way were those substances applied to the surface of the stone?—He merely put it on with a brush, like paint.

1433. How many coats?—Two coats he put on first.

1434. Was the first coat allowed to dry?—Yes; to remain about a couple of days, and then the second was put on.

1435. Did they differ in colour?—Yes, they did a little; the first was white, and the next was a kind of stone colour.

1436. Was the first thicker or thinner than the second?—They were both about the same.

1437. Were they kept stirred?—Yes; there was a stick in the pot all the time, constantly; but the two first applications, I should say, were unsuccessful, because it came out in all manner of spots all over, in some places black, and all manner of colours, especially where the salt came through the Portland stone, because that stone was all backed up by Portland cement.

1438. Where the usual exudation appeared on the surface of the stone it appeared to destroy the composition?—Entirely.

1439. At what period did he take it in hand to amend that defect?—It was about the beginning of the following year.

1440. Did he remove, or take any pains to remove, what he had done in the previous operation?—He brushed it.

1441. How many washes did he apply?—Three; they were all near about the same; there was a little difference in colour, but from some remark which he made at that time I do not think that he had ever operated upon Portland stone before.

1442. As to the experiment on the ashlar outside, was that done in the same way?—No, that was the old part; we washed it with water; we brought out the fire-engine and pumped on it for about an hour, to wash every particle of dirt off;

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he applied three coats; the first two were quite white and the next stone colour.

1443. Did he apply three coats all over?—Yes, all over.

1444. Do you imagine that the coats which he applied to the work done in April last were the same as in the former experiment?—No, I do not think that the last two coats are the same; I believe the first coats are nearly about the same, but not the last.

1445. Was there any smell with any of the washes?—No, no smell; they seemed to be a strong alkali.

1446. Was there any oil?—Yes, there must have been oil with it.

1447. Did you apply to him to obtain a specimen of it?—Yes, but he locked it up in a box that was appropriated to him, and would not let me have any of it.

1448. Was the substance brought in solution, or was water added in the Bank?—It was brought in solution; I saw him thinning it one day with water.

1449. Did the water combine with it readily?—Yes, he stirred it all up together.

1450. Did you ever smell linseed oil in it?—No, not in his composition; but there must have been oil, because he did a part of the parapet, and it was very greasy, and remained so three or four months, and then it went off just the same as oil would, and you would not tell there was any difference now.

1451. Did you see those substances made which Mr. Hardwick brought?—Yes, they were all scraped off the face.

1452. This is scraped from new stone, and the other from old stone, and the third from stones which have not had any application at all?—Yes, those which had not had any application were very hard; there was very great difficulty in getting anything off; this comes off very readily; we can rub it off with our hand; it flies all about; it is a very fine powder.

1453. Has that piece of Portland stone on the table, which has been cut from the new work, been coated five times, or two, or three?—This part has been coated five times; I cannot say that every part of it was coated five times, but there were five coats put on some parts of it; I do not know whether he went all over the whole of it.

1454. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] When you say that the first two coats were white, and the other stone colour, do you mean white like whitewash, or white paint, or white like water?—Like white paint; quite white; just the same as if you had whitewashed it.

1455. You spoke of an alkali, could you judge whether those symptoms of alkali which you had noticed, were in the first coats or in the second coats?—In all of them.

1456. *Chairman.*] Mr. Hardwick has mentioned that where those washes touched the paint, the paint was destroyed, and where they interfered with the glass of the windows of the court-room, the surface of the glass was decomposed?—Yes, it would come off with hot water, if you applied it immediately, but if left to stand on the glass a few minutes it would destroy all the face of it, and likewise if it touched any vegetable matter it destroyed it immediately, or cloth, or anything animal or vegetable.

1457. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] Are you able to say, from what you saw of its application, that the stone does absorb much of it?—No, I should say that it absorbed a part only; it is for the most part superficial. If I rubbed my hand over it, it would cover everything with fine dust, and where the salt has come through I see this morning that it has quite thrown off the surface.

1458. In what condition did you find the stone in those parts from which you have removed the application?—It is very good.

1459. In its natural state?—Yes; in about two or three years, if it was well washed, no one would know that anything was applied to it; but the stone in the Bank is very good stone. There may be a few places here and there soft, which you find in every building.

1460. When you come to apply water to it, does it absorb as much water after this application of Mr. Szerelmey's, as the part where it has not been applied?—At first all the water runs quite off it, but I can see no difference now. There was a piece of the top parapet done, and I threw some water on it the other day, but I can see no difference between that and the other part. The difference could be seen for four or five months after it was done, but not now.

1461. What is your opinion of the value of the process?—I should say that it is no good at all; it will preserve the stone for two or three years from getting dirty.

1462. Do you think that washing is likely to be valuable, or to damage the stone?—I think it is valuable, it is only washing the dirt off the surface. The water is very clean, the stuff does not adhere to it; it is only where the soot has adhered to the stone that it crumbled off.

1463. *Chairman.*] In fact the application made of this material to the south front of the Bank was made under circumstances when the stone was saturated with moisture?—Yes.

1464. Mr. Szerelmey did not object to that?—No.

1465. Did he propose it?—No, he made no remark at all about it; he said that when his composition was on, the water could never soak into it at all; but we find that the water in this part goes in just the same as it did before.

1466. Is it a fair description to say that the stone in the inner court, which you have described, and of which we have specimens in those bottles, looks like a coat of distemper naturally yielding under the influence of the atmosphere?—Yes, it looks like a thin coat of distemper; precisely the same as if we had taken a thin coat of clear-coal and put it all over it.

Thomas Piper, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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1467. *Chairman.*] You are the senior member of the firm of Thomas Piper & Son?—I am.

1468. And your speciality, I apprehend, is that of masons; that is to say, you formerly have been masons?—Yes; for many years.

1469. And your acquaintance, therefore, all your lifetime, has been very much with the stones used in the metropolis?—Very much indeed.

1470. Have you any acquaintance with the use of the magnesian limestone to any extent?—I have executed one large building in magnesian limestone, Bylaugh Hall, in Norfolk, under Messrs.

Messrs. Banks & Barry, which consumed 2,620 tons of stone.

1471. Where was that stone obtained from?—From the Anston quarry, supplied by Messrs. Grissell & Peto.

1472. Have you ever been at those quarries?—I have never visited those quarries.

1473. How long has that house been finished?—It was erected in the year 1843; it was an elaborate work of the Anglo-Italian style, and rusticated; so that portions of the stone were excessively exposed in all directions; perhaps a greater test of the stone, constructively, could hardly be found than that.

1474. In what condition is it now?—The report of it is, that it is quite perfect; there is no decay whatever.

1475. Then I apprehend that that house is built in the country?—That house is quite in the country; in the county of Norfolk.

1476. Is it sheltered at all by trees?—So little is it sheltered by trees, that there was a curious fact about it; at the time, immediately after its being built, an application was made to the Court of Chancery, under which it was built, for power to lay out a park; and it was said to be an absurdity that so expensive and costly a building should be put into the middle of a turnip field, which was the fact, in relation to it.

1477. You have not heard, either on the south, or on the south-west side, or any other portions, of any decay having occurred?—Messrs. Banks and Barry got an architect of the neighbourhood to examine it within the last two or three months, and his report is, that there are no symptoms of decay whatever.

1478. Beyond that, have you any experience with regard to magnesian limestone?—Not beyond that, but I have had experience with the Portland stone.

1479. Did not you erect a tomb, in the Norwood cemetery, of magnesian limestone, from a design of mine?—Yes, I did.

1480. How long ago was that?—That must be 10 years ago.

1481. The situation of that is very much exposed, is it not?—Excessively exposed.

1482. Do you know whether that is decayed at all or not?—I have not seen it since.

1483. That is 10 years old?—Yes; I have had very large experience with Portland stone.

1484. With regard to Portland stone, is there very considerable difference in the quality and durability of Portland stone, if taken from the quarries at one side of the island or the other?—Yes, there is; but it is difficult to define it; certain quarries have had the preference at certain seasons, and certain others at certain other seasons, it depending upon the state in which the quarries were at the time; but the Waycroft Quarry, on the west, has been the favourite, and also one that was opened in the middle of the island, which was known by the name of the Maggot Quarry.

1485. Do you know what quarry supplied St. Paul's?—I do not, but at the time that my father, in the year 1820, erected the body of St. Dunstan's in the East, the clerestory of it was ashlared by stone which had been prepared for St. Paul's, and had been lying upon the common in Portland from that time up to the year 1820, when it was used in the construction of the upper part of St. Dunstan's Church.

1486. Is the Portland stone of St. Dunstan's Church, whether old or new, in a very satisfactory state?—It is very perfect indeed; when first completed, certain slight symptoms of decay did show themselves in some stones; I procured an analysis to be made of the defective stone, and of the perfect stone, and the report that I received from my friend, who was a pupil of Professor Brande's at the time, was that, chemically, there was no difference between that which was most perishable, and that which was most indestructible.

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1487. Was that decay in those stones stayed by the application of the process which was known to some of the old masons?—Yes, the secret was in the hands of a man of the name of Hogg, who was in our employ; he revealed it on his death bed to a man of the name of Robson, who afterwards became the superintendent of the cemetery at Norwood, and I believe it died with him; I have heard no more of it since.

1488. However, in the stones which began to decay 40 years ago in St. Dunstan's Church, which were so anointed, so to speak, the decay has been stayed?—Yes.

1489. Have you any notion of what the matter was which was so used?—The same friend reported to me that it was a varnish with some slight acid; that was the description which he gave me of it at the time.

1490. Was that experiment made from a specimen of the stone, or from any material taken from it?—It was made from a portion of the wash which was given us for use, which wash was used at St. Dunstan's Church; when I proposed the same to Sir Robert Smirke, or Mr. Smirke as he was at that time, in consequence of some efflorescence appearing on the front of the Custom-house, the word "acid" alarmed him, and he wrote specially begging that nothing might be done which should treat the stone with an acid at all; at that time I got Mr. Hemming, who was a chemist of some note, to go into the analysis of the stones, and if it would be of any use to put them in I have his letters, which were written in the years 1830 and the beginning of 1831, with rather an elaborate report as to his opinion of the causes of decay, and some suggestions; but that related to Portland stone only.

1491. What was his notion of how to deal with decaying stone, at all events?—This is the letter dated December the 3d 1830, and signed "John Hemming."

1492. Was that an analysis of the decaying stones?—This was the result of the examination made by him of the stones which had come from the Custom-house.

1493. Those which you were speaking of to Sir Robert Smirke?—They are those stones with regard to which the correspondence passed with Sir Robert Smirke. He says, "the decomposition would only be superficial, as the coat of sulphate of lime formed by the acid combining with the lime of the stone, would protect the internal part." With regard to that, I may say that this action occurs in some cases very singularly. When the sculpture in the front of the Mansion House was cleaned, this stalactitic surface formed upon the sculpture itself, not in a skin covering the whole surface, but in some nodules varying in size from about half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter, and behind apparently moisture, had got access so as to throw it off, and these nodules came away, leaving the sculpture very much with the effect of a cutaneous disease. That I mention for the sake of adverting to what

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appears to me to be an important element; and it is, that whatever is used for the preservation of the surface of the stone, care should be taken that it is not used at the expense of the parts immediately adjacent below; that the incorporation should be complete and gradual, because in these instances it is quite manifest that the stalactitic surface which was made was formed at the outside of the stone, and brought away the substance, leaving the part below exposed, and still more friable than it had been before.

1494. How was that sculpture cleaned?—By washing from below by fire-engines, and afterwards by hand scrubbing on the face itself.

1495. Your impression is, that the washing and scrubbing did more harm than good; was that so?—No; that the washing and scrubbing brought the stone, to a certain extent, into the condition in which it would have been, supposing the surface had been exposed to the general action of the atmosphere, because it is where the soot lies, and gets occasionally saturated with the moisture of the atmosphere, that the chief mischief occurs; where it is upon the surface, and is washed off by the rain as it falls it forms this stalactitic surface, which is a very perfect protection.

1496. That is a sort of skin, is it not?—Yes, it is technically called a skin, by the masons.

1497. You were referring to the opinion of Sir Robert Smirke or some suggestions of his; will you state under what circumstances that arose; was the stone of the Custom-house decaying rapidly or extensively?—No, not extensively; but on the 20th of May 1838, I had this letter: "Mr. Smirke requests Mr. Piper will explain to him the cause of the appearance of a sort of saline efflorescence on the stone of the new entrance to the centre of the north front." That efflorescence was only washed off; this is merely a statement of the fact which identifies the date. Then I suggested to Mr. Smirke the use of some lotion which was mentioned, and had been used in St. Dunstan's Church, the composition of which was a secret; he inquired what this compound was, and I gave him the report that I had had of its analysis, which alarmed him. Those stones were therefore only washed with water, and they are now not much decayed, but they look very scurfy this morning; I looked at them this morning.

1498. You think that decay has gone on?—It has gone on, but not to any extent that would be injurious to the building structurally.

1499. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] Have you ever used the Roche Abbey stone?—Only in small quantities.

1500. How does it resist the London atmosphere?—I have only used it internally, never externally.

1501. You have mentioned a house in the county of Norfolk, wherein the magnesian limestone appears to have stood very well; can you tell us whether it is a house situated by the sea, and likely to be affected by the sea breezes and sea water in any way?—The whole atmosphere of Norfolk is slightly affected in that way, but not sufficiently to affect the stone of a building.

1502. With regard to the decayed Portland stone in St. Dunstan's-in-the-East; you stated that your friend who made the analysis had not been able to observe any difference between the chemical composition of the decayed or the undecayed stone, but have you observed any difference in the mechanical structure of the two stones?—No difference at all; the one was not more crystalline than the other.

1503. *Chairman.*] Was the one set on its bed, or otherwise?—No; there was nothing of that kind to account for it.

1504. In fact, in experience, you find that Portland stone does decay without any apparent reason, either architectural or otherwise, and that other sorts remain apparently indestructible?—Portland stone does decay in small portions, but not to any great extent; but Portland stone is not a stone which rapidly decays, speaking of it generally.

1505. However, individual stones do constantly decay, under circumstances which you cannot explain?—Quite inexplicable.

1506. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] With respect to the formation of sulphate of lime in nodules upon the surface of the stones in the Mansion House, did you observe whether in any case the stone in the immediate neighbourhood of those nodules had been affected?—No, I have not observed that.

1507. I ask you the question because in the crystallization of sulphate of lime the crystals themselves expand very much in forming, and the natural inference would be, that the stone in the immediate neighbourhood would be disintegrated to some extent?—As it happened, upon the sculpture it would do that, and the effect would be to free the scab, so to speak; supposing the effect you speak of to occur, and that it happened upon a portion of the sculpture, the expansion would free the portion upon which that action occurred, and the position of the part which was left would be such as to exempt it from any action of the kind; if it had occurred upon the flat surface, of course the parts adjoining must have been injured, but not if it occurs upon the round surface, as it may detach itself by that action without injuring the adjoining stone.

1508. Should you be prepared to believe that the formation of sulphate of lime in the plane surface would be injurious to the stone around it?—No, I think not.

1509. Do you consider that the fact of the soot lodging upon the stone renders it necessary that Portland stone in a position where it would be exposed to receive much soot, should be kept constantly washed?—If it is not kept constantly washed, it decomposes; and if any cornice or any piece of stone is so situated as to keep the soot, you will find that the stone below is reduced to quite an impalpable powder, excessively white.

1510. The inference to be drawn from that fact is, that any architectural decoration which would form, as it were, a lodgment for the soot, is rather an objection in our London atmosphere?—Undoubtedly, wherever the soot is retained, there the action will be more rapid.

1511. With regard to the efflorescence from the Custom-house, how thick was the stone upon which that efflorescence had been noticed?—I should think at least two feet.

1512. The efflorescence, then, would not by any probability have been furnished from any brickwork backing the stone?—There is no brick backing near to the stone where this appearance was the most marked.

1513. It would be all simply from the stone itself, not supplied from anything behind it?—From the position from the stone itself, decidedly, and from that only.

1514. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] With regard to those two specimens of stone which you mentioned, the one

one set of which had decayed and the other had not; were they all from the same quarry?—They were portions of the same block of stone.

1515. Have you noticed in any other cases whether buildings exposed to the spray and the salt air from the sea decay more rapidly than those more inland?—I have noticed the effect very much in brickwork, but never so much in stonework; it decays brickwork very rapidly unless the surface of the bricks is glazed. A brick surface exposed to a saline atmosphere is destroyed very rapidly indeed; that perhaps may be partly owing to a fact which is mentioned in one of these letters, that water, as it increases in temperature, expands as well as in actual freezing, and therefore if it is saturated with saline particles, which will hold the water very much, and there is a strong action of the sun upon it, there may be a destruction going on in that way.

1516. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] Did Mr. Hemming, in that letter to which you have referred, make any proposition or any recommendation as to the treatment of stones that were decaying?—No direct recommendation.

1516.* Mr. *S. Smirke.*] Having been in practice during the whole of your life in London, and being therefore a man of great experience as well as judgment, I should be glad to learn your opinion as to what you consider to be the best stone for the London atmosphere?—I think that nothing is superior to the Portland, and that the Dolomite, or Auston stone, so far as I have had experience of it, is equal to it.

1517. Your last remark seems hardly borne out by these Westminster buildings; is it not your opinion that, as far as the experience of 200 or 300 years goes, properly selected Portland stone stands the London atmosphere best?—I have been cognisant of the use of 22,700 tons of Portland stone, and I have used 2,600 tons of Auston stone, and therefore my experience is very limited in the one case as compared with the other.

1518. *Chairman.*] With regard to Portland stone, can you tell us in what quarries or under what circumstances is that Portland stone produced which decays almost while it is being used, which you see in all directions in London, almost melting under the influence of the London atmosphere; and how can an architect guard himself from having that stone brought to him?—When Goldsmiths' Hall was about to be erected, I accompanied Mr. Hardwick to the Island of Portland, and we inspected the quarries, and selected the Waycroft quarry and the Maggot quarry, and then an experienced mason was sent down and superintended the whole of the quarrying; so that having selected a stone which was not to be impugned by the chemist, a practical mason was there to bring his skill to bear, and we had from time to time reports of what was done from the mason, the whole being done under the superintendence of a practical mason.

1519. Do you know where the Portland stone comes from which decays so rapidly; do you know in what quarries or under what geological condition it is found?—What is technically called the "best bed," which lies under the other, I believe, always decays; its external appearance being so similar, that none but a practised mason would discover the difference; it is a little softer, and it is whiter in its colour.

1520. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] How do you describe what really is the best?—It is sometimes called brown, which is perhaps the best way to describe it. There is another technical description, which is called the bird's-eye Portland, that is, there is a sort of round mark upon a fresh fracture, which is discernible upon close inspection, and which is, I suppose, the result of crystallization to a certain extent, and which a practised mason observes at once.

1521. *Chairman.*] Is that durable, or otherwise?—Durable.

1522. Then the best bed also affords very large blocks of stone, does it not?—Yes; it affords very large blocks also.

1523. If an architect inserted in his specification that the stone technically known in the Island of Portland by the name of "best bed," and also so known in London, should not be used, he would escape one great cause of the decay of Portland stone?—I think he would, if the specification were carried out. I would mention that the effect which I spoke of as possible to occur injuriously from any preparation being externally used, separating and coming away, was very curiously shown when we refaced with Portland the whole of Bartholomew's Hospital, which had been covered with Bath stone; there the stalactitic surface was perfectly formed, but it was formed at the expense of the adjoining portions, and it came away, and left the stone much more friable in many cases.

1524. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] I wish to know whether you think Portland stone much superior to Bath stone, or any other of the oolites that are used?—Very superior, decidedly; there are three or four descriptions of Bath stone which come into the market.

1525. Do you know the Cheltenham stone?—I have not had much experience with regard to that.

1526. The buildings at Cheltenham are beautifully sharp, and have the appearance of durability; but you have no knowledge of that?—

1527. Do you know the Ketton stone?—Yes; it was used in the church of St. Dunstan's in the West in Fleet-street, by the late Mr. Shaw.

1528. Have you used the Casterton stone?—I have used it, but not to any great extent; but it is very nice stone.

1529. Professor *Frankland.*] Do you know anything of the Longridge stone, and of the Lancashire sandstones in general, as to their qualities of standing such an atmosphere as that of London?—I do not.

1530. They are never used here?—No; the Custom-house at Greenock was built of a sandstone very similar to that which you describe, and that was decaying fast; but it has been arrested by Mr. Ransom's process.

1531. The new portion of Lancaster Castle, which was, I believe, built at the end of the last century, stands very well, does it not?—Yes; but the atmosphere of Lancaster has none of the elements of destruction which exist in London; it is a very nice stone, and the effect of it is very good.

1532. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] Allow me to ask you whether you have ever examined at all that outlyer of the Portland stone deposit which occurs at Upway, on the north side of Weymouth?—I do not know whether I quite catch your meaning, but I am familiar with what is called the Purbeck Portland, which comes from the island of

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Purbeck, which is very similar in appearance, but will not stand the weather at all; I do not know the stone which you refer to.

1533. In the district near Weymouth, there is a line of upheaval which runs nearly from east to west, of which the Island of Portland occupies the southern slope; and this portion of the outlying deposit that I allude to, occupies the northern slope and passes under the chalk of the Dorsetshire Downs?—I do not think that that has been quarried to any great extent for buildings, or, at all events, it has not been brought to London.

1534. Have you noticed the effect produced upon the Park Spring stone if used between wind and water in London?—I think that all those sandstones suffer in that way; but I think that is from mechanical abrasion; there is no chemical action, I think, in that case.

1535. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] The Purbeck Portland, I think you said, would not stand weather?—No, it will not at all; its principal use in London has been in making sinks.

1536. Does it blow with the frost?—Yes; it is harder than the Portland, but it is more brittle and it blows with the frost.

1537. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] Have you been over the Houses of Parliament lately?—No, I have not.

1538. With regard to the Anston stone, you say it is as good as the stone which you named as the best: I want to know whether you are of that opinion with the results in the Houses of Parliament before you?—I have had very little experience of Anston stone in London.

1539. *Chairman.*] Then, in truth, the opinion which you have formed of the Anston stone has been from its use under circumstances which you have explained, in the country, where it is not exposed to any more than the ordinary atmospheric influences?—That is the case, and there it is very beautiful in its appearance.

1540. It is more expensive to work than the Portland stone, is it not?—Yes.

1541. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] None of the decorations of that building, if I understand you rightly, are of a nature to hold soot or destructive agents which might be in the atmosphere?—Yes, they are; because it is a highly decorated building, with some small amount of sculpture, and the stone is exposed in every possible manner. There is a series of pilasters, with breaks upon them; a sort of rusticated pilaster, right round the whole building. It is quite impossible to construct a building in such a way as to expose the stone more than it is there exposed, because in every case having projecting pilasters, not only is the surface exposed, as in the case of ordinary ashlaring, but the two edges are exposed also, not in a few instances, but throughout the whole structure of the building.

1542. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] Have you ever used in the country, or in the metropolis, any of pure sandstone, or siliceous grit?—No great quantity; the cost of its working is prohibitory here.

1543. To what extent have you used it?—Only partially for a few retaining walls, or large plinths, on what we call camp shedding, the top coping portion of the walls, and it has worn exceedingly well.

1544. There are no influences produced on it by the peculiar London atmosphere?—It has never been used by me in such delicate matters, such as moldings or sculpture, as would test it much in that respect; it has always been for hard work.

1545. Has it been much exposed?—Very much exposed.

1546. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] From what quarries does it come?—From the Park Spring quarry, which is a siliceous grit.

Saturday, 8 *June* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Professor Frankland.
Mr. Tite, M.P.	Mr. G. Godwin.
Mr. S. Smirke.	Mr. G. R. Burnell.
Mr. G. G. Scott.	Mr. F. A. Abel.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. C. H. Smith.
Professor Ansted.	Mr. E. M. Barry.
Professor Tennant.	

WILLIAM TITE, ESQUIRE, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

PHILIP CHARLES HARDWICK, Esq., further Examined.

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1547. *Chairman.*] IN your former examination you were asked some questions with respect to the buildings at Lincoln's Inn, of which the stonework we have understood had been executed in the same stone, and from the same quarries as the Houses of Parliament at Westminster, and you stated that you were taken a little unprepared on that particular point, have you had an opportunity since of examining the building with particular reference to any decay which has occurred in it, and if so have you any remarks which you desire to make to the Committee?—In consequence of a question which was asked me by a member of the Committee, and which I could not answer at the moment, I have been to Lincoln's Inn, and have examined the stone since, and I find that my previous impression is quite confirmed by the examination of that structure. The stones that show symptoms of decay are for the most part the stones between the top of the basement moulding and the under side of the weathering of the lower stage of the buttresses, the stones forming the quoins of the buttresses.

1547*. What is the height of that stone from the plinth to the drip stone of the first set off?—It would be about six or eight feet; I speak now principally of the buttresses to the hall which are about two feet wide in the face, and there are about six or eight feet of plain masonry between the mouldings. I cannot say that I notice that the stone has decayed more where it is exposed to the influence of the south-west wind than on the other sides where it is sheltered, and even in the position where it is sheltered from all the winds, I have noticed that some of the stone in that position is decayed. Some few of the stones in the cornice are decayed, others remaining perfectly sharp and true, and here and there in the line of longitudinal strings there is a stone which shows symptoms of decay.

1548. Are there any circumstances which induce you to believe that this decay is due to the operation of causes of an architectural kind, or is it apparently due to the operation of perfectly natural causes derived from some accidental variety of the stone in the quarry or otherwise?—I conclude that this decay arises solely from the nature of the stone itself, in the case of the particular stones which are decaying, because the stones which are cut into small delicate mouldings, and which one is in the habit of seeing first suffer under ordinary circumstances, in the case of Lincoln's Inn, remain true, and show very little decay, indeed scarcely any, and it is very remarkable that many of the stones, especially those in the lower windows, are as true and as sharp as they were the day they were cut, and the more elaborate portions of the upper part of the building, such as the battlements and pinnacles which are necessarily very minute, show few symptoms of decay.

1549. With regard to the actual situation, as you have adverted to the usual course under ordinary circumstances with ordinary stones, that the decay would occur in the weatherings of the buttresses, or in the immediate moulding which casts off the water above the plane faces, and that these would account for any decay architecturally; did you discover any decay in those parts?—No; those parts are remarkably free from anything like decay; the weathered surfaces of the buttresses are remarkably free from decay.

1550. Did you observe anywhere in your examination, any indications of the decay having arrested itself in any manner, or does it appear to be going on in the way in which stone usually goes on to decay when it has first began?—The stones which I speak of, which show the symptoms of decay, appear to me to be disintegrated; the surface gradually being washed off over the whole surface of the stone.

1551. There is no new coating formed of any sort?—There is no hard coating, such as one sees with many stones that have been exposed for some years to the action of the weather.

1552. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] Have you noticed that the largest amount of decay in the buildings at Lincoln's Inn is in the lower part of the parapet wall of the inclosure, from the south-west gateway towards Lincoln's Inn Hall?—I should have said that the worst stones at present were those in the buttresses.

1553. I do not speak of the worst stones as individual stones, but in the proportion of quantity, whether in that same portion there is a larger proportion also of stones which, as has been expressed by some of the witnesses, have healed again, and in which the decay seems to have ceased?—I did not notice that.

1553*. Mr. *S. Smirke.*] With regard to the mouldings which you mentioned, which are not so much decayed as the flat faces, are not the under sides of those projecting cornices going?—I put my hand under them, and examined them particularly, and I find that they are not going.

1554. Is that owing to any provision made in the top weathering of the cornice to keep the wet out?—No.

1555. *Chairman.*] You attribute it entirely so far

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far as your examination goes, distinctly to natural causes, and not to any causes of which you could give any suggestion as operating upon the building itself?—The stone decays exactly in the very places where one would have least expected to have found decay.

1556. You were good enough to say, that you would supply the chemists on the Committee with an account of the material which you have used, being only alum or oil and sulphate of potash; will you shortly describe it to the Committee?—I sent for the foreman I spoke of, who himself has had great personal experience with regard to the oiling of buildings, especially oiling them with this particular preparation. He superintended the work for me in the building which I mentioned, and I had a conversation with him last night, and he told me, that the ingredients are linseed oil of the very best quality, soft soap, and alum. I believe I told the Committee the other day, that fish oil is used sometimes, but he prefers soft soap, which, I believe, is generally made of fish oil and potash.

1557. The preparation is, in point of fact, composed of linseed oil, soft soap, and alum?—Yes. The foreman uses various proportions according to the nature of the work, and he does that, as he says, by his judgment, and not by measurement; but to one gallon of oil he generally uses a pound or a pound and a half of soft soap, and half a pound of alum. He puts all these into a cauldron without the admixture of any water, and he stirs them up over a slow fire for three hours, the alum being put in in lumps just as it comes from the shop; but it is essential, he says, that it should be kept constantly stirred, and he employs a workman solely to attend to it. He also puts a quarter of a pound of litharge into a bag, and puts it into the cauldron, and suspends it there, but does not allow the litharge to mix with the oil except what may pass through the canvass of the bag; and he generally finds, that a large proportion of it has become mixed with the oil. He then allows this matter to cool, and puts it into tin canisters, and he uses it as soon as he possibly can; but he tells me, that it will remain for a considerable time perfectly good for use, but after that the alum becomes deposited at the bottom, and then it spoils. It is of the consistency of thin paint. He tells me, that he has made many experiments with a material of this nature; that he was employed to look after a number of cottages and farm buildings 20 years ago, upon an estate in Sussex, which was very much exposed to the action of the weather, and that he has used a similar preparation to this upon walls constructed of bricks set on edge, which allowed the water to pass completely through them. When he was first appointed to look after these buildings vegetation was growing on the inside of the houses; he had that removed, as well as the vegetation on the outside, and then he painted the walls over with this composition of linseed oil, alum, and soft soap, and for a number of years after, during which he had the charge of those buildings, they were perfectly free from moisture on the inside of the walls.

1558. Does he ever apply any more than one coat?—No.

1559. Does he apply it equally to brickwork, to lias, and to Bath stones?—He makes some difference in the proportions, according to the nature of the material which he has to apply it to, whether the brick or stone is very porous or not; but he has only this one recipe for it. With regard to my own buildings, certainly the result appears to be very satisfactory.

1560. What is the length of the experience which either you or he has had of this material?—He has an experience of about 20 years; he tells me that a considerable quantity was done some 12 or 14 years ago; and he understands that the brickwork of those buildings resists the action of the atmosphere still. He has not had an opportunity of observing them lately, but he had for many years, and he says they have lasted very well, and they are dry now.

1561. Professor *Hofmann.*] Has he had experience of cases in which this material has been used comparatively, so that one might form an idea whether the masonry would have been disintegrated if the material had not been applied to it?—The buildings to which it was applied by this man were constructed with brick; here and there he told me there was a stone, but merely perhaps in the sills of the windows, or something of that sort; but the buildings were formed of brickwork.

1562. Was the material applied immediately after their construction?—No, not in all cases; in cases sufficient time had elapsed for the vegetation to grow on the inside of the walls, and one of his first duties was to endeavour to prevent continuance of that, those walls being very thin.

1563. Is there a case in your experience, or in the experience of the person whom you mention, in which the material has prevented decay, and again, a case in which decay took place when the material was not applied; for instance, were there any experiments made similar to those which you have instituted yourself at the Bank of England, where you have had a portion of the wall covered with Mr. Szerelmey's material, other portions being left uncovered?—There has been no experiments of that sort made.

1564. *Chairman.*] In fact, in your belief, the application has prevented the decay?—It has.

1565. That is the sense in which you use it?—That was the object with which this man used it, and it was my object; namely, as a preventative.

Mr. William Hutchison, Examined.

Mr. W. Hutchison.

1566. *Chairman.*] Have you paid attention to any processes for hardening or preserving stones?—I have, during the last 15 years.

1567. You have taken out certain patents, have you not?—Yes, I have.

1568. And are those patents still in existence?—They are.

1569. What was the object of those patents?—The object in the first instance was with a view of converting soft stone into hard, and at the same time, to render it impervious to all destructive agents, by which means that stone could be supplied at a less cost than the naturally hard stone, and would be more durable.

1570. You have applied it very extensively, I believe, to the soft stones found in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells?—Yes, I have.

1571. What experience have you had in point of time, of the effect of the indurating processes which you have referred to?—Nearly the whole of 14 years.

1572. Does any building or walls constructed of

of stones so indurated show any symptoms of decay?—Not the slightest whatever.

1573. I read in one of your statements, that your process effects the same results on Portland, Anston, Bath, Caen, and other stones, or on any other absorbent material?—Yes; any stone that is absorbent, or which can be rendered absorbent, is equally susceptible of the same treatment.

1574. Will you kindly explain what your process is?—The basis is coal tar; but by a process of boiling, I evaporate from it the perishable material, and consequently the residue is rendered imperishable; and while in that state, the stone having been thoroughly dried, is immersed therein, and absorbs according to the depth required; and in course of my experience for 14 years, the weather has no influence whatever upon it, whether above ground, or under ground, or under water.

1575. Is the material in a heated state when it is applied?—Yes; boiling.

1576. Your process, as you have explained it now, applies, does it not, to stones before they are used in building?—Yes; before they are used in building, with a view of economising the cost, and bringing worthless stones into use.

1577. In fact, after they were wrought?—Yes.

1578. Do you imagine that you could apply that process to any stone which was actually decaying in a building?—I should not think it possible to do it successfully; stone in its position in a building would not absorb it sufficiently, and consequently it would become a kind of coating, which in course of time would exfoliate, or be thrown off; unless the stone was in the character of flat coping, then you might succeed by heating the stone, and making it absorb by constant application, but not in a vertical position.

1579. In the operation which you have explained do you or do you not heat the stone itself?—No; we simply plunge it into the boiling solution; it is heated to a certain extent when you want to accelerate the induration of the stone. Sometimes we have stone sufficiently desiccated by atmospheric influence so as not to require any extra heat, and, to make sure of its being perfectly dry, I do not generally immerse it totally, so that the heat in the solution drives the moisture to the exposed surface of the stone, and, consequently, when it is wholly immersed, it absorbs it much more readily. I have applied it chiefly to sandstone, as it is the cheapest stone to be obtained, the most porous and the most regular, and will stand the action of fire better than other stones, and is more absorbent.

1580. What effect has your composition upon the colours of the stone?—We have black, red, or any colour you desire; we take the common colours of stone, stone colour and darker.

1581. Have you any difficulty in leaving the stone in its natural colour?—I think it is rather an improvement upon it, as it is of a milk white colour. Slabs of these stones are to be seen in the cemeteries in the form of head stones. They are very large stones, and are perfectly white, being without discolouration, and they are quite smooth to the touch, like glass. This (*producing a specimen*) is a piece of natural sandstone which I have not operated upon, and, when subject to water, would absorb it like any other sandstone, but after being immersed in the solution it becomes as hard as that (*producing another specimen*).

1582. The black stone has been indurated?—Yes; we can penetrate to any depth and thickness.

1583. Has this specimen, which is of a light colour, been indurated also?—Yes, and exposed to the action of the weather, it becomes perfectly white.

1584. What is the solution itself in the second specimen?—Resinous; the other is coal tar.

1585. Can you get rid of the colour when you use coal tar?—I do not want to get rid of the black colour.

1586. It is left black?—Yes; and it is a jetter black than any black marble which we know of, and it is equally susceptible of good polish, but for general paving and hydraulic purposes that black stone is admirable and matchless for durability.

1587. You state that this specimen, No. 3, has been prepared with resin; is that process patented also?—Yes, that is patented also.

1588. What is the nature of that composition?—That is resin itself, but boiled, so as to free it from peculiar properties so as to render it more consistent in order that it may be used for the purpose of filling up the pores and binding them strongly together; stones treated with this composition have been subjected to hydraulic pressure, and they resisted successfully all the pressure which has been brought upon them up to the present time.

1589. In the case where you use resin, do you plunge the stone into boiling resin?—Yes, in the same way.

1590. That process you would find a difficulty in applying to any existing building?—Equally so; I have no doubt that the solutions might be liquified and be applied to buildings in the character of paint, but I could not answer for their lasting. I am rather against the principle altogether. I think it is a matter of impossibility to ensure success under such conditions.

1591. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] How many years is it since I made your acquaintance?—It was in 1853.

1592. At that time, I first examined the quarries with you, and you pointed out to me the nature of the stone and the processes which you have described, and you also showed me a variety of tombstones, and exposed edges of gutters, &c.. which had stood a certain number of years?—Yes.

1593. Have you executed any larger works since?—Nothing as a single large contract, for it was difficult to persuade the architects or engineers to have full faith in it, and there was a prejudice against the stone, which on a little consideration ought not to have existed, because the stone having been indurated with an inflammable material, the impression was that the stone was also inflammable. It is in my power to prove that if a small piece of stone became enveloped by a larger body of fire than that which the stone is, it would entirely drive the ingredients out and leave the stone as it originally was. But on a large piece of indurated stone you might make an intense fire, and you would not affect even the surface of it, the pores are closed, and where there is no air there can be no combustion, and I think that of the highest importance in the construction of large buildings, because in the Royal Exchange, and in the Houses of Parliament when they were burnt, the limestone became so heated that it occasioned the stone to burst, and so caused the destruction of the buildings.

1594. You have applied your stone pretty extensively, have you not, in basement storys to prevent the damp passing through the stones?—Yes; in that case it is invaluable also in a sanitary point

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of view. It is a matter of impossibility for the damp to rise through. The whole grain of the stone is completely saturated, so that nothing can be emitted from it or absorbed into it.

1595. Was not the stone which you dipped into your hot cauldrons of gas tar a very low priced stone?—Very low indeed, so much so, that it can be supplied upon an average at half or at least one-third what Portland stone would cost for general building purposes.

1596. Was not the stone which you selected inferior to the ordinary building stones of Tunbridge Wells?—Yes very much so.

1597. Was it not of the worst quality in that neighbourhood?—As far as possible it was, but it was not the worst for my object. That stone had not been used except occasionally for the rough walling of the reservoirs, &c. on the Earl of Abergavenny's estate.

1598. *Chairman.*] It was one of the worst stones of its class?—Just so.

1599. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] At what prices could you furnish this stone?—It could be brought by railway to any part; in fact we are nearer to the metropolis than any stone district that I know of.

1600. What is the price on the spot of the indurated stone?—Indurated, 1*s.* 6*d.* per foot cube; that is, when it is worked, it is supposed to be in courses of 12 inches of whatever length or depth may be required.

1601. To that would have to be added the cost by the railway?—Yes; but in cases of such an article as stone, railway companies are known to make a special rate.

1602. The stone to which I now call your attention was exceedingly soft, and you have frequently carved it, have you not, into ornamental statuary?—Yes, some of the most elaborate kind. There was a font in my show-room in the High-street, for Staines Church, which you saw; it is most elaborately carved and moulded, and the arrises and sculptured heads, &c., are as sharp and clean as if it had been carved out of the hardest stone, although you might almost with a breath have blown it into pieces before it was indurated.

1602*. *Chairman.*] What is the colour of it?—Perfectly white.

1603. How is that whiteness obtained?—It is from the bleaching effects of water with sand upon it and rubbing it. After we have drawn the stone from the solution, the heat drives off the superfluous matter which cannot be absorbed, and then we rub it with sand, so that it bleaches the grain, and by exposure to the weather it becomes still whiter, and I have not discovered any case in which it has either vegetated or perished.

1604. Can you do that with a highly elaborately carved font?—All stone work is generally rubbed up or finely scraped with a chisel after having been worked.

1605. Your prepared stone has been often put in very exposed situations, has it not?—In the most exposed situations, the quoins of buildings, plinths, string courses, copings, and window sills, you see in many London buildings they use Bath stone, which often falls out of the sockets from the action of frost. There is a fine piece of my stone specially to be seen at the Wellington Barracks in the central porch; that stone has been down some three or four years in slabs of four feet by two, three inches thick, and the surface is passed over by a number of soldiers during the day, with the usual nails in their boots, but it is not the least worn, and it is always dry.

1606. How many years has that been down?—There is a testimonial which I sent in to the Committee from the Royal Engineers' office, which will state the date. I sent it in as the stone laid so close to the neighbourhood, it might possibly be inspected. It was laid down in September 1856, and the testimonial says, that there are no symptoms of wearing away.

1607. Professor *Hofmann.*] You stated, did you not, that you prefer sandstone for the process which you have described to us?—Yes, I find it the cheapest.

1608. Have you used calcareous stones, limestones?—I have done so.

1609. Can your process be applied to limestone, without its being disintegrated by the heat?—To a certain extent; in fact it would be unnecessary in limestone, being stronger, to indurate it thoroughly; and consequently the heat which I should apply would not affect its surface, but the indurating matter would fill up its pores and render it smooth like marble.

1610. In using limestones, you would apply a lower heat?—Yes.

1611. If you were to use the same degree of heat which you employ in treating sandstone, you would probably find that the limestone would split?—It would crack and fly; I indurate plaster, which the Committee knows will not stand any very great degree of heat; but I indurate it to that degree, that I render it impervious to the action of the frost, so that you would not be able to recognize it in a work of art from carvings or bronzes.

1612. Do you, in indurating limestone or plaster, change the composition of your material?—Yes, according to the colour that I desire; I can colour the stone any colour after induration, while in a state of heat.

1613. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] Have you had experience as to the resinous composition for some length of time?—Yes, for some length of time; I was more desirous of trying that than the black, because on account of the colour, the black would be an objection as applied to the whole front of a building, though it would do for a foundation, or the plinth, or certain decorated parts of the building. There I was anxious to render it successful; I had some difficulty at first, but I found that the same principle that applied to the treatment of the black, was equally effective in the case of the resinous composition.

1614. Are you able to state that after 14 years the stone, treated with the resinous composition, is still perfect?—Yes, beautifully white.

1615. How long does it take to bleach?—If you were to wet it two or three times every day, it would bleach more quickly, because it is by alternate sun drying and wetting, that it becomes bleached.

1616. Under ordinary circumstances, how long does it take before it becomes the proper colour?—It is whiter immediately after the induration than any other stone I know, except chalk.

1617. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] To what depth is the stone affected by your process?—To any depth we like; the greatest depth was two feet in the block which I did some years ago; and there was a report of it in a paper called the "Builder" or the "Operative," or some name of that kind. I had it under ground some six months, and in a wet soil, purposely to prove that it was non-absorbent, and when there was a doubt as to its being indurated, it being a bedded stone, I split it right through.

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1618. To what extent do you deem it necessary that the stone should be penetrated, in order to render it fit for ordinary building?—I am confident that a quarter of an inch is everything that is desirable; I have some stones, even of limestone which I could have brought here, with some eight years' action upon it. It is not thicker than a penny, and it has been lying out in the open quarry, exposed to the weather, but there has not been the least exfoliation from it.

1619. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] How large a block can you indurate?—As large a block as we are desirous of doing.

1620. Is it not regulated by the size of your apparatus?—Yes. My tanks are 10 feet by 5; but I can double that size, if necessary, but that is more than the average size of the stones used.

1621. When I went over the works, some years ago, you were making grindstones and scythe-stones by the induration of sandstone; what has been the result of your experience with regard to those stones?—They are better than any grindstone that can be possibly obtained, inasmuch as being non-absorbent, they last much longer, and can be consequently suspended in the water trough, without injuring the surface, and they have a very active, sharpening effect upon whatever material is presented to it, and at the same time it does not scratch the tools, as most grindstones do. I am told that in Sheffield there is a very injurious consequence produced by grindstones bursting with the frost, which cannot take place with my own.

1622. Is there a large trade still for those scythe rubbers?—Very large, indeed; they answer admirably.

1623. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] Do you merely immerse the stone in this composition?—It is lowered in a cradle.

1624. Do you break it afterwards?—No; the stone in a dry state is lowered in iron cradles, or dipped into the solution; not going to the bottom of the tank, but suspended in it.

1625. And when it is raised up again, it is done; is that so?—Yes.

1626. Is there any possibility of taking the blackness out of the coal tar?—No.

1627. But that in which you use the resin becomes really white by exposure?—Yes.

1628. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] Is there anything different in the plan which you have now brought before the Committee from that which you took out a patent for some seven years ago?—Not the slightest; only, perhaps, some improvements in the manipulation, so as to enable us to facilitate the moving of the stone.

JOHN SPILLER, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. Spiller, Esq.

1629. *Chairman.*] WHAT is your pursuit?—I am an Analytical Chemist, in the service of the War Department, at Woolwich.

1630. What is your appointment?—Assistant to Mr. Abel, who is Chemist to the War Department, and located in the Royal Arsenal.

1631. This suggestion which you have made of the application of a certain wash of superphosphate of lime, I presume, is not patented?—It is not.

1632. To what extent have you had experience of it?—I have applied washes of this kind to various descriptions of stone, and to carbonate of lime in other forms, such as chalk.

1633. Will you explain the theory upon which you proceeded, or what object you proposed to yourself to attain, by the application of this material to calcareous stones?—Taking chalk, for instance, as a simple form of carbonate of lime, I consider that the action of a wash of superphosphate of lime upon chalk is explained by its conversion into a double equivalent of neutral phosphate, with elimination of carbonic acid. The soluble material thus applied being transformed into the nature of a neutral phosphate of lime, and becoming insoluble in the pores of the stone. I have endeavoured to imitate in that way the native phosphates of lime, as we find them occurring in the mineral apatite, which is nearly a pure phosphate of lime.

1634. Leaving the scientific question to the chemists of the Committee, will you allow me to ask you what is the extent of the experiments which you have made, or whether you have any experience whatever, except merely the experience of the theoretical principle?—I have proceeded to wash certain building stones, Portland stone, the dolomite of the Houses of Parliament, and also chalk, with this solution, and I can give the results of those particular instances.

1635. What did you do with them after washing them with the solution?—I then submitted them to the action of water, and also to aqueous solution of carbonic acid.

1636. Can you show us specimens which have been submitted to that treatment, or any other which showed you that those applications produce no change?—In the case of the carbonic acid, there was certainly a slight change.

1637. Of what kind?—Similar in its nature to the action of carbonic acid on the stone itself, if it be dolomite.

1638. What is the benefit of what you are doing?—By filling up the cavities of the stone, preventing the entrance of water. Here is a piece of chalk which has been submitted to the action of a simple wash of that solution (*producing a specimen*).

1639. Has this been subjected to any test afterwards?—It has been repeatedly washed with water.

1640. Is it less absorbent than it was in its natural state?—Very much less so, and very much harder; you find the nail is unable to scratch it, whereas chalk is very easily affected by the nail.

1641. Have you a specimen of the dolomite?—Yes, here is one (*producing a specimen*).

1642. Has this been dipped in the solution?—The superphosphate has been applied with a brush.

1643. Have you any means of finding the extent to which it enters the stone?—As to the depth of the penetration of the stone, I have not ascertained that.

1644. What has this been subjected to?—Repeated washing with water.

1645. Not with carbonated water?—No; that has not been treated with carbonic acid.

1646. Can you give us a specimen which has been treated with water containing carbonic acid?—No, not a piece of the stone itself.

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1647. All those are specimens which have been treated with a single wash of superphosphate of lime, and subsequently subjected to the action of water alone?—Just so; here (*producing another specimen*) is a piece of Portland stone, treated in the same way, and the effect of it is that of very considerably hardening the surface.

1648. Have you made any experiments as to the increase of its specific gravity, or anything of that sort?—I have determined the absorbent power of the stone of the Houses of Parliament, before and after treatment with this process.

1649. With regard to the question of time, I presume you have had no opportunity of exposing any of those specimens to the action of the natural atmosphere for any length of time?—Not as yet.

1650. You could, I presume, chemically imitate the natural atmosphere of London?—I should consider it difficult, perhaps, on a small scale, exactly to imitate its conditions.

1651. Professor *Hofmann.*] You state that you are using the superphosphate of lime, do you use the commercial article known by that name, or do you prepare the superphosphate of lime yourself?—I have had it prepared for me by a manufacturing chemist, taking care to exclude sulphate of lime as an ingredient in the solution, but I have taken no other precautions.

1652. Then the superphosphate of lime which you use contains no sulphuric acid?—I find that it contains exactly one grain of anhydrous sulphuric acid in a fluid ounce of solution, and I consider that proportion would not be objectionable.

1653. If you select in the first place chalk as material for illustrating your process, is the superphosphate of lime entirely fixed by the chalk?—Yes; and I prove it in this way: if the chalk be digested with the superphosphate of lime solution, I find that the phosphate of lime, formerly soluble, is rendered insoluble.

1654. Can you remove superphosphate of lime from a solution entirely by digesting the solution with powdered chalk?—Yes.

1655. You have stated that you have had no experience as to the durability secured by your process; probably you have only made your experiments during the last few weeks?—Within the last two or three months.

1656. If powdered chalk be introduced into the solution of superphosphate of lime, will it indurate into a hard mass; could you form a kind of brick in this manner?—Yes, I find that the mass is very considerably harder after the treatment than the original chalk.

1657. I mean if, taking the chalk in a state of powder, you were to mix it with superphosphate of lime, so as to produce a paste of a certain degree of consistence, could you, out of this paste, form bricks, which would harden by exposure to the atmosphere?—Yes, undoubtedly; and I have done so likewise with the powdered stone of the Houses of Parliament.

1658. Have you specimens of that kind of stone?—No; I have not brought them with me.

1659. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] What would be the cost of the application of your process?—I have only these data, that the solution itself in a very concentrated form, which has a specific gravity of 1·3, will cost less than 5*s.* a gallon, but it will probably be very much less than this if the manufacture is attempted on a larger scale.

1660. How many feet will a gallon cover?—I have had no experience on that point.

1661. Are you aware whether or not this same process has been applied by others for the same purposes?—Prior to the commencement of my experiments I was not aware that any one else made the same suggestion. I have been asked privately whether I had known of the use of the same process in France, but I had never heard of it till it was suggested to me a week since.

1662. You have been led to it simply by your own experiments?—Yes, by my own idea.

1663. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] How deep does it penetrate?—That will necessarily depend upon the porosity of the stones submitted to its action. I have an example, the Houses of Parliament stone, which in the space of a few square inches exhibits a very considerable want of uniformity in regard to compactness of structure. The depth of penetration and the quantity of solution absorbed must depend upon the dimensions of the cavities of the stone, whether the interstices are large or small.

1664. To what extent is the superphosphate of lime liquid; is it so liquid as to soak readily into any absorbent substance, or is it thick and glutinous?—It is necessarily a somewhat heavy solution, having that specific gravity. I propose to employ it rather more diluted than the strength at which those experiments were made.

1665. Would it not be extremely desirable that whatever is done to preserve the stone, should be not merely skin deep, but should penetrate to some very appreciable depth, because the actual force of the rain wears it off, and as this material is rather thick and difficult to absorb, would it not be desirable to use several coats, the two or three first of which are very much diluted with water, and to finish off at last with a strong coat?—Supposing that it should be found necessary to give more than one coating to the stone, I think it would be desirable to employ a rather more acid solution in the first place, than the wash which should subsequently be applied.

1666. Does the solution act so quickly that the first coat hermetically seals the stone against all future coats?—If the concentrated solution be employed, I have reason to think so.

1667. Would that be got over by diluting it?—So long as the cavities are to any extent left open so long must the solution penetrate. I have been able to force it right through the stones a quarter of an inch thick, and somewhat more; with regard to the absorbent quality of the stone, I have found that a piece of dolomite will absorb 8 per cent. by weight of water before treatment, and the absorption of that same stone dried and treated with the superphosphate solution and again submitted to the action of water is reduced from 8 to 4½ per cent.

1668. *Chairman.*] In that case you think the stone had nearly filled itself with superphosphate?—I think there is reason to believe so.

1669. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] Have you ever applied this process except in a laboratory?—No; I have not as yet.

1670. Not out of doors?—No; I am making preparation to do so, but I have not done so yet.

1671. Would it be necessary that this stone should be thoroughly dry before you applied your process?—I consider that there would be a great advantage in making use of favourable weather, after warm weather to apply the solution in preference to doing so immediately after a shower of rain.

1672. But would it not be necessary that the stone

stone should be not only free from rain, but should be dry altogether in itself?—I think not. I think that stone is never perfectly dry.

1673. You would not consider that an obstacle to the success of your process?—No.

1674. Professor *Frankland.*] When you mix the superphosphate with the carbonates of lime, or magnesia, what length of time do you suppose will elapse before the superphosphate is converted into neutral phosphate?—I cannot answer the question directly; but I am in the habit of fixing the phosphate in this way: Supposing that we apply to the surface of the stone a strong solution of superphosphate of lime, I find a great advantage by watering it occasionally with pure water to carry forward the phosphate into the interior of the stone; and I think that would be imitated by a shower, which would have the effect of carrying this material into the interior of the stone.

1675. To what extent do you suppose that the superphosphate of lime will penetrate into the particular stone of which the Houses of Parliament are built; I mean the real superphosphate, and not the liquid from which the neutral phosphate has already been extracted?—I cannot state, certainly; but I should consider that 1-8th of an inch, or even a quarter of an inch would be the depth.

1676. You would get a deposition of neutral phosphate to that depth?—Yes, just so.

1677. This particular neutral phosphate that would be precipitated in this way, would be more soluble, would it not, in carbonic acid, than the natural neutral phosphate?—I have not made any experiments on that point, but I should be willing to allow that that would be probable.

1678. Mr. *F. A. Abel.*] Have you made any comparative experiments to ascertain the solubility of the coating of phosphate, and the solubility of the stone itself, in carbonic acid water?—I have determined the solubility of the stone of the Houses of Parliament in carbonic acid water by taking 100 grains of powdered dolomite, and suspending it in half a pint of water, and passing the carbonic acid gas through for an hour. At the end of that time I found 2½ grains of soluble matter, of carbonates of lime and magnesia taken into solution. I have not yet made any other experiments in the same direction with the coated stone.

1679. In employing the solution of the strength that you have used it, do you merely make a single application of it?—The specimens which I have brought with me are all the result of a single wash, but I should consider that a great advantage sometimes would arise, especially with porous stones, by giving them a second application.

1680. Have you used any other agent for the purpose of assisting the action of the superphosphate of lime upon the stone?—In the case of the magnesian limestone of the Houses of Parliament, I considered that an advantage would very likely arise from the use of a small quantity of ammonia after the application of the superphosphate to assist the crystallization of a small quantity of phosphate of magnesia, which would be formed by the action of the free phosphoric acid upon the magnesia of the stone.

1681. Do you not think that, if you produced any compound of the phosphate of magnesia with ammonia, it would be prone to decomposition by exposure to the atmosphere?—I think not, when combined with so much phosphate of lime.

1682. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] What was your definite reason for preferring the superphosphate rather than any of the free phosphoric acid solutions?—I find that free phosphoric acid will give rise to a powerful effervescence with all kinds of limestone that I have experimented with, and I should prefer therefore to use a phosphate solution which has already been partially saturated with phosphate of lime.

1683. I think you proposed to use some more powerful acid at first?—Yes, in the event of two coats being applied.

1684. Have you tried any experiments by submitting stones which have been treated in this way to the action of sulphuric acid or to the action of sulphate of ammonia?—I have not made that experiment.

1685. *Chairman.*] What would have been the effect if you had taken sulphuric acid?—Sulphuric acid would so far act upon the stone as to destroy the face of it, and I imagine that this phosphate of lime would be taken into solution in the same way as the magnesia of the stone itself.

1686. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] The sulphate of ammonia being one of the most powerful agents in the destruction of stone in London, would it not be desirable to try some experiments upon its action upon exposed places treated in that manner?—It would be desirable certainly to try the action of all those agents so far as they can be ascertained really to occur in nature.

1687. What would be the effect of water rising by capillarity in the interior of the stone upon the harder coating which you would have upon the outside. By your process, as I understand, you produce a hard coat upon the face of the stone. Would not that hard coat prevent the water which might be taken up by capillarity from escaping on the exterior?—I consider that there would be great difficulty in so completely sealing the surface of the stone by this process as entirely to prevent the evaporation from the interior of the stone out into the atmosphere even after this treatment.

1688. In the case of frost, if the coating were not very thick, the moisture which might be in the interior would have a tendency, would it not, to produce a scaling off of that thin coating?—I am not prepared to say whether that action would be likely to ensue or not.

1689. Have you made any experiments which would enable you to ascertain what would be the effect of the evaporation of the moisture from the interior of the stone in a period of dry weather succeeding a period of rain?—I have not.

1690. Professor *Hofmann.*] You have stated that you have made experiments on the action of carbonic acid water upon the stone of the Houses of Parliament; you have, perhaps, made similar experiments on apatite itself, for the object of your process is, in a measure, to transform the dolomite into apatite, is it not?—Yes, to some extent.

1691. You have tested the action of carbonic acid water on dolomite, and you have given us the result you have arrived at; have you submitted the mineral apatite to a similar treatment, and ascertained the action of carbonic acid water upon it?—No, I am sorry to say that I have not yet made that experiment; I have made it with artificial phosphate of lime, which I have precipitated myself.

1692. Could you give us the result of your experiments?—To a certain extent I find it

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soluble in carbonic acid, but I am unable to state the degree.

1693. Is it more or less soluble than dolomite?—I should consider it more soluble in carbonic acid.

1694. Professor *Frankland.*] During the time that the superphosphate of lime is being converted by those experiments on limestones into neutral phosphates there is an evolution of carbonic acid, is there not?—Yes, from the limestone.

1695. Do you find that the carbonic acid materially interferes with the penetration of the solution by driving the superphospate from the pores, or does the carbonic acid make its way out at the back of the stone?—No; there are so many comparatively large cavities in most descriptions of stone for the escapement of carbonic acid, that I do not consider that the capillarity of the stone would in any material degree be affected by the evaporation of carbonic acid.

1696. Would not the evaporation of carbonic acid have a tendency to maintain the porosity of a stone by keeping open channels of communication between the surface and the interior; have you considered that point?—I have considered that point, but my experiments have not shown any necessity for particularly attending to it.

1697. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] In the reply which you have given to Professor Hofmann you have admitted, have you not, the solubility of the artificial phosphate in water containing carbonic acid?—Yes, I should consider that it would be advisable to endeavour, as far as possible, to close up the pores of the stone with this phosphate, so that there should be really no cavities for the admission of water, or that they should be so small that they could not in any way produce an effect.

1698. But you close up the cavities with matter which is not insoluble in stone that is about to decay?—Yes, I am afraid that must be the case. But the decay of stone is not necessarily considered to be the result of solubility in carbonic acid water, but of disintegration by frost, and the action of the atmosphere.

1699. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] The decay in the Houses of Parliament is not from frost, but it is more from chemical action, is it not?—It is from both, I apprehend.

WILLIAM CROOKES, Esq., called in; and Examined.

W. Crookes, Esq.

1700. *Chairman.*] YOU are a Chemist of well known reputation?—I am the editor of the "Chemical News."

1701. Have you paid any attention to any process which occurs to your mind that will harden stone, or rather, our inquiry is to prevent its decay, and if decayed, to arrest that decay. Your letter speaks of a process for hardening stone; do you imagine that the three suggestions which I have offered in this question are the same in chemical effect, and that if you harden the stone you will succeed in preventing decay, or that if the stone has begun to decay you will arrest it?—I consider that the prevention of decay could only be found out by experience, after trying it for a long time; so that I have devoted my attention to the hardening of the stone, my chemical knowledge telling me whether the process is likely to succeed in preventing decay.

1702. Have you any of the experiments on chalk, which you referred to in your letter, and which you can show to the Committee?—I have. These are specimens of chalk which have been submitted to the process (*producing some specimens*). The dark colour is an accidental impurity which can be got rid of without difficulty.

1703. Popularly, what is the degree of hardness that you have obtained by this application?—I cannot scratch it with my finger-nail, and I think, for such a soft substance as chalk, that is as hard as I could expect to get it.

1704. Could you tell us to what extent you think the solution enters the chalk?—I think from about one-eighth to a quarter of an inch, but there is a difficulty in getting it to penetrate deeply, in a process like this, on account of the air included in it. If the chalk were wetted only on one side, the solution would penetrate deeper.

1705. In this experiment you obtain chalk in an extremely dry state?—I think it would become equally hard if the chalk were wetted. In some of these specimens, the chalk has been previously saturated with water.

1706. Have you ever tried the hardening of pounded chalk, or chalk broken up, by the introduction of your solution?—I have never specially experimented on this point, but I have frequently by accident solidified pounded chalk with solution which has been spilled upon it.

1707. When did you begin to make those experiments?—I have been experimenting, at different times, for more than a year past.

1708. Have any of those specimens been exposed to the action of the atmosphere?—No.

1709. Have you exposed them to an imitative atmosphere?—I have exposed them to chemical re-agents. Everything that I could imagine stone would be subjected to when exposed to the atmosphere during a long continued period, such as sulphuric and sulphurous acids, carbonic acid water, ammonia, &c.

1710. What is the result of your experiment?—It resists the action very considerably. When the agents are diluted, almost perfectly; but when they are strong, not so well.

1711. If the stone were subject to an experiment which would present something in the form and extent like that which the dense smoky London atmosphere would present, do you imagine that stone so hardened would resist such an action?—I believe it would.

1712. I presume that a concentrated solution of sulphuric acid would destroy almost everything?—It would, undoubtedly.

1713. Professor *Hofmann.*] Would you be so good as to give us a more detailed account of the solution which you employ, or would you rather prefer not to state anything about it?—I have no objection to describing it; I believe, chemically speaking, it is a solution of silico-fluoride of aluminium.

1714. Which you obtain by submitting the ordinary varieties of clay to the action of hydrofluoric acid?—Yes; I have given that method of making it in preference to such a process as a chemist would employ in a laboratory, because that is a cheap way of making it on a large scale sufficiently pure.

1715. Have

1715. Have the experiments, of which you have submitted to us specimens, been made with a solution manufactured as you described, or have you used solutions imitating this prepared in the laboratory?—I have prepared it as I described; fuller's earth, of a very pure kind, and white clay (kaolin) have been used with hydro-fluoric acid.

1716. Do you use the hydro-fluoric acid rather diluted?—The strength is one part of anhydrous acid to about five of water.

1717. Can you form any idea of the price at which your materials could be manufactured?—The crude materials, fluor spar and sulphuric acid, are so cheap, that the solution could not cost much; but I have not as yet fully gone into that question.

1718. You have made no special experiments, I suppose, as to the actual depth to which your solution penetrates?—I have not; this could readily be tried by breaking one of these lumps.

1719. What is the rationale of the process which you have proposed; I mean the succession of chemical changes which you suppose are taking place, when dolomite, for instance, is submitted to the action of your silico-fluoride of aluminium?—It is difficult to express this with certainty, because the composition of silico-fluoride of aluminium is not accurately known. I believe that the excess of carbonate of lime or carbonate of magnesia, that is presented to the silico fluoride of aluminium, causes the separation of silica from it, and the formation of fluoride of calcium, the fluoride of aluminium becoming converted into a substance similar, as regards chemical composition, to topaz.

1720. Have you tested experimentally, and established the fixation of fluorine in your specimens; have you satisfied yourself that they contain appreciable quantities of fluorine?—Yes; they all contain fluorine.

1721. Professor *Frankland.*] I suppose that in your process, there is some carbonic acid evolved when it is applied to the dolomite of the Houses of Parliament, or any stone of that kind?—There is a considerable quantity of carbonic acid evolved.

1722. Do you find that that at all interferes with the penetration of the solution into the stone?—When it is applied to the entire surface, when, for instance, a lump is dipped into the solution, it interferes with the penetration very considerably, but if it is dipped in on one side only, it penetrates much deeper.

1723. Do you think that this evolution of carbonic acid would not render the stone more porous, or at all events, tend to keep open the pores of the stone; that is to say, if your solution were applied to a perpendicular surface, like a wall already built, would not this evolution of carbonic acid tend to keep open the pores of the stone?—Yes; in a measure I think it would.

1724. Do you think it would make its escape behind the stone?—With a strong solution it would, but if I apply several washes of a weak solution, the stone remains porous for some time, and each succeeding wash penetrating deeper into it, carries its hardening property to the adequate depth; if, however, a strong solution is applied to commence with, the surface is hardened, and becomes coated, as it were, with a mineral varnish, and no subsequent liquid will penetrate it.

1725. Have you ascertained by experiment, what is the maximum depth to which those hardening effects can go in the dolomite?—I have not; I have tried no experiments on dolomite at all.

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1726. Do you know what is the solubility in carbonic acid water, of the compound you suppose to be formed on the surface or near the surface of the stone?—I do not know; I should say that it was almost insoluble; the mixture is, as near as I can judge, composed of a precipitate chemically identical with topaz, mixed with fluor-spar and silica.

1727. You would not expect that this artificial topaz would be as insoluble as the natural topaz in such a re-agent as carbonic acid water?—Certainly not; that insolubility would depend upon the slowness of its formation; the more dilute the solutions, the slower the compound would be formed. The decomposition and the hardening do not take place at once; it gradually hardens.

1728. How long after the first application of the solution to the piece of stone or piece of chalk do you think the process continues to go on before it is completed; or suppose you were to mix powdered chalk with this solution, what would be the length of time that would elapse before the action would be completed?—I have not been able to detect any increase of hardening after three days. This was prepared yesterday (*producing a specimen*), it is already very hard, but I believe it will be harder still to-morrow.

1729. Mr. *F. A. Abel.*] You state that the action of the agents takes place gradually upon the specimens of chalk?—I assume that it does, because the hardening takes place gradually.

1730. How is it that in these specimens there is only a skin formed upon the stone, and that there is no amount of penetration?—I consider that that is because the lump was dipped into the liquid, and the carbonic acid had a tendency to prevent the liquid from penetrating. I consider that if one side only had been immersed in it, it would have penetrated deeper.

1731. You have no specimen to which it has been applied in such a manner as to show any degree of penetration?—I have not.

1732. Professor *Tennant.*] With regard to the hardness, what proportion of hardness do you get by immersing those specimens in the solution, one part being very soft, and being easily scratched by the finger-nail, whereas the other one, which is marked C, is No. 4 in the scale of hardness?—I have not tried particular experiments with those specimens; they have only been prepared recently. I have here some harder still (*producing some specimens*). The maximum degree of hardness which may be obtained by variations in the strength or mode of application of the solution, is still a matter for further experiment.

1733. The specimens marked A. B. and C. are very much discoloured; would the substances which you apply have that effect upon other stones in colouring them?—In preparing those three I used fuller's earth, which contains iron, and this colour is produced by the iron. In the others I used white clay, which contains no iron.

1734. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] What is the probable cost of the application?—I do not know sufficient about the price of the raw materials on the large scale to give a definite answer to this question.

1735. You mentioned in reply to Professor Frankland just now that you thought that if one side of the stone were treated alone, the carbonic acid would be able to escape on the other; would that

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that occur in a stone which is built in a solid wall?—I did not mean to state it so definitely as that; what I intended to say was that the solution would have, *à priori*, a better chance of penetrating if only one side of the stone were wetted than if all the sides were wetted.

1736. A superficial wash, in your opinion, would be more likely to succeed than in the case of the immersion of the stones?—Yes; and a series of dilute washes would do much better than one application of a strong solution, for the same reason.

1737. Professor *Hofmann.*] With regard to the solution which you obtained by digesting clay with hydro-fluoric acid, what is its reaction; is the solution neutralized?—It is still acid to test paper; that may, however, be the natural reaction of the salt of alumina; any addition of alumina, above a certain quantity, precipitates the silica.

1738. Does powdered chalk, if introduced into the solution, immediately cause an effervescence?—Solid chalk does, and so would powdered chalk.

1739. Is it a powerful effervescence?—I do not think it would be a very powerful one.

Mr. JOHN JOSEPH GRIFFITHS, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. J. Griffiths.

1740. *Chairman.*] You are the superintendent of certain cement works which exist at the Sands End, Whitby?—Yes, near Whitby.

1741. You prepare what is commonly called amongst architects, Atkinson's cement?—Yes; which is prepared from nodules in the alum schists.

1742. Is that manufactured to any extent now?—Not so much as formerly; it formerly was used a very great deal in London, but it got into bad hands, who kept it a certain time, and then afterwards gave it up; but still to the present day it is sold under the name of Atkinson's cement.

1743. Mr. Atkinson, the architect, was the first man who suggested its use, was he not?—Yes; he was the first man who found it out.

1744. It is very much superseded in London, is it not, by the recent invention, commonly called Portland cement?—Yes, merely on account of the extra expense of Atkinson's cement, and not on account of the superiority of the Portland cement.

1745. Yours is, in fact, a cement which is superior to the Roman cement in colour?—Yes, it is a stone colour; it is used very much in the same way for stucco, or for casting figures or balustrades.

1746. How much sand will it usually carry?—That depends upon the aspect; if it be a southern aspect, it will take four bushels of sand to one bushel of cement: if it be a northern aspect, we generally recommend three; and it will likewise depend upon the sand; if the sand be of a good sharp, silicious nature, it will take more sand; but if there be any earthy matter in it, it deteriorates the quality of the cement.

1747. The material, such as you have explained it, does not require either colouring or painting?—Nothing of the kind, it is the natural colour of stone.

1748. All the architects of the Committee thoroughly understand what the application of Atkinson's cement is; have you turned your mind to the question which we have specially to consider, that is, the decay of the stone in the New Palace at Westminster?—Yes; in the locality where I am living, facing the German Ocean, several buildings were decaying; in fact, the stone was so porous, as to absorb the water; and I have known in stormy weather, the rain to go completely through the whole stone, and I have applied this cement, and it has completely stopped it by nothing but a wash.

1749. Did you apply it in one coat or in two?—Sometimes one, sometimes two, and sometimes three, where it was required, according to the situation, if it required three coats, I gave it; in the case that I speak of I gave it three coats of pure cement and water, without sand.

1750. What stone was it upon which you applied this?—The Yorkshire freestone; a very open gritted stone.

1751. How long ago is it since the earliest of those applications have been made?—Something like 10 years.

1752. Where was that done?—At Sands End, Whitby, a small village near Whitby, just by the sea side.

1753. What building is there which would furnish you with any experience in that particular?—Almost every cottage in the place, and the houses at Whitby, are stuccoed with it. These are facing the German Ocean, and right open at the top of a hill to all the effects and influences of the atmosphere.

1754. You quite understand that the question is not here as to stucco or cement; we want you to keep in mind the question before us, which is the application of a wash to the surface of stone, decaying or decayed. Were those stones decaying, or was it that the exposure to the atmosphere had penetrated the stone itself?—In some instances, it was the case that exposure to the atmosphere had caused the rain to force itself through the pores of the stone; in other cases, there were buildings where the stone was decayed, and there it has acted as a preventive.

1755. Was that the same kind of stone as was used in Whitby Abbey?—I should say that it is the same kind of stone exactly; we have many quarries there, and the quarries differ.

1756. They are all of the same geological formation, are they not?—No, not exactly; the stone varies very much in a very little distance.

1757. It is a stone highly porous, which was decaying or decayed, and which you coated with a wash of Atkinson's cement and water?—Yes.

1758. So far as your experience goes, did that prevent the water from penetrating any further, and apparently arrest the decay?—Yes.

1759. You can give us, I apprehend, no other instance than the one at the village of Sands End, can you?—At Lyth, which is about a mile up, on the hill, there are several cottages that were done with it; in fact, there are houses built with it entirely.

1760. What stone is used at Mulgrave Castle?—The Yorkshire freestone; the same thing.

1761. Has any decay taken place there?—I think not; I do not know of any.

1762. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] What sort of appearance has the stone where it has been washed over with this cement and water?—It has a light coloured appearance.

1763. Does

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1763. Does not it destroy the appearance of the stone, and make it look like a cemented building?—It would soon alter colour in London, and become a deeper colour.

1764. Is the wash very thin, or is it thickish?—If I were going to do it, I should give the first coat rather thin, in order that it might penetrate further into the stone, and then increase the second coat in the thickness, and the third also.

1765. You think it does penetrate some little depth?—There is no doubt about that.

1766. Do you think that the water going into the stone, would carry the particles of the preparation into it?—It would carry a portion of it, and the first portion would be ready to receive the rest; because it has an affinity for water, and it would attract itself to it, as all other lime cements do.

1767. Have you tried what degree of hardness this coated surface has; can you scratch the stone as easily after it as before?—Yes; just as easily.

1768. It does not harden the surface?—No, unless more was put on than a wash; my experience has never been to put any more on than was sufficient for the purpose.

1769. About the lasting of it, does it seem to be affected by time to any extent?—It never is affected by the sun when the surface of the stone is properly cleaned; but we are subject to a small lichen at the sea-side, and if that is not taken off, it prevents the cement from penetrating into the stone.

1770. You think that when you put it upon clean stone, it is perfectly durable, and remains on it for years?—Yes; my experience teaches me that.

1771. Supposing you applied it to hard stone, I suppose it would not stick to it as well as to those absorbent stones?—No, it would not have that chance of sticking to it.

1772. It is an application which applies more to absorbent sandstones than it would Bath stone?—Decidedly more than to a compact stone; all washes, of course, are only washes.

1773. What you use it for is the usual stone of the district, the Aislaby stone?—Yes, the stone, or quarries similar to that stone, but they vary very much in quality.

1774. *Chairman.*] What is the price of Atkinson's cement by the bushel in London?—It depends upon the quantity; if a small quantity was required, I could not deliver it in London for less than 4 *s.* per bushel; a large quantity I could deliver for 2 *s.*; it is the transit which makes the difference in it. I am supplying a firm of artificial stone makers in London with it, Messrs. Austin and Seeley, Euston-road.

1775. It was used 50 years ago on the tower of Durham Cathedral, was it not?—Very likely, but I do not remember it; we have two houses in London which have been done 50 years, which have never been painted or coloured; there is one at the corner of Park-lane and Mount-street.

1776. Mr. *S. Smirke.*] That wash which you speak of would very much obliterate the character of the stone, and partly hide the joints?—That would be the case if the brush went over it; it would hide the joints, but the workman might very soon alter it just by his tool, and make the joints appear again; but all washes put on will do so; the colour of the stone will be the same.

1777. It obliterates the texture of the stone?—From the interior of part of the palace which I have seen to-day, it is very much like the colour of it when laid on with a brush; it is always lighter when laid on with a brush than with a trowel; the trowel has a tendency to bring the iron in the cement to the surface, and discolours the cement.

1778. The wash that you propose to try is a wash laid on with the brush?—Yes.

1779. When so laid on, does it materially alter the aspect of the stone?—It gives it a beautiful stone colour; it does not alter the texture at all.

1780. Mr. *F. A. Abel.*] When the wash is completely applied, what is the thickness of the coating you have upon the stone?—It depends upon the number of times you wash it.

1781. For a good permanent coating, how many washes would you give it?—The method which I adopt is three washes; if the stone is not very porous, it does not require three washes.

1782. *Chairman.*] Three washes would be about as thick as a shilling, would they not?—Yes; not more than that.

1783. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] The Whitby stone varies in colour, does it not, from a greyish white down to a deep brown in some parts?—There is some Whitby stone which is a beautiful grey; others have veins of iron in them; some is very rusty indeed by the oxide of iron; as to the Whitby stone, its greatest quality of recommendation is, that it is hardened in sea water.

1784. In my observation of the Whitby stone, I have observed that, generally speaking, the ruddy brown stone more readily decomposes with water; have you tried your wash on the deep brown stone?—The stone to which my wash has been applied has been stone off the Mulgrave estate, which is the same kind of stone; but like all other quarries, it varies a little.

1785. In Whitby Abbey, the brown stones are all of them more decomposed than the white, are they not?—No.

1786. Have you applied it to those brown stones?—I have never applied it to Whitby Abbey; it is the white stones, on the other hand, which I have found decayed, and the brown stone seems to have lasted longest.

Albert James Bernays, Esq., Ph. Dr., called in: and Examined.

A. J. Bernays, Esq., Ph. Dr.

1787. *Chairman.*] You are Professor of Chemistry in St. Thomas's Hospital, are you not?—I am.

1788. And in conjunction with Mr. Field, you have paid some attention to applications which, you think, would produce the permanent hardening of stone?—Yes, we have.

1789. Has your attention been directed not only to the hardening of stone, but to the prevention of the decay to which calcareous stones appear universally to be subject in London, and the arrest of that decay when it has begun?—Our process applies more to the preservation than to the hardening of stone.

1790. When did you begin those experiments?—They have been thought about for 12 years, but the experiments have only been made within the last few days.

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1791. You can give us no actual experience of the result of the operation of time, of from external and natural causes upon any stone which has been treated in the manner which you suggest?—We are only able to theorise upon these points. I have prepared a number of stones with Mr. Field, at my laboratory, and I have brought them with me to show the amount of penetration which takes place.

1792. Will you explain what you propose to do, and in what way?—In the first place, as the simplest method, if the stone is in good preservation, and not very porous, we prefer the use of silico-fluoric acid. We find that the silico-fluoric acid will penetrate through an inch of stone in about half an hour, if applied to the surface—simply put upon the top. I am speaking now of the dolomites.

1793. Can you speak of its application to a close stone; is there any difference with regard to any other stone which is not so soft?—We should make some difference. We should propose to make use of the same liquid, but to wash it over afterwards with ammonia; the object of that would be a double decomposition, and also for the purpose of depositing gelatinous silica in the pores of the stone.

1794. Have you attempted in any of those specimens to imitate the action of natural causes by chemical processes?—Our idea is, that all the natural causes will be an improvement of the process; that the effect of either carbonic acid, or sulphurous acid, or sulphuric acid, will be distinctly to assist in preserving the stone.

1795. I take for granted that those substances which you are so using are not very costly?—I should say not at all; they could be made at a reasonable price.

1796. And could be applied with convenience and facility by the ordinary means of brushes and ordinary workmen?—Yes.

1797. Professor *Hofmann.*] You state that you have several processes for the preservation of stone, and you have mentioned one of the substances which you intend making use of, viz., silico-fluoric acid; what other substance do you use?—We use certain salts; and we should economise the silica which is produced in the preparation, by converting it into silicate of potash, and we should employ it in our liquid, so as to be able to obtain a certain decomposition in the stone, which we think extremely valuable.

1798. Will you be so good as precisely to define your process in addition to silico-fluoric acid, what is the other substance you employ?—Chiefly potash and ammonia.

1799. Separately, or in conjunction with silico-fluoric acid?—Generally, I should say, separately.

1800. So that, if I understand you correctly, you have two entirely different processes; one process in which you use silico-fluoric acid, and another process in which you use no silico-fluoric acid?—No; we use silico-fluoric acid invariably.

1801. In some cases then you apply, in addition to silico-fluoric acid, potash salts?—Potash and ammonia.

1802. You have experimented with dolomites, have you not?—Yes.

1803. Do you find that silico-fluoric acid expels the carbonic acid from the dolomites?—To a very slight degree.

1804. This would depend, in a measure, upon the concentration of the acid?—Yes.

1805. You have experimented with acids of different strengths?—I have experimented with all strengths of acid, but we prefer to use it weak; we use it so weak that there is only a slight effervescence.

1806. Would you give us the rationale of your process, such as you conceive it to be when looking at the question from a chemical point of view?—My idea, and that which Mr. Field entertains also is, that if the ammonia be added in excess, so that there is a distinct smell, then you have a decomposition of the silico-fluoric acid, and you have gelatinous silica deposited in the stone; but if, on the contrary, you use ammonia in limited quantities, as we should occasionally, we ought to obtain silico-fluoride of ammonium, just as with potash, silico-fluoride of potassium.

1807. You suppose that the preservation would, in the first case, depend upon the deposit of gelatinous silica within the pores of the stone?—Yes, and fluorides.

1808. In this case, you would give rise to the formation of fluoride of calcium?—Yes, and of gelatinous silica.

1809. In the second case, when you employ ammonia, what would be the result?—In the first case, we should get fluoride of ammonium, and we should get gelatinous silica into the bargain; in the second, we should get the same double action; there would be carbonate of lime and fluoride of ammonium.

1810. Do I understand correctly, that hitherto you have not yet applied this process practically?—I cannot say that we have done it practically, my attention was drawn to it about 12 years ago, in the preservation of Portland cement; in the case of decaying Portland cement.

1811. *Chairman.*] That was in the early days of the manufacture of Portland cement?—Yes; the manufacturers had got wrong in the manufacture, and I happened to have been called in professionally; that led me to consider the chemistry of cement stones.

1812. Professor *Hofmann.*] What is the effect of your application on the absorptive power of the stones; this is a question which could be easily decided by experiment?—Very easily.

1813. You have made no experiment of this kind?—No, not sufficiently.

1814. It appears that the absorptive power, to judge from the appearance of the specimens, must be considerably diminished by your process?—Very much; that I know by an experiment.

1815. You know that, I suppose, by a qualitative experiment, but you have not made any experiments so as to ascertain the relative absorptive power of the stone, before and after treatment?—No, I have not; in fact our disability has arisen from want of specimens.

1816. Have you made no experiments with other materials at your disposal, such as chalk?—No; I have done it with large specimens of Caen stone, but nothing else.

1817. Have you any additional experience which could assist us in forming an idea of the nature of your process?—No, I have not.

1818. Professor *Frankland.*] Have you ascertained the extent of the solubility in carbonic acid water of the compound which is formed on the surface of the stone?—No; I cannot say we have.

1819. Or in rain water?—We have tried it in water to see to what extent there is a removal of the ammonia; it takes a very long time before it has

has the slightest action upon test-paper, and especially when we treat it, as we generally do, with diluted ammonia, but not, of course, enough to cause decomposition.

1820. How do you get rid of the difficulty of getting a sufficient amount of the liquid absorbed into the stone, owing to the evolution of the carbonic acid (as you say that there is a slight evolution), has not that a tendency to fill up the pores and expel the solution?—It certainly does not seem to do so; one of the stones is so porous that, as I have said, in half an hour the silico-fluoric acid passed through; the other stone, on the contrary, is so dense, that it only formed a distinct coating, I should say a tenth of an inch in thickness from the surface.

1821. Do you not think that it may be owing in the one case to the gas not being able to make its escape from the back of the stone?—They were placed in favourable positions for that; they were placed on two glass rods.

1822. Still the less porous stone would have a greater tendency to throw out its carbonic acid to the surface to which you were applying the wash?—Yes.

1823. In one specimen you found the penetration less than in the other?—Yes, but that appeared to me to be quite a distinct case, as in the denser stone, the evolution of carbonic acid gas was decidedly less.

1824. I infer from the answer which you gave to a question put by Dr. Hofmann that you have not made any experiments upon cement. Have you never mixed it with a powdered substance like powdered limestone, or powdered chalk?—No, from the want of opportunity for doing it.

1825. Mr. *F. A. Abel.*] Do you consider the action of silico-fluoric acid to be slow or rapid?—Just as you please; you can make it rapid or slow according to the state of dilution.

1826. What action would you prefer?—It would entirely depend upon the quality of the stone; if the stone is very loose, as all the specimens which I had were, we should prefer to have it dense, but if it is a fine stone, we should prefer to have it dilute.

1827. Bearing in mind that the carbonic acid must make its escape, you would prefer to use a weaker solution, so that the penetration should rather precede the action of the re-agent upon the stone?—Yes; but it strikes me that the amount of decomposition is much more gradual than is supposed; and that some of the evolution of carbonic acid is attributable to sulphuric acid that is present in small quantities in the silico-fluoride.

1828. Have you tried the effect of any other agent besides carbonic acid, such as sulphuric or sulphurous acid, upon the prepared stone?—We may say, that sulphuric acid has been tried; in fact, it would be impossible to make any acid on any extensive scale, that did not contain some sulphuric acid, but we rather hope for some good from the decomposition effected; we obtain a more soluble salt of lime which we believe would be more likely to transform itself with silico-fluoride than without.

1829. You would not actually employ sulphuric acid?—No; I mean to say the infinitesimal trace which we have in it.

1830. Professor *Tennant.*] You have not tried this on any large scale?—Only upon pieces of stone of about that size (*pointing to a specimen.*)

1831. In what position were they; were they vertical, or what?—We generally lay them according to the grain of the stone, if we have the chance of doing it, and sometimes edgewise. These experiments were simply made for the purpose of tracing the silica in the stone.

1832. They were dry stones, and had not been exposed to the atmosphere so as to be saturated with the atmosphere?—They had been lying in the air a few days; they were not dried at first; nothing was done to dry them.

1833. Mr. *F. A. Abel.*] Will you give us some little account as to how you trace the silica in the stone?—On some of the stones which we prepared in some of the larger specimens, by using an excess of ammonia, it would be completely gelatinized at once; in fact, there would be a glaze-like coating of silica on the exterior. When it was more carefully manipulated with, we could introduce this ammonia easily without having that action; but it did take place in time; and by taking the stone and breaking it into pieces, we could see it with the eye. We also had evidence of the presence of silica in all parts of the stone, by dissolving it in hydrochloric acid, and further treatment by the ordinary methods.

1834. Professor *Hofmann.*] Did you make any quantitative experiments as to the amount of the silica thus deposited upon a given surface of the stone?—I did not.

1835. Did I understand you correctly, when you stated that you thought the evolution of carbonic acid was due to the presence of sulphuric acid?—I did not mean to say that fluo-silicic acid will not decompose carbonate of lime.

1836. You say, that the quantity of carbonic acid evolved was extremely minute?—Very.

1837. What becomes of the carbonic acid which is separated from the lime?—I believe, that chemical action does take place, of course, but that the action is of a very slow kind; that the silico-fluoric acid would be with very great difficulty removed; and by the adoption in every case, as I said, of ammonia, we could produce the formation of a salt, or a decomposition of silico-fluoric acid, at our pleasure.

1838. If I understand you correctly, you mean to say that the carbonic acid is ultimately eliminated, in the form of carbonate of ammonia?—Yes.

1839. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] Do you happen to have a broken sample of the stone, by which you could trace the penetration?—Not with me; I would make any experiment if you gave me the stone.

1840. *Chairman.*] Is there anything which you would like to remark yourself?—Only that my idea is that nothing but silica will ever permanently answer; and though, of course, it is a mere opinion of mine, there are some stones in the Houses of Parliament which I believe are too far gone for any preservation, and I think they must be cut out; but speaking of course with some modesty, though I hope one has a right to speak with some scientific convictions, I have no doubt about the specific action of this substance for giving you silica, if the silica will answer.

1841. Have you any opinion that any oleaginous composition will be really of any permanent value?—It will not, in my opinion; it might do for two or three years, if as long.

1842. We have had this morning before us a suggestion that linseed oil, soft soap, and alum, boiled together, was a valuable coating; do you imagine that that would be permanent in its use-

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fulness, as applied to stone or brick work?—Certainly not; on the face of the matter, as I understand it, I think it neither of any importance or use.

1843. Do you think that it might, in a case where the brick or stone was highly porous, prevent, for a certain period of time, the operation of natural causes in penetrating that stone?—Yes.

1844. But sooner or later, it would, in the nature of things, become decomposed?—Yes; the ordinary causes, such as carbonic acid, and especially sulphuric acid, of which there is plenty in the London air, will carry it off, and leave the stone as it found it.

1845. You think the remedy is to be found in the silication of the stone; is it your impression, that when you had discovered a stone of which the surface appeared to be decomposing, if you took it in that state, this silication could be applied usefully to arrest the decay?—I believe it might be applied very well for such a purpose, but to what extent it should be applied, I only commit myself to saying, that I believe we can very greatly increase the power of this application by the proper use of alkalis, by the formation of a natural cement, such as you have in siliceous stones.

1846. Have you seen the faces of the stones of the Houses of Parliament?—Not sufficiently; I have only seen some, what I should call, great abominations in the way of painting some of the windows.

1847. You mean that what has been applied, appears to you to deserve the character which you have given to it?—I mean in the sense of an eye-sore; I think that anything that spoils the appearance of beautiful stone as that is, is an abomination; you might as well begin to paint it.

1848. Looking at the building, and seeing that a very large extent of surface appears to be perfectly sound, and likely to last, would you recommend any immediate actual coating over the great extent of surface, with a view to avoiding what may never happen?—I should think that the greater part of the stones would never decay.

1849. Therefore you think that any general coating would be undesirable in many cases?—In many places, the incipient decay might be stopped; I should think that in many other parts, nothing could preserve it, but in many parts it would require no application at all.

Saturday, 22 *June* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir R. I. Murchison.	Mr. G. Godwin.
Mr. Tite, M. P.	Mr. G. R. Burnell.
Mr. G. G. Scott.	Mr. Thos. Hawksley.
Professor Hofmann.	Mr. F. A. Abel.
Professor Tennant.	Mr. C. H. Smith.
Professor Frankland.	Mr. E. M. Barry.

WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M. P., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. JESSE RUST and Mr. JOHN MOSSOP, of the Firm of Messrs. JESSE RUST & Company, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *J. Rust* and Mr. *J. Mossop.* 22 June 1861.

1850. *Chairman.*] You communicated to this Committee, I believe, some few weeks since, that you had some process which you believed would arrest the decay of stone?—(Mr. *Rust.*) Yes.

1851. And at that time you declined to communicate the ingredients because you were not secured by patent?—Yes.

1852. Are you now secured by a patent or notice?—Yes; we have protected it; the preliminaries of the patent are going on.

1853. What is the substance of that process, and in what way do you think it will act?—Fluo-silicate of barium. I first make a solution of fluo-silicic acid, and then I make another solution of caustic baryta. I saturate the stone first with caustic baryta; and, as soon as it has absorbed it, I wash it over with fluo-silicic acid; it enters into a double decomposition, and forms, as I suppose, fluo-silicate of barium, or fluoride of barium with the silicic acid, in the pores of the stone itself.

1854. Has it been used anywhere, or tried?—I have only tried it in experimental processes at home, which I have been some time about. I have tried all ways; I have soaked it in water, in hydrochloric acid, and in nitric acid, and in all the other acids that I know of; and I find that nothing acts upon the surface that either dissolves or softens it; the one end of the stone which is not saturated is softened, and the other is not (*producing a specimen*).

1855. What is the original substance that you have so treated?—It is a piece of Caen stone; I have tried all the soft stones, and they become equally as hard as the harder stones.

1856. Have you made any experiments by which you can tell us the depth to which it has penetrated?—I have scraped it off to some depth with my thumb-nail, and with a penknife, and I then have tried with acids; and, by going down the thickness of a piece of paper, for instance, muriatic acid acts a little upon it, it effloresces a little, but nothing in comparison with the naked piece of stone.

1857. You are not aware of any experiments that you could give us of the application of any process analagous to this in any recent building?—No; and why I use the fluo-silicic acid is this: that silicate of soda or potash are the only known substances that are solvents of silica, and if you use silicate of potash or soda, you must have some other salt to decompose the silica from the soda in the stone, and the soda or the potash must be washed out before the silica, I should imagine, could harden the stone. You have ingredients in the stone, at all events, that you want to get rid of. And I am of opinion that the fluo-silicic acid combines with the baryta, forming fluoride of barium, which is insoluble in the acid itself, and the silica, which is left dry, is also insoluble in acids; and that makes the stone also impervious to water; it closes the stone up.

1858. Professor *Hofmann.*] Does the stone after this become impervious to water?—In a great measure; much more so than the stone previous to its being subjected to this process.

1859. Have you made any comparative experiments as to the quantity of moisture which the stone will absorb before treatment and after treatment?—I have only made this experiment; I have dipped a piece in water for five minutes, one half of which has been treated, and the other half not, and as soon as I have taken it out, that part is dried some few minutes before the other part of it; the non-treated being very wet, while the other part has been as dry as if it had never been impregnated with water at all.

1860. You say that you used the baryta first?—Yes, and the acid afterwards.

1861. Could you tell me of what strength you have used the acid?—I used the fluo-silicic acid as strong as I could get it; my object is to get the largest quantity of silica in the smallest quantity of fluoric acid; my aim is to get more silica in the stone, and to make as concentrated a solution as I can get; I have a new plan of making fluo-silicic acid more cheaply than the usual process, which is not patented.

1862. Would you communicate that to the Committee, or would you prefer not doing so?—I have no objection; I first of all make a precipitate of silica; I do not use sand; I am making a great quantity of soluble glass for commercial purposes, and I take a certain quantity of the silicate of soda, and I precipitate that with an acid, and I get free silica in a pulp, which is more soluble than the sand itself, and by that means, by passing the hydrofluoric acid gas through it, get a solution, and by stirring it I get fluo-silicic acid, which I consider is a new way of making fluo-silicic acid, and by using the precipitated silica, and not sand, I get a larger quantity of silica in solution. With regard to baryta, I have also now made, and am making, caustic baryta

Mr. *J. Rust* and Mr. *J. Mossop.*

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very largely. We are glassmakers, and I take a glass pot, broken, that will not do for glass again; I then clean it out thoroughly, and put in common native carbonate of baryta; I then expose it in this glass pot to the fire for any given number of hours, for two or three days, and it comes out perfectly caustic; of that a great quantity is dissolved in hot water, which dissolves it better than cold; and, in operating upon the stone, I use the solution hot, because a larger quantity of baryta is thereby held in solution, and which forms, with the fluo-silicic acid, a chemical compound (fluo-silicate of barium or baryta) in the pores of the stone.

1863. You apply this solution of barium hot?—Yes; my object is to get a large quantity of barium in a small quantity of water.

1864. Will heating the carbonate of baryta expel the whole of the carbonic acid?—If it does not, that which is not dissolved will be again burnt with the next batch.

1865. Does a great portion of the baryta become soluble in this manner?—I am not prepared to say what proportion, but I always found a very great precipitate; I have precipitated baryta by sulphuric acid, which is a very good test, and the precipitate has been very large, and I have come to the determination that the baryta is very soluble in the way I propose making it. I have to add, that I have been some months in a private way, doing this; I have never thought of communicating it to any one; I thought that after I had had so many trials, I would patent it; but then, when we heard of the Committee sitting, it suggested itself to us that we might perhaps communicate the idea to you, but we would see, first of all, that we should make sure that it was a success; I have had it for months in my place, dipping it with water and acids, and suspending it in acids for some hours, and the result has been, that if you suspend this in water for any time, or in acid, it does not dissolve, whereas the other parts which are not treated would be wasted away; I at last came to the conclusion that beyond doubt it was a very good thing, and that I would bring it before the public by patenting it, or showing it to the Committee.

1866. How do you apply your process?—It is applied with a brush.

1867. Does it change the colour of the stone?—It improves the colour, so far as my idea goes.

1868. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] May I ask what you consider an improvement; does it render it whiter?—It renders it whiter, which I consider an improvement (*the witness produced and explained some specimens to the Committee*).

1869. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] Do you not think that by using your applications in so very concentrated a form, you reduce the penetration?—It might do so; but baryta is so very insoluble, that I scarcely think you can get any solution too strong.

1870. You think that the presence of other salts, such as common salt, for instance, in the stone, is injurious to the stone?—I should say so; if you got salt in the stone, the carbonate of lime and the chlorine from the salt would decompose by the action of the atmosphere, and begin to act upon the stone directly.

William Willmer Pocock, Esq., called in; and Examined.

W. W. Pocock, Esq.

1871. *Chairman.*] You are an architect of considerable practice in London, are you not?—Yes.

1872. And you have recently built the Vestry Hall at Chelsea?—Yes.

1873. And Mr. Spurgeon's Chapel in Newington?—Yes.

1874. What was the stone used in Mr. Spurgeon's Chapel?—Bath stone.

1875. Was that from any specific quarry?—Coombe Down stone is what I believed it to be.

1876. At whose instance, or under what circumstances, was it proposed to coat that building with any composition whatsoever, with a view to its more perfect preservation?—It was at my own instance.

1877. What did you propose to do with it?—After making the best inquiries I could, I found that it would not be attended with any serious expense, and therefore I thought whether it did any good or not, so that it did no harm, it was well worth the experiment, and I determined to employ Mr. Ransome's process.

1878. Had you any previous acquaintance with Mr. Ransome's process?—No, I had not.

1879. You merely knew it theoretically?—That is all.

1880. What has been actually done to the chapel?—I believe that that process has not been employed, but the one by Mr. Szerelmey.

1881. Who employed Mr. Szerelmey?—I believe the Committee did; I heard that his process was going to be substituted for Mr. Ransome's, and having made up my mind that Mr. Ransome's was the best, I wrote to the Committee, and protested against it. I then understood from Mr. Spurgeon that he had seen Sir Charles Barry, and that Sir Charles Barry had strongly recommended Mr. Szerelmey's process in preference, and that the Committee had determined to adopt it; upon which I communicated with the Committee, and said that I should not undertake the responsibility of it.

1882. Do you know what was done?—Mr. Szerelmey's process, I believe, was applied. They took some pains to prevent people knowing exactly what the process was, and what the operation was; and I did not watch it very closely.

1883. Is there any one connected with you who could tell the Committee what was done better than yourself?—I am afraid not; my clerk of works died shortly before the completion of the works.

1884. Do you know how many coats were applied?—I should not like to say; I do not know, except that I understood that it was gone over twice, but whether that would be considered as two applications or one, I do not know.

1885. Has it been touched or mended since in any manner?—I am not aware that it has.

1886. What is its condition at the present time?—Some parts of it look very well, and in other parts it is efflorescing considerably.

1887. Can you rub it off with the hand?—That I cannot say; the parts are so high up that I have not had an opportunity of getting at them.

1888. When was it done?—I should think in the autumn of last year—a very few months since.

1889. Were the columns and capitals and architraves

architraves all coated?—The whole of the front part.

1890. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] Had you reason to suppose that the Bath stone would decay?—No. I think I have got some very good stone there, that is as likely to last, as any Bath stone is.

1891. If you had no reason to suppose that it would decay, why did you recommend the application of any wash?—Because we all know that Bath stone will not stand so well as Portland stone as a general rule.

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1892. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] You do not consider yourself in a position to give any opinion as to the value or otherwise of this application?—No, I am not. I am by no means a learned chemist, and experience, of course, will not teach us yet.

Mr. RICHARD JAMES WARDLE and Mr. JOHN BAKER, called in; and Examined.

1893. *Chairman.*] (To Mr. *Wardle.*) YOU two gentlemen are in business together as builders in Millbank, are you not?—Yes.

1894. And you were both connected with the building of the Palace at Westminster originally?—We were.

1895. In what capacity?—I was general manager under Messrs. Grissell & Peto.

1896. Did that involve the superintendence of the stone?—Not directly, because that was entirely in the hands of the foremen.

1897. In what respect did your function or duty give you any acquaintance with the stone used in that building?—I was down at the quarries when they were first opened.

1898. Do you mean the Bolsover Quarries?—Yes.

1899. Before the other quarries were commenced?—Yes.

1900. Was the Bolsover Quarry actually opened when you got there, or did you see them open it?—It was opened; there were shafts sunk in every direction, which I understood at the time were sunk by the direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners. I went there with them.

1901. Did you quarry that stone, or was any of it quarried for the purposes of the new building?—None at all, except a few stones for specimens.

1902. Was any of the Bolsover Moor stone proper, used in the new buildings at Westminster?—Not to my knowledge. I never sent any of it.

1903. Did the examination of the quarry show that the stones were of a small size, or what was the objection or difficulty in using the stone from the quarries that were recommended?—Because there was no possibility of getting it in any size or quantity.

1904. In point of fact, we may take it as your evidence, that you do not know except as an accident, of the use of any block of Bolsover stone in the new buildings?—Not at all.

1905. Neither in the plinth nor anywhere else?—No.

1906. Must you have known, if it had been so used?—Certainly.

1907. What steps were taken when it was found that the Bolsover quarry did not furnish stones in sufficient quantity, or of sufficient size?—When I went down, there was a quarryman there that had been engaged some little time before.

1908. What steps were taken in consequence of what I have stated?—Upon this occasion, when I was down there with Messrs. Grissell & Peto, and the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty, after having visited the Bolsover Quarry, we passed to the Anston Quarry, and examined that, and then we went to another quarry called Stones End or Sykes's Quarry, and that was examined; this was in November and December of the year 1839. Some little time after that, some orders came down for stone to be got from the Stones End Quarry.

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1909. The Stones End Quarry was preferred by some orders sent from London?—Yes; we proceeded to get the stone, and we loaded off a good many barge loads of it, and then an order came down to stop it.

1910. To what extent did the Stones End Quarry then furnish the stone for the new building; where was it used?—It was used in the plinth at the north return and the south return, and in the plinth of the Black Rod's house, and the Speaker's house.

1911. Do you include the moulding and the sub-plinth?—The plinth, and the moulding on the top of it.

1912. Shall we find the Stones End stones in those parts?—Yes. In the meantime there were some arrangements going on as to stones being produced at Mansfield Woodhouse. I went backwards and forwards a good many times, and at length an order came to send the stone from those quarries; in the meantime certain orders had been given for the remainder of the plinth of the river front to be got at Anston, and it was got at Anston, and sent up, but it was understood that this Mansfield Woodhouse stone was to supersede the other stone.

1913. Does that apply to the stones on each side of the great central doorway of the river front?—Yes.

1914. Where does the Mansfield Woodhouse stone begin?—The order came for the Mansfield Woodhouse stone to begin at what we call the base, that is, the moulded stone next above the plinth.

1915. To what extent did you use Mansfield Woodhouse stone?—Not very much, because we could not get the stone; the building stood still for five or six months.

1916. The supply was not equal to the demand?—No, we could not get it large enough. The base moulding was ordered to be of Mansfield stone, but we could not get stone large enough; then the final order came to fall back upon the Anston stone; you will find in the moulded base I spoke of, that there is some Mansfield Woodhouse stone, but all the big stones in the buttresses you will find are of Anston stone, except those at the north end, where we first began.

1917. Then the Anston stone was continued throughout?—Yes.

1918. Could you tell us practically, what is the difference in the stones from those three quarries that you have spoken of; what was the characteristic difference of them, and could you distinguish them now if you saw them in block?—Yes, I think I could; I can distinguish them very easily on the works.

1919. As a practical man, wherein did they differ. Was the Anston stone softer?—I should say

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say it was softer than the Sykes or the Stones End stone.

1920. Was it softer than the Mansfield Woodhouse stone?—I should think they were about alike.

1921. Was the Mansfield Woodhouse stone, or the Stones End stone more crystalline and more compact?—The Stones End stone was not more crystalline.

1922. Was the Stones End stone, as compared with the Anston stone, more crystalline or more compact, or otherwise?—It is a harder stone than the Anston stone, but not so compact because it is full of vents.

1923. With regard to the Mansfield Woodhouse stone, is that more compact or less compact?—More compact and more crystalline than the Anston stone; some of it has some very slight spots in it, and some very black spots in it.

1924. As a practical man did you see any reason, or was there any reason, for preference except the facility of obtaining the Anston stone in blocks to any extent as regards the supply; was there any superiority, or any difference of any importance in your mind as regards the three stones?—I should say that the Mansfield Woodhouse stone was the best stone, but it was utterly impossible to get it, whereas in the Anston Quarry, there was the quantity before you.

1925. Are you acquainted with the state of the decay of the buildings; can you trace more or less decay, or any difference of circumstances in the three stones of the plinth that you have referred to?—Till this week I had not looked at the stone on the river front for the last 10 years, since I left the building, but I have looked at it this week, and I see that the Mansfield Woodhouse stone is as good as it was the day it was put in, or it appears so to me, whereas underneath all the strings of the Anston stone it seems to be perishing.

1926. Has the Stones End stone decayed?—It does not appear decayed, but it looks very venty and very bad.

1927. It is not so satisfactory as the Mansfield Woodhouse stone?—No.

1928. Did the Anston stone apparently differ in quality or crystallization, or was it tolerably uniform so far as you could judge?—Very uniform.

1929. Can you tell the Committee when the symptoms of decay first began to appear?—I cannot very well; I know that I noticed it somewhere about the year 1857 or 1858; it began gradually to appear underneath the cornices, wherever the projections came over the lower stones.

1930. Are you aware at all of the plinth moulding towards the river, having been oiled?—No; there was something done to it by Mr. Allen, the foreman, but what it was I do not know.

1931. Was it done to the moulding, or to any other part?—I think it was both to the base of the moulding and to the plain course underneath.

1932. Do you know that of your own knowledge?—I saw a man doing it, and I asked Mr. Allen what it was; and he told me that he had got his instructions, and that it was no business of mine, or something of that kind.

1933. Where was it that you actually saw it being experimented upon?—It was at this north end, the north curtain; I have been trying to discover the place, but I cannot identify it.

1934. Have you, or have you not, any acquaintance with the fact of the moulding of the sub-plinth being oiled or coated in any manner, I mean extensively, in a long line?—No, not all extensively; that was the only instance that I saw of it, at all events.

1935. That you say was done by Mr. Allen, and apparently it was an experiment made by him?—Yes; I supposed, by what he said, that he had made some great discovery of something that would stop the decay in the stone, and that he wanted to make a secret of it.

1936. Was the stone decayed at the time that they were putting on the application, or was it done to prevent decay?—It was showing decay.

1937. (To Mr. *Baker.*) Do you agree in the evidence which Mr. Wardle has given?—Yes; I think it is very nearly correct.

1938. When did your first acquaintance with the quarries or the building begin?—When it first commenced I was there.

1939. Were you at the quarries at all?—I was at the Anston Quarries.

1940. What was your function at the Anston Quarries?—I was there to go down and see to the management and to arrange the quarrying, and to see that all went on well.

1941. Was your duty much the same as that of Mr. Wardle?—No; Mr. Wardle had the management of the quarries previous to the stone coming to the Houses of Parliament; I had the preparing of the work after the stone came to London.

1942. Do you know anything as to the fact of anything being done to the stone at the period to which Mr. Wardle referred, either in the way of oiling, or any process of that kind?—There were slight symptoms of decay, I think, under the mouldings of the base, and this was a sort of solution simply put on as a trial to prevent decay.

1943. You do not know of any oiling?—No, not of any oiling; there was no oiling went on.

1944. Do you mean to say, that if it had been oiled you must have known of it?—Decidedly; I do not think any one had anything to do with the stone work except Mr. Allen, and I have no recollection of any oiling going on there.

1945. The evidence which we have had refers to the oiling of the upper moulding of the plinth?—I have no recollection excepting it was done by any parties for an experiment.

1946. Your acquaintance with the stone first began at the time that the Anston stone was first introduced?—Yes, I was acquainted with the Anston stone at the commencement of the building.

1947. But were you aware of those other stones which have been spoken of by Mr. Wardle?—Perfectly well.

1948. Do you know where they were placed?—Yes.

1949. Could you distinguish the stones now, if a block were brought before you, from each of those three quarries?—Yes, in a moment; we used to term the Mansfield stone Bolsover stone at the time that we used it in London; the other was called Anston, and the other was called Sykes's stone. What Mr. Wardle referred to as Sykes's stone was the stone used in the plinth of the north and south returns.

1950. You still think that you can distinguish those three stones at present in block?—Yes, I think I could, in block.

1951. Can you, in the building, distinguish them?—Yes.

1952. And do you imagine that there is any decay to be attributed to the two first of those stones, or is it entirely confined to the Anston stone?—The decay is confined to the Anston stone.

1953. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] (To Mr. *Wardle.*) Do you consider the true Bolsover stone, as originally recommended, to have been a very good building stone, I mean the stone from which the churches were built in the neighbourhood of Bolsover?—I saw so little of the Bolsover stone that I should not like to give an opinion upon it; it was very much approved by the Commissioners at that time.

1954. You found three distinct characters of the stone in the quarries which have been referred to, and which are adjacent to each other; at what distance are they apart?—The Stones End is about 1½ mile from the Anston, and the Mansfield Woodhouse is about 15 or 16 miles.

1955. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] (To Mr. *Baker.*) Can you give the Committee any idea as to the mode in which you would distinguish the difference between those stones as they stand?—Simply by sight.

1956. You could not instruct an indifferent person how to tell them apart?—I think any one that was shown the stones would know them again afterwards by sight.

1957. Can you explain to us here what the distinctions are that would enable us to determine one from the other?—The Anston has rather a mottled appearance, while the Bolsover is rather a darker and smoother looking stone. The Sykes's stone is like mottled soap, and has a very hard looking appearance.

1958. It is upon those distinctions that you think you could determine which is which?—Yes; by knocking a piece off you could perhaps determine more certainly.

1959. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] (To Mr. *Wardle.*) You seem to have a very good opinion of the Mansfield Woodhouse stone?—Yes.

1960. Why is it that more of it was not obtained?—We could not get it; we were standing idle for six months at the building for the base moulding of each buttress, for large stones, but we could not get it, and you can see that all the stones are small in the window jams and door jams.

1961. Have those difficulties been removed lately?—I do not know; I have not been down there for 14 years.

1962. Is it to be had now in anything like the quantity that was wanted then?—Yes.—(Mr. *Baker.*) But not the size that was required at the Houses of Parliament at that time, I think; the quarries will not produce that size of stone.—(Mr. *Wardle.*) It is not a level bedded stone in the quarry.

1963. (To Mr. *Baker.*) Can you give us an idea of the average sizes which are obtainable?—I could not obtain blocks, taking the average size, of more than 10 feet cube.

1964. Are you quite sure as to that?—I could not say for certain, because it is a thing which we never require; the quarry could not produce the stones that we required, and the Anston stone was used; and another thing must be considered, that had we used the quantity of Bolsover stone that is represented to us now, it might have decayed to a certain extent, similar to the Anston. When you come to use 3,000,000 cubic feet of stone, you are sure to have some of it decaying. It would be a great question in my mind, whether you would not have some of that stone decaying in that quantity.

1965. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] (To Mr. *Wardle.*) With regard to the actual Bolsover, what was the quality of it; was it of a high quality?—Very fine.

1966. But you could not get blocks of any size?—Just so.

1967. You state, that you used next to none of it?—There was none of it used at all.

1968. Do you know what quantity of Mansfield Woodhouse stone was used?—No, I cannot tell you as to the quantity; you can see in the building pretty clearly how much was used of it.

1969. (To Mr. *Baker.*) Can you answer me that question?—I should think about 10,000 feet. The whole of the basement windows underneath are all of Bolsover stone; all the chimney-pieces on the ground floor inside were made of Bolsover; it is a very fine quality of stone.

1970. (To Mr. *Wardle.*) Did you see the Mansfield Woodhouse quarries, when they were first opened?—I did.

1971. Had they been in use previously?—No; they were quite fresh.

1972. Had there been no older workings on the same site?—No, not when we first opened it.

1973. I mean ancient working, long since neglected?—I think not; not to my knowledge; it did not look like it.

1974. Have you ever seen the stone of Southwell Minster, which was built with those stones?—No.

1975. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] (To Mr. *Baker.*) How do you account for it that the Anston stone which was used in some buildings in London, such as the Amicable Insurance office and the Museum of Economic Geology; how is that they have not decayed, or exhibited any symptoms of decay such as those as you find in the Houses of Parliament?—They have not been up quite so long.

1976. The Amicable Fire Office has been up longer, has it not?—I think that you will find that there are symptoms of decay there, around the cornices.

1977. Do I understand you, that the Mansfield Woodhouse quarries are now in work again; is there any extent of stone now brought from thence into the market?—I do not know, but I think it must be very little.

7978. *Chairman.*] (To Mr. *Baker.*) Is there any brought into the market from the Bolsover quarry proper?—I think not.

1979. Do you imagine that at any time any great quantity of that stone has been brought into the market?—I do not recollect; we had only one lot, at the Houses of Parliament, of the Bolsover stone proper, and that was only six inches thick.

1980. Professor *Frankland.*] You stated that you were very certain that no oil had been applied to that moulding?—So far as my own knowledge is concerned.

1981. Over what length of time did that extend?—I was there from the commencement of the building; I was there 14 years; and I do not recollect any oil being used up to that time.

1982. How many years ago is it since you left?—Between eight and nine years.

1983. Have you seen this moulding recently?—Yes, I saw it the other day.

1984. Did you notice any difference in it, on the under side of it, especially as to colour, showing that it had been oiled?—No.

1985. Have you noticed any difference in colour and in appearance between that under surface and the remainder of the stone?—No, but I have noticed a difference in the string part of the surbase where there were slight symptoms of decay, and here we put on some solution. I have not noticed that any decay has taken place there since.

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1986. *Chairman.*] There is a moulding, a torus, a hollow, and a fillet, and that fillet is very much undercut by a quirk; then there is the cima-ovogee; and, it has been stated, that the whole of that quirk, and the cima below it, has been oiled right along; is that so?—I have no recollection of anything of that sort.

1987. Professor *Frankland.*] Do you believe that the oiling might have been done, and still might have escaped your observation?—It would not have been done in the day time, it must have been done in the dead of the night, while I was asleep.

G. Gilbert Scott, Esq., a Member of the Committee; Examined.

G. G. Scott, Esq.

1988. *Chairman.*] You are acquainted, are you not, with the magnesian limestone of the Mansfield Woodhouse quarries?—Yes.

1989. Have you used it yourself?—Yes, to a considerable extent.

1990. What is the general character of the stone; is it uniformly crystalline, or does some differ?—In the main quarry it is very uniform in quality. There are two quarries, which differ considerably one from another; one is extremely fine in the grain, as hard as marble; the other is not quite so fine; it is the coarser quality, which was used in the Houses of Parliament.

1991. Do you consider it a good building stone, crystalline, and likely to last?—It is extremely crystalline, and, I believe, very durable.

1992. And what extent of dimension could be obtained with regard to the blocks?—I have used it lately in a house in Nottinghamshire, and I find the blocks vary very much, from 12 cubic feet up to 40 feet and more; there are many blocks eight feet long, and two feet or two feet six thick, and four feet wide; those would be the largest; there would be many others only a quarter of that size.

1993. Is there any local or practical difficulty in obtaining stone to a considerable amount, if ordinary means had been used, from the quarry?—I should think not; but I rather think that a sufficient capital was not expended at the time of the opening; I saw the quarries at the time when they were being worked for the Houses of Parliament, and they were being worked on a small scale compared with the demand of such a building as that, they have been very much extended, I am told, since that time.

1994. Is the stone supplied extensively for use in the neighbourhood, from Mansfield Woodhouse quarries?—I think not, it is too costly for ordinary work; it is only used for very costly works.

1995. Is it harder than Anston stone?—I should think about the same.

1996. For economical reasons, the freer and softer stones are used?—Yes, it is so very costly a stone, even in the neighbourhood, that it is only used for the very best works.

1997. Are you aware whether, in any ancient or comparatively modern building, there is no decay of the Mansfield Woodhouse stone?—I know of no ancient building in which it has been used, except the Norman part of Southwell Minster, which was referred to in the Commissioners' Report, on the supposition that it was Bolsover, but I believe it is now almost universally considered to have been Mansfield Woodhouse stone.

1998. In what condition is the Norman work of that stone in Southwell Minster?—The greater part of it is in a very good condition indeed, there are all the tool marks upon it, though that is not quite universal; there are some parts which seem to have broken out in large masses, but, with that exception, it is in a very perfect state indeed; it is so like the Mansfield Woodhouse stone, that I should feel no doubt whatever of its being that; and I had a letter the other day from one of the gentlemen connected with the Minster, and he told me that all the workmen on the spot and the masons say, for certain, that it is Mansfield Woodhouse stone.

1999. Are you at all acquainted with the stone at the Anston quarries?—I have a slight acquaintance, as most of us have; I have been to the quarry.

2000. Does this Mansfield Woodhouse stone, as far as your experience will enable you to answer the question, appear to be obnoxious to that kind of decay which the magnesian limestone appears generally to meet with, where it is kept constantly wet or soaked?—I have not seen that kind of decay of pulverizing and coming out in an efflorescence in the Mansfield Woodhouse stone. I have seen, in the Houses of Parliament, in stones which I believe to be Mansfield Woodhouse stone, a slight softening of the surface, and a washing away of the grains, as if by the actual force of dripping water, but not the same kind of decay as I have noticed in the Anston. Perhaps the Committee will allow me to add that I became acquainted with the Mansfield Woodhouse quarry in this way; in the year 1840 I was employed to build a monument at Oxford, called The Martyrs' Memorial. There was a difference of opinion, when I was first employed, as to what stone should be used in the erection of that monument; some members of the Committee were in favour of Roche Abbey stone, because of its extremely beautiful fine grain; other members of the Committee were in favour of the Bolsover proper, because it has such a beautiful colour, but it was objected to, because of its being rather coarse in grain, whereas the other was objected to, because of its being too white. I threw out a suggestion that, by examining the different quarries in the district, we might find a stone which would unite the warm colour of the one with the fine grain of the other. I was rather laughed at by Dr. Buckland, for presuming to think that I could find out a new stone; but I followed out the idea, and went amongst others to the Mansfield Woodhouse quarry, where I saw the stone which they were quarrying for the Houses of Parliament, but this did not meet my wishes; I wanted to have the same colour which the Bolsover proper has united with a finer grain. I told a quarryman there what I wanted, and he said he could show me exactly what I was seeking, and he took me to an ancient quarry, a few hundred yards away, and that was exactly the stone I wanted. It is worked now under the name of the Memorial Quarry,

2001. That is one of the two stones of which you spoke in the earlier part of your examination?—Yes; but it is only fitted, on account of its scarcity, for works of rather a valuable character, where you could afford to give very large prices for it. It is as hard nearly as white marble, and as fine in the grain; but it is very difficult to quarry; one half of it is waste.

2002. Does that arise from a want of horizontality in the bed?—No; I do not think it does; it

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it seems to me to arise from some geological disturbance which has shattered the blocks in every direction; but that does not apply to the general quality of the stone sent from Mansfield Woodhouse to be used in the Houses of Parliament; it only applies to this Memorial Quarry as it is called. The stone which I used at Oxford, which was put up in 1841 and 1842, is now as perfect as ever it was. I believe there are no symptoms of decay in it at all.

2003. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] Your evidence goes to show, does it not, that in the same quarry there are two very distinct varieties of stone?—Yes; in the immediate neighbourhood, it might be in the same quarry, if it was extensively worked.

2004. This harder and more crystalline stone is not, as I understand, to be found in sufficient quantities for general building?—No, not that very best stone; but the other stone which has been used in the Houses of Parliament is to be found in any quantity, though I believe it is not so easy to quarry as the Anston is.

2005. In what does the real Bolsover stone, which was recommended by Sir Henry de la Beche and the Committee, differ from the Mansfield Woodhouse stone, of which you could get large quantities?—It is almost identical; the colour is a little different; the real Bolsover is a little fresher yellow.

2006. You would infer, would you not, that the real Bolsover was a durable and good stone?—I should think that it was a very fine stone indeed if it could be obtained in large blocks; I went to that quarry, and what Mr. Wardle says is exactly what I remember. It seems to me to be in beds of not more than six inches thick, but running here and there into thicker beds in a most irregular manner.

2007. I asked that question because a geologist who had not opened the quarries largely could only form an opinion from the specimens submitted to him, and I apprehend that Sir Henry de la Beche recommended that stone from specimens of no very great size?—No doubt from a hand specimen one would think that it is a most suitable and in every way a most admirable stone, as it is no doubt in quality, though the size of it is so small. I may add, in conclusion, that when I was at the Anston quarry, which was during the time when it was worked by Mr. Jay, I requested the foreman of the quarry to tell me what beds there were which were liable to decay; and he mentioned two or three beds. I cannot tell in what order they were; I think one was very near the bottom, which he said was very liable to decay, whereas all the rest were not so liable. I brought away some specimens which he gave me from each of those beds, and those are very distinguishable in quality; one of them was one of the bottom beds of all, so that it is not merely the surface stone which is not good.

2008. Was that apparent to you in any manner, or was it simply the experience obtained by the quarryman?—I cannot tell from memory whether it did appear to me, but I have an impression that he pointed it out to me, and I saw that it was pulverised in the rock; but it was only two or three beds in the whole mass.

2009. Mr. *G. R. Burnell.*] Were the beds which yielded the dark coloured stone those which had commenced to decay so rapidly?—I do not remember whether one was darker than the other; I have some specimens in my office; I think they look a little darker, but the appearance of the fracture is very different.

2010. In the case of those saddle-back copings on the buttresses in Westminster Abbey there are some stones darker than others, and those stones have all decayed more than others; can you state whether the beds which you allude to as being in places more easily affected were the beds which yielded that description of stone?—I cannot say for certain.

THOMAS HAWKSLEY, Esq., a Member of the Committee, Examined.

T. Hawksley, Esq.

2011. *Chairman.*] WE understand that you have been very well acquainted, for some years, with the quarries of magnesian limestone at Mansfield Woodhouse and its neighbourhood, is that so?—Yes.

2012. Do you know the separate quarries which have been called the Bolsover, the Stones End, the Mansfield Woodhouse, and the Anston, or are you better acquainted with the Mansfield Woodhouse stone?—I know Bolsover and Mansfield Woodhouse. There are several quarries near Mansfield, but not, so far as I am aware of, bearing any special name; Mr. Lindley's Quarries, for instance, I know, and the Anston Quarry.

2013. First, as to the Bolsover; in what condition was the actual quarry of the Bolsover when you first knew it, and what is its present condition?—I have not seen it for a long time, but when I knew it it had been opened for many years, and a large quantity of stone had been taken out of it; I suppose at that time it might have been exposing perhaps a depth of something like 20 feet. I found the stone, which is a stone very well known in the neighbourhood of Nottinghamshire, as indeed I knew it before, to be a very good stone, the best, almost of all the stones of that neighbourhood; but most of the beds thin out very rapidly, so that good large square blocks were difficult to obtain.

2014. Why did you think that the Bolsover stone was better to use than the best magnesian limestone?—It is more granular, more compact, and less absorbent, and is decidedly less affected by the weather; I know that of my own knowledge, from having looked at Bolsover Castle, which is close by. The Castle is undoubtedly built out of the stone, either from that quarry or from the immediate neighbourhood.

2015. In what respect does the Mansfield Woodhouse stone differ from the Bolsover?—The Mansfield stone generally is much more absorbent, softer, less compact, and it perishes in two or three different ways; one by becoming pulverulent on the surface, and not necessarily in the parts which are most exposed to the direct action of the weather.

2016. What do you think of the Anston quarries as compared with the Bolsover and Mansfield Woodhouse quarries?—I ought to say, that the stones in the neighbourhood of Mansfield differ considerably; they have three beds there; they have the principal bed, and the white bed, as it is called, and the red bed.

2017. Which is the upper, and which is the lower of the two?—I forget now which is the upper and which is the lower; there is also an intermediate colour, a yellow coloured stone.

2018. Which is the most durable?—The red is the most durable, but the least suited by reason of its colour, and greater coarseness, for architectural

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tectural purposes; it is a stone which I do not think would be tolerated in a building in London because of its colour, and because it does not take that amount of cleansing or rubbing up to a fine surface, which the other stones do; it does not afford so nice an arris.

2019. With regard to the Anston stone, what is your experience and acquaintance with that?—My acquaintance with it is one of upwards of 20 years standing; I was called upon to examine all the stones in the neighbourhood of Nottinghamshire, with respect to the stones proposed to be selected for the Houses of Parliament, in consequence of being generally acquainted with them as a matter of business before, that is as far back as, I should think, 1838; I visited all those quarries on that occasion, for the purposes of the contractors; I examined the quarries, and I reported upon the Anston stone, as far as my memory serves me, to this effect: that it was, of all the stones then attainable in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, the one which could be most easily worked, the one which could be got to London at the smallest expense, and the one, which in point of colour would look the nicest; but that, so far as I could judge, in other respects it was rather the worst and most perishable of the number; but at the same time I did not think, from what I saw of the buildings in the neighbourhood, that it was so perishable as it has turned out to be in London, for I was very well acquainted with the buildings in the neighbourhood of Worksop, Worksop Manor and other buildings, in which stones of the same kind of magnesian limestone were used; generally speaking, the weather affects them by gradually decomposing the surface, not by taking out large pieces, but by reducing it to a pulverulent condition, which you may rub it off gradually; but after the surface is gone, and perhaps you have got into the stone some little distance, then generally very little further decay takes place, and a building erected of that stone, though its beauty on the surface may be destroyed, may be relied upon for lasting as long as you please. With regard to that stone, I believe from what I have observed, that if it be exposed to the action of soft water, that is, rain water, it exercises an influence upon it, just as much as frost. You will find few flaws where the direct action of the rain is prevented; but if in windy weather a large quantity of water blows against any particular portion of the stone, as from a drip or cornice, you will find there almost invariably, that this effect is produced; the surface is rendered pulverulent, as it might be, by the agency of the soft water dissolving out, a sementicious matter; then the surface becomes quite sandy, like coarse flour, and you may rub it off to a certain extent with your hand. But there is another effect also produced upon all those stones; sometimes they contain soft beds, perhaps only a quarter or an eighth of an inch in thickness, where those soft beds are set on edge, and indeed when they are laid flat, you will find that they weather out, and you get a streak; and if, as is frequently the case (because the stone has very little bedding in it to show any particular character), those stones are set off their natural bed, and one of those soft layers comes near the surface, or if it is cut through very obliquely, you will find it scale off. Then again, I have found another effect produced upon those stones (and especially if they are tooled by a dull chisel), namely, that very frequently the stone is disintegrated for a certain distance in, and that disintegrated portion comes off, and then no further effect is produced.

2020. Do those remarks apply to all the magnesian limestones of all that district, or more especially to one quarry more than another?—I think they apply more or less to all that kind of stone, but very much less certainly to the Bolsover.

2021. But equally to the Mansfield Woodhouse?—Yes. I do not see that the Houses of Parliament have suffered more from the destruction of the surface of the stone than the buildings in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, where, till very recently, Mansfield stone was the only stone used; and I do not think, so far as my observation goes, that the Houses of Parliament have suffered more than the buildings generally in the neighbourhood of Nottingham.

2022. You would think that if an inquiry had been made locally at that time, what we now see might have been supposed as likely to arise?—Yes. I think it might possibly have been foreseen; at the same time some allowance must be made for other circumstances; here, no doubt, decay comes about more rapidly, because you have an acid atmosphere, and therefore anything which is dissolvable in water, the cement in the stone for instance, by which the particles are held together, would be more rapidly dissolved in an acid atmosphere than one which is not; and I have no doubt that the effects are brought about much more rapidly in London than in the open atmosphere of the country, and therefore references to great public buildings such as cathedrals and castles, in the country, might mislead anybody as to the results which will follow in London.

2023. Is it your opinion that a skilful local quarryman could distinguish those stones in block, or if removed from the quarry, and brought into the London market, could the Bolsover be distinguished from the Mansfield Woodhouse and the Mansfield Woodhouse from the Anston?—Yes; to a considerable extent, I think; and this happened when I was inspecting the quarries in 1838, I think, at Anston; that a man then pointed out to me two beds, low down in the quarry, I should think 20 feet from the surface, if my memory serves me rightly, which were undoubtedly of the best quality; and they described to me that the upper beds were not durable, but that those two beds were ascertained to be very durable, and more durable than the other beds below; and that has fixed itself upon my mind, because the question of price has presented itself to me, I was then acting on behalf of a number of contractors, who were seeking information, and the question arose what was to be done with the large mass of stone which would have to be removed in order to get at those two beds? I came to the conclusion that as the local demand was very small, those two beds could never be used alone, and conseqnently never could be selected for the Houses of Parliament; they would come in with the rest, but not otherwise.

2024. Is the stone which you consider more durable than the Anston quarries, or than the ordinary mass of stone, harder or of a more crystalline character?—It is harder and more compact, and more homogeneous; it does not contain those layers of softer matter.

2025. In your judgment, in point of fact, the use of the Anston quarries, taking the beds as they ordinarily came, was sure to produce the result

result which we see in the Houses of Parliament?—Undoubtedly.

2026. And there is nothing in that result which is contrary to your expectation?—No; but I am bound to say that, having examined the Houses of Parliament a good many times since the Committee first met, I really am not impressed with the alleged large amount of decay, nor its alleged serious character; it is of course an annoying thing; it destroys, to some extent, the beauty of the building, but I do not think that the amount of decay has escaped exaggeration; I do not think that there is anything like the amount which has been spoken of.

2027. You think that the decay, such as it is, and wherever it is, will go on, and then cease?—Not in all cases, but to a large extent, I think that is the case; and I may mention this: that having examined the plinths all round the building, particularly in those places where they are wet, from the earth constantly lying against them, I rarely found any amount of decay there; I apprehend that the decay takes place most seriously where the soft rain water has dripped down, and has been impelled by the wind and rain against the face of the building; and that is almost uniformly the case all over it.

2028. You do not think that like Portland stone there is any skin formed, but it is simply a pulverulent decomposition on the surface?—There is no skin; there is no hard surface.

2029. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] You spoke of a white bed, of a red bed, and of a yellow bed; did you find those three distinct beds in the same quarry?—No; they are generally worked in different quarries, though in the immediate neighbourhood of Mansfield.

2030. Did you observe the condition of the stone of Bolsover Castle?—I did.

2031. Did you consider that the building was erected of the Bolsover stone as we now understand it; the Bolsover Moor stone?—Mainly so; I have no doubt.

2032. Did you pay particular attention as to that?—I made inquiries in the neighbourhood; of course the stone is very much changed in colour, from exposure to the atmosphere; it becomes very grey, for instance, whereas the Bolsover stone in the quarries is of a warm drab or cream colour.

2033. Did you inquire of anybody in the neighbourhood where the stone came from of which Bolsover Castle was built?—They could only give it traditionally, because Bolsover, I suppose, is one of the earliest castles in the country; and some parts of it, must have been 400 or 500 years old, so that people could only know, traditionally, where it was got; but the greatest part of it was represented to be Bolsover Moor stone.

2034. Did you make any inquiry as to the age of the present Bolsover Castle?—No; I only know it from its architectural character; some of the lower portions of it are very old, no doubt.

2035. Do you think that the greater part of the castle was of the age of James the First of England?—I should think some of it is Elizabethan; but there was an older castle, I believe, before that.

2036. There is no part of the older castle remaining now, is there?—I do not know whether the under parts are of older date or not.

2037. Did you observe in the records as to the keep of Bolsover Castle, whether any part of Bolsover Castle was built of Bolsover Moor stone?—My impression is that it was, from the inquiries which I made.

2038. Mr. *G. Godwin.*] To whom was your report made on the Anston stone?—It was made to the contractors, or a number of them, who were then seeking to learn where they could obtain stone of a specified quality at the lowest expense; as a matter of course that was one of their inquiries.

2039. In order to tender for the Houses of Parliament?—Yes.

2040. Did your report ever reach the Government, do you think?—I do not know; I have not the least idea what became of it afterwards.

2041. You would have thought that a statement to that effect from a gentleman in your position would have at once received attention?—Twenty-three years ago I could not have been said to occupy the same position I do now.

2042. Was that report of yours before the report issued by the Commissioners?—No; I think it must have been subsequently; and the reason why I think it must have been subsequently is because it was at the time that the specifications were out, and their report was antecedent to the specifications being issued, to the best of my recollection.

2043. It was actually an impeachment of the judgment of the Commissioners?—I merely fulfilled the duty which I was asked to perform; that was all; it was no impeachment.

2044. It was so in the result?—In the result, I did not think it was a very good stone for so large a building.

2045. Mr. *C. H. Smith.*] May I ask who employed you to make that survey?—It was some of the contractors. I cannot recollect now who they were, but it came to me, I think, through Mr. Piper; but I am not quite certain, and I have never seen the report since. I have no doubt that I have, amongst my papers, a copy of it.

2046. It was not for the Government?—No, it was not for the Government; it was for the gentlemen who were proposing to tender.

2047. Had the Messrs. Freeman, the stone merchants, anything to do with it?—No; there were no stone merchants concerned in it.

2048. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] Respecting the three kinds of stone in the neighbourhood of Mansfield, they are not three beds in the same quarry, but three strata which are to be found in the range of Mansfield?—Yes, generally so; but I believe there is one quarry in which they find both the red and the white stone, the one over and the other under.

2049. Is it not the case that the red and the white stone are both of them sandstones, whereas the yellow is pure magnesian limestone?—No, they are all of them of the same formation; they contain, no doubt, different quantities of magnesia and lime in each, but they are essentially the same stones; the one is more highly coloured with oxide of iron than the other.

2050. I have used them all three largely, and I know two of them as the Mansfield Woodhouse sandstones, the white and the red; and I know the third as the Mansfield Woodhouse magnesian limestone; the two are silicious grit, or silicious sand; the grain of the third, so far as my observation goes, is of a purely crystalline structure?—They are all freestones, and they are all cleansed by rubbing; and, besides that, they are all capable of being burned into lime.

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2051. My idea is, that they are sandstones, of which the cementing property is magnesian limestone, but the sand is more than half of the whole stone; do you differ from me in that?—Perhaps it may be so; as a fact, I am unable to tell you; but I know that these very stones are burnt into lime, which lime is very extensively used in the neighbourhood of Nottingham; and that in consequence, probably, of its being a poor limestone, and containing a great deal of argillaceous, and some aluminous matter, it stands under water to a certain extent, and makes a most excellent mortar, while the richer limestones of course make a very poor mortar.

2052. So far as my knowledge of them goes, the white sandstone, as I call it, is not very durable, and the red sandstone is very durable; but the question that interested us more particularly was with respect to the limestone of Mansfield Woodhouse, which is a small village a mile or two north of Mansfield?—Yes; that is a rich buff coloured stone.

2053. Is it a pure domolite?—I do not know whether it is or not. I have not analyzed it; the sand is very observable; I can tell by grating it that there is a large quantity of sand in it, and in this specimen on the table, the silicious particles appear to be very abundant.

2054. You have mentioned that the magnesian limestone of Mansfield Woodhouse stone became pulverulent on the surface, and that it decayed in the building in which it was used in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. I cannot help thinking that there is a little mistake in your memory there, because, we have had evidence to day before us that the quarries in modern times had never been worked till 1839, the year after your surveys, or, perhaps, I may have been confounding the white with the yellow?—Perhaps we may have been using different names, but the Mansfield stone has been in use in Nottingham ever since I can remember, and long before that; it was the common building stone.

2055. That I believe is a real sand stone?—Perhaps it is, but the Mansfield Woodhouse stone which is in the immediate neighbourhood of Mansfield, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the other quarries (that is being of the same formation within two or three miles) which was opened, I believe, at a later date, is what you call the pure limestone.

2056. For the Houses of Parliament?—I suppose it is used there, but a large proportion of the stone in the Houses of Parliament is Anston stone.

2057. Mr. *E. M. Barry.*] I think I understood that your report was to the contractors, who were about commencing the Houses of Parliament?—It was.

2058. Can you say when it was?—It is now 23 years ago.

2059. Can you tell us whether the report was brought before Messrs. Grissell and Peto?—I cannot tell at all.

2060. Professor *Tennant.*] Have you visited Southwell Cathedral with the view of comparing the stones which had been previously used from that district?—I know Southwell Cathedral, but I have never visited it with that view. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood that the stone was carried on donkeys' backs from Mansfield to Southwell to build this cathedral, but beyond that I do not know anything.

2061. In some parts of Mansfield itself, cellars and dwellings for the poorer people are cut out of sandstone?—Yes, to a small extent.

2062. And also in the town of Nottingham?—Not in Nottingham now. I understand that there were some old Druidical caverns, as they were called in Nottingham, part of which were excavated in the new red sandstone, but those were not dwelt in and never have been dwelt in; but there were some few excavations at the opposite or east end of the town, in the village of Sneinton, where persons have lived in rock houses, and where other houses have been built over them; and it was a very remarkable circumstance, that a road ran over the top of some houses; but that is in a different formation altogether.

2063. The houses in Mansfield to which I referred, were up towards the forest?—I was not aware that people ever lived in them, excepting those in the cellars of other houses.

2064. Sir *R. I. Murchison.*] You have observed, have you not, in tracing the course of this magnesian limestone from south to north, or north to south, a very rapid variation in its quality?—Very much so.

2065. Have you ever observed that the same quality of stone, that is to say, the purer dolomite, kept a continuous position in the range of quarries, or that it varied and took higher and lower positions?—I have not been able to make any observation upon that matter.

Charles Harriott Smith, Esq., a Member of the Committee; re-examined.

C. H. Smith, Esq.

2066. Mr. *G. G. Scott.*] Do you know those three stones which have been mentioned, the white, the red, and the yellow stones in the neighbourhood of Mansfield?—Perfectly well.

2067. Do you consider that they are of the same quality, in any degree?—No, not at all.

2068. What are the distinctions which you draw?—The red and the white are modifications of the same substance; they emerge one into the other, by almost imperceptible gradations; geologically, the red sandstone of Mansfield is situated immediately under the yellow magnesian limestone, this I have observed in the quarry.

2069. They are not worked in the same quarry, are they?—No; when they got down to the red sandstone, they ceased to excavate deeper.

2070. The white and the red are real sandstones, are they not?—They may be; I cannot charge my memory with the exact analysis.

2071. I mean, that you must not judge of the durability of the yellow, which is dolomite, by the white, which is sandstone; am I right in that?—That is so.

Saturday, 13 *July* 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Tite, M.P.
Professor Hofmann.
Mr. Burnell.
Mr. Godwin.
Mr. Scott.
Mr. Barry.
Professor Frankland.
Mr. Abel.
Mr. Smith.
Mr. Hawksley.
Mr. Smirke.
Mr. Digby Wyatt.

WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. JOHN GASCOIGNE, called in; and Examined.

2072. I BELIEVE you are one of the superintendents of the works carried on by Mr. Freake, the very eminent builder and contractor?—Yes, I am.

2073. In the course of your duty, in that particular, have you built a house for Lady Bethune?—Lady Bethune bought a house, which was built by Mr. Freake.

2074. Where?—No. 13, Princes Gardens; and after she bought it, she employed Mr. Szerelmey to indurate the outside.

2075. With what is it coated?—The house is done in Roman cement.

2076. Is the whole surface coated with Roman cement?—Yes.

2077. And the cornices too?—Yes.

2078. What portion of the building is stone?—The pedestals and the columns of the portico, and the steps leading to the front door.

2079. The entablature of the portico itself is compo?—Yes.

2080. You say that Mr. Szerelmey was employed by Lady Bethune to coat this, or to do what?—To indurate the whole of the surface, outside, front, and back.

2081. Mr. Szerelmey was employed to coat or colour the whole of the external surface?—Yes.

2082. When was that done?—In the latter end of November, and the beginning of December.

2083. Of last year?—Yes.

2084. Was the weather wet?—That I almost forget.

2085. How long has the compo been used?—About two years previous to that, I should say.

2086. Then it was tolerably dry?—Yes.

2087. In your judgment, was it fit to receive any ordinary coating or finishing?—I think so.

2088. Mr. Szerelmey being so employed, how many coats did he put upon it?—Three.

2089. Was there any apparent difference either in consistency or in colour of the coats, or were they all of about the same colour?—They all appeared to be of the same colour and consistency.

2090. Of what they were composed, you do not know?—That I do not know.

2091. The front of the house was finished in the way you have mentioned?—Yes.

2092. Now, how long was it before symptoms of decomposition or decay in this coating occurred?—I think, in about a month.

2093. So soon as that?—Yes; the whole came off in flakes; the weatherings came off in flakes.

2094. The weatherings on the top of the cornices?—Yes, and the face of the cornices as well.

2095. What followed?—I wrote to Mr. Szerelmey to rectify that, and he then gave it a coat of some material that smelt like paint; not like the previous coats that he had given.

2096. Then he applied this fourth coat?—Yes.

2097. To the places where the former coatings had failed?—Yes.

2098. What has followed since?—It has nearly all come off.

2099. Both from one and the other?—Yes; the coloured portions, previously put on the cement, which did not fail then, have now come off.

2100. And the stone on the columns?—That appears pretty hard; it is on the pedestal part where it has nearly all come off.

2101. Has Mr. Szerelmey's attention been called to this?—Yes, about the latter end of February; but he paid no notice to my request at that time.

2102. Does the house remain under your care in any manner now?—No; Lady Bethune has got possession of the house, and she lives in it.

2103. And subsequently you know of nothing that has occurred?—No.

2104. You know nothing of what has followed since?—No.

2105. The house is in Lady Bethune's hands?—Yes.

2106. And you have no remark to make, except that the composition is all coming off?—Yes, it is a failure. This is the last (*producing a sample*).

2107. That is the fourth coat?—Yes; this is the fourth coat on the cement. That is just the way it peels off in scales. This is the third (*producing a sample*).

2108. What was paid per yard for this?—About 1*s.* per yard.

2109. The contract price?—Yes; it smelt like paint.

2110. Do you mean that this had the smell of paint?—Yes.

2111. And, apparently, the consistency of paint?—Yes.

2112. Have you any idea what its value was?—No.

2113. Was the scaffolding included?—No, we lent him scaffolding.

2114. You found scaffold?—Yes.

Mr. *J. Gascoigne.*
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Mr. *J. Gascoigne.*
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2115. Mr. *Godwin.*] To what extent is it a failure?—Throughout the whole surface, it is all coming off.

2116. Generally?—Yes.

2117. Not merely here and there?—No, generally.

2118. Has it penetrated the surface at all?—No; it hangs as if it were all blown off from behind.

2119. That is with respect to the compo?—With repect to the compo and the other portion as well. The portion put on like paint is coming off, in large flakes; I could take a broom and sweep a great deal of it off.

2120. The stone columns do not appear to have absorbed the material?—The stone columns are not at all affected; it is only the stone dado.

2121. Is the stone the same in both cases?—In both cases.

2122. *Chairman.*] And both from the same quarry?—Both from the same quarry.

2123. You would not have proposed to do anything with the stone; you would have left it?—Yes.

2124. Mr. *Godwin.*] Is the stone dado likely to take up water?—No.

2125. Not to suck up water from below, in any way?—I cannot see how it could; it is perfectly dry all round there. I cannot see how it can absorb the water.

2126. Are there any projections there?—No; it is set back.

2127. Mr. *Smirke.*] Its application to compo, is hardly a case in point; I suppose the compo did not appear to have absorbed any of the preparation?—It appeared to me like the surface of ordinary colouring when it was done.

2128. But did the preparation soak into it?—Not much.

2129. Like any other paint, the cement underneath being damp, it flaked off the surface?—I think the cement was dry, before this was applied.

2130. Thoroughly dry?—Yes, the cement had been done two years.

2131. Mr. *Godwin.*] Has the cement failed in any part?—No.

2132. *Chairman.*] Was the cement in such a condition that you should have painted it, if you had been asked?—No.

2133. Mr. *Smirke.*] Would you have painted it in two years after?—If it had two summers over it, and the brick work had been perfectly dry before.

2134. Mr. *Scott.*] The cement itself does not suffer at all?—No.

2135. The flakes do not carry off any of the cement itself?—No.

2136. Only the applications come off?—Yes; I am satisfied that it is perfectly hard below, because I have tried it with a knife.

2137. Is it unusually hard at all?—The face is very hard; it is very good cement.

2138. The stone has not suffered at all?—No; not at all.

2139. Not in any part?—No.

2140. The flakes have not carried the surface of the stone with them?—No.

2141. You think that it is only the process itself that has failed?—Yes, that is all.

2142. You say that it was applied at the end of November, and the beginning of December?—Yes.

2143. Then, one month would bring you to Christmas?—About January.

2144. To about the time of that severe frost?—About the beginning of the very severe frost.

2145. Do you think that such a time as that, a time immediately preceding frost, more severe perhaps than we have had within the memory of man, was a proper time to test the efficiency of any process whatever?—It would test it rather severely at that time.

2146. *Chairman.*] Lady Bethune interfered, and employed this gentleman to coat her house in a particular way, and paid for it herself; what did you do with the adjoining houses?—We coloured them merely.

2147. Did that colouring come off?—No, it is as hard as possible.

2148. You frescoed upon the cement in the usual way?—Yes.

2149. And the stone you left alone?—Yes.

2150. Did the first affect that colouring?—Not at all.

2151. Mr. *Digby Wyatt.*] I understood you to say that the cement had been coloured with colouring?—The whole row of houses, the whole terrace, had been coloured previous to that.

2152. And that colouring is in a state of decomposition in some parts?—Not the colouring that we put on; that was perfectly hard.

2153. You state that Mr. Szerelmey's composition came off; did that carry with it your composition that had been previously applied?—I think they brushed it off as close as they could get it, before they applied his material; I think they cleaned off the colouring as close as they could get it, and then applied his.

2154. You state that the cement was perfectly good?—Yes.

2155. And that Mr. Szerelmey's stuff came off?—Yes.

2156. I understood you to say that the composition which you had put over the work was imperfect in some parts?—No; I was alluding to Mr. Szerelmey's process.

2157. *Chairman.*] You mean to say that you had put fresco on the cement before Mr. Szerelmey proceeded with his operation?—Yes; the whole terrace had been covered previous to his commencing operations.

2158. Then he washed it off as well as he could, and put his composition upon it?—Yes.

2159. Mr. *Smirke.*] What stone was it that was used?—Portland stone.

2160. Have you any reason to suppose that the pedestal was damp?—I do not think so. The pedestal had been up two years; it had stood two summers.

2161. Mr. *Barry.*] Whose Portland cement was it?—It was Roman cement.

2162. Where did it come from?—That I can hardly say; I can ascertain.

2163. *Chairman.*] However, you say it was good?—The surface is hard, and there it is to be seen.

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APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

The CHAIRMAN of the Committee on the DECAY of STONE of the NEW HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.

Sir, 17 June 1861.

WE have the honour to inform you that we have complied with the wishes of the Committee, by examining into the several proposals which have been laid before them for the preservation of the stone of the New Houses of Parliament; and that we have arrived at the following conclusions:—

1. Amongst the processes proposed, varying in principle and value to a very considerable extent, there is not one which we at present feel justified in proposing that the Committee should definitely recommend as a preservative, either for general or local application.

2. A minute examination into one class of processes, submitted to the Committee at an early period, has convinced us that, surrounded with great difficulties as the subject appeared at the outset, the obstacles eventually met with in an effective experimental inquiry are of a far more formidable character than could have been anticipated. Having devoted five days exclusively to the practical study of one of those processes (Ransome's), and having been unable, in that period, to elaborate even this single process sufficiently to warrant us in expressing a definite opinion upon its merits, it is obvious that anything like an elaborate examination of the numerous proposals which have only just now been submitted to us, would require the expenditure of a far greater amount of time than the Committee could place at our disposal.

3. Whilst regretting that it is not in our power to lay before the Committee a positive recommendation of any particular process, we beg to submit the following observations:—

An examination into the nature of the several processes proposed leads to their classification, under two heads:

(*a*) Processes which are likely to afford permanent protection to the stone.

(*b*) Processes which are only calculated to afford protection of a temporary character.

In both of these classes there are proposals which may at once be excluded from further consideration, on account either of their inapplicability to stones when placed in a building, or of the obvious misapprehension, on the part of the proposers, of the problem to be solved. App. No. 1.

A proposal to protect stones by immersion in a boiling mixture of pitch or resin and oil, may be quoted in illustration of the processes which are only applicable to stones previous to their having become integral parts of any structure, again, the suggestion to cover the building with a coating of a mixture of silica with sulphur, applied in a semifluid condition, would involve almost insurmountable difficulties in its practical application, not to speak of the inflammability of the sulphur, which is only slightly diminished by the presence of the silica, or the uncertainty of the temporary character of the protection which, even under the most favourable circumstances, could be afforded by this material.

Several of the suggestions are based upon notions so obviously erroneous, such as coating the building with sulphate of lead, and procuring an alleged galvanic protection by establishing connexions of this coating with plates of zinc; or, of ridding the building of the principle of decay by fermentation, that no object whatever could be gained by entering more fully into the merits of these proposals.

Of the processes which are intended to afford permanent protection to the stone, and the use of which is not precluded by the conditions of the case, there are several which claim a careful investigation. These processes may be classed under the following heads:—

1. Application of silicates of the alkalies, in various states of concentration.

2. Application of silicates, in conjunction with various saline compounds, intended to produce double decomposition.

3. Application of hydrofluoric, or hydrofluosilicic acid, or their saline compounds.

4. Application of phosphoric acid, and acid phosphates.

5. Application of solutions of the alkaline earths, or their bicarbonates, in water.

App. No. 1.

All these processes are more or less based upon chemical considerations, which are supported by analogy, and which, in the case of the two first-named classes, have received considerable experimental confirmation. The experiments which are now in progress with several of the processes included in the two first subdivisions will, we believe, in the course of a few years, furnish ample data for correct conclusions regarding their applicability. In the meantime it might be advisable to apply to portions of the New Houses of Parliament actually undergoing decay, certain processes selected as representatives of the remaining classes above enumerated, in order that their merits might be submitted to the only conclusive tests, those of actual application, and protracted exposure to the corrosive influence of a London atmosphere.

The second division of processes, namely, those which are only calculated to afford protection of a temporary character, are, from their very nature, of minor importance for the purposes of the Committee's inquiry; nevertheless, as the claims to permanence of none of the processes of the first division have as yet been substantiated by the test of time, we would recommend that, in addition to the experiments already made in this direction, further trials be instituted of some of the more promising materials of this particular description. This recommendation is based upon the consideration, that substances, included under the appellation of organic, differ essentially in their powers of resisting the destructive action of the atmosphere. Whoever is acquainted with the nature of organic substances, cannot fail to appreciate the different degrees of stability under atmospheric influence exhibited by glutin, gelatin, or starch (which we find enumerated among the proposed protective agents), and by bees-wax and paraffin, not to speak of many of the fossil gums, which exhibit a degree of permanence approaching that of mineral substances.

The materials which we would recommend for selection to be tried in comparison with linseed oil, are paraffin, bees-wax, and some of the more permanent gums and resins, applied in the form of solutions in volatile solvents.

We should not omit to remark, that some of the witnesses and others who have addressed the Committee, speak of secret processes. We cannot of course offer any opinion regarding such proposals, but we should doubt the applicability of any suggestion which would demand the veil of secresy for protection.

Finally, we beg to state, as the result of the experience which we have been enabled to acquire during the prosecution of our investigations on this subject, that a definite solution of the question at issue can only be arrived at after the lapse of a considerable period, since the relative merits of the processes which we recommend for trial can be established only by the test of time.

We have, &c.

(signed) *A. W. Hofmann.*
E. Frankland.
F. A. Abel.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Decay of Stone of the New Palace of Westminster.

Sir, 17 July 1861.

Having been requested to submit to the Committee our opinion on the nature and causes of the decay of building-stones generally, and of the stone employed in the construction of the New Houses of Parliament in particular, we now have the honour to submit the following observations:—

Building-stones in general may be divided into two classes:—

1. Those which consist of materials not easily acted upon by acids.

2. Those composed of materials which are, partially or entirely, acted upon by acids with facility.

As an illustration of the first class, granite porpheries and serpentines may be quoted, whilst to the second belong limestones, dolomites, and certain sandstones, containing carbonate of lime as cementing material.

The stone used in the New Houses of Parliament belongs to the second class of building materials, consisting, as it does, almost entirely of the carbonates of lime and magnesia. The following analyses of several varieties of dolomite by Professor Daniell and Messrs. T. Ransome and B. Cooper, are quoted in illustration of the general composition of the stone in question.*

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* The analyses by Daniell are quoted from the "Report of the Inquiry undertaken under the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by C. Barry Esq., H. T. De la Beche, Esq., W. Smith Esq., and Mr. Charles Smith, with reference to the selection of stones for building the new Houses of Parliament." Those by Ransome and Cooper are extracted from a paper "On the Composition of Limestones used for Building Purposes, especially on those employed in the Erection of the New Houses of Parliament," contained in vol. ii., part ii. (1848) of the Memoirs of the Museum of Practical Geology.

	Bolsover Moor.		North Anston.		Woodhouse.	Steetley.
	Daniell.	Ransome & Cooper.	Ransome & Cooper.	Ransome & Cooper.	Ransome & Cooper.	Ransome & Cooper.
				Stone Ends.		
Carbonate of lime	51·1	52·07	54·89	55·37	52·80	53·95
Carbonate of magnesia	40·2	40·60	42·07	41·71	44·31	43·78
Sulphate of lime						trace.
Protoxide of iron		0·89	0·49	0·73	0·63	0·64
Oxide of iron and alumina	1·8	—	—	—	—	—
Peroxide of iron		0·83	0·24	—	— Carbonate.	—
Protoxide of manganese		trace	trace	1·68	1·84	—
Silica	3·6	3·64	0·56	0·92	0·47	0·44
Water	3·3	0·48	0·51	0·45	0·23	0·12

	Roach Abbey.	Huddlestone.	Park Moor.	Lindley's Bolsover Quarry, Woodhouse, near Mansfield.
	Daniell.	Daniell.	Daniell.	Ransome & Cooper.
Carbonate of lime	57·5	54·19	55·7	54·05
Carbonate of magnesia	39·4	41·37	41·6	38·58
Protoxide of iron				0·74
Peroxide of iron				0·62
Oxide of iron and alumina	0·7	0·30	0·4	—
Carbonate of manganese				2·43
Silica	0·8	2·53	0·0	1·30
Water	1·6	1·61	2·3	0·46

Regarded from a purely chemical point of view, the difference in the resisting power to corrosive agents of different stones, would appear, at first sight, to depend entirely upon their chemical composition; but even a moderate acquaintance with the properties of the components of such building-stones demonstrates that there are other conditions at least equally instrumental in determining the degree of permanence of different stones.

It is a well-established fact, that *the same* chemical substance exhibits, in different conditions, a great variation in its behaviour with chemical agents. Numerous examples might be quoted in illustration of this. Thus, marble and chalk are chemically identical, but, owing to the difference in their physical structure, the one being crystalline and the other amorphous, the former is much less readily acted upon by acids than the latter. Again, artificial peroxide of iron is readily soluble in acids; peroxide of iron, in the form of hæmatite, is attacked with difficulty by acids; and the same oxide, after exposure to a powerful heat, is almost entirely insoluble in acids. The influence of aggregation in these instances, and in numerous others which might be quoted, is obvious and generally admitted by chemists, however different and imperfect may be their views regarding the connexion between physical condition and chemical effect.

The observations just made regarding the behaviour of substances, such as enter into the composition of building-stones, cannot but apply with equal force to the aggregates of such components —to the building-stones themselves.

The atmospheric influences to which building-stones are subject are many of them essentially chemical actions, involving processes analogous to, or identical with those performed in the laboratory, although, from the extreme dilution of the chemical agents, as existing in the atmosphere, they must necessarily be of a very gradual character.

There are few instances in which the influence of the state of aggregation upon the permanence of a building-stone is more apparent than in that of the dolomitic limestone, used in the construction of the new Houses of Parliament. Here, in one and the same block of stone of comparatively small dimensions, we find certain portions of the surface powerfully disintegrated, while others appear in a perfectly sound condition. Chemical analysis has hitherto failed to establish any important difference in the composition of sound portions of such stones, and those parts which are subject to decay; it is therefore legitimate to attribute the unequal permanence of the stone, under atmospheric influences, to such structural differences as may be comprehended under the term: state of aggregation.

Before proceeding to an examination of the particular character of the decay observed in the stones of the New Houses of Parliament, it may perhaps be desirable to glance at the nature of the changes to which building-stones generally are subject under atmospheric influences. Under normal conditions these changes must be ascribed to the action of the oxygen, carbonic acid, nitric acid and water in the atmosphere. In the air of towns, however, there are certain other constitu-

App. No. 1.

ents, such as several acids of sulphur, and occasionally hydrochloric acid, which cannot fail to exert an additional disintegrating influence upon building-stones.

The action of oxygen must be of comparatively a subordinate character, its effects being confined to constituents which occur but rarely, and generally in limited proportions in building-stones; such as the sulphides of iron, and the protoxides of iron and manganese; these compounds, being very prone to oxidation, would tend to disintegrate the stones by the absorption of oxygen. Of far greater importance are the effects of carbonic acid and water. Carbonic acid, in the presence of water, is a powerful solvent; it not only corrodes the calcareous and magnesian carbonates (more or less powerfully according to their state of aggregation), whether they form the principal constituents of the stone, or are only present as cementing materials, but is capable even of attacking and gradually decomposing the hardest and most indestructible rocks.

In the case of the calcareous and magnesian constituents of stones, carbonic acid acts by transforming the insoluble earthy carbonates into soluble bi-carbonates, which are thus removed from the substance of the stone; whilst its influence on silicious rocks consists in the elimination of the alkaline bases, in the form of carbonates, and the separation of the silica in a more or less friable condition. The weathering of granites, and their gradual transformation into the several varieties of porcelain clay, affords an interesting illustration of the latter kind of action. In the changes just mentioned, the carbonic acid and water are equally concerned; the water serving not only as a vehicle for the introduction of the carbonic acid into the pores of the stone, but also as a solvent for the products of its action. There are changes, however, to which building-stones are subject, in which water is the sole agent, and which are more of a mechanical than of a chemical character. The expansion which water undergoes on freezing, and the irresistible force which it then exerts, are well known; it is obvious that water freezing within the pores of a stone must exercise a disintegrating action not less powerful than those above referred to.

Recent researches have demonstrated that nitric acid is a frequent and perhaps even a normal constituent of the atmosphere, and, as such, must undoubtedly assist in the destruction of magnesian and calcareous stones; but the proportions in which this acid has been found, are so minute, that it need not be dwelt upon as an important destructive agent. This remark, however, does not apply to the acids referred to above, as existing in the atmosphere of towns. The quantity of sulphur-acids in the air of towns, where a considerable amount of coal is consumed, is quite appreciable. According to the determinations of Dr. Angus Smith, the air of Manchester contains an average proportion, corresponding to one part of sulphuric acid in every 100,000 parts of air, which, in the centre of the town, rises to 25 parts in 100,000. No numerical data exist with regard to the proportion of sulphur-acids in the London atmosphere, but it can scarcely be doubted that, in the neighbourhood of the New Houses of Parliament, they are present to an extent equal to the average amount found in the Manchester air; they must, therefore, be regarded as among the more important agents destructive to stone, which are present in the London atmosphere.

A few observations remain to be offered regarding the particular nature of the decay manifesting itself in some of the stone of the new Houses of Parliament. It has already been pointed out that, so far as our experience goes, we are inclined to attribute the local character of the decay to structural differences, obtaining in different parts of the stone. The general structure and the composition of the stone in the new Houses of Parliament render it moreover amenable to all the sources of disintegration which we have above enumerated, with the exception perhaps of oxygen, which can scarcely produce any appreciable alteration in dolomite. Thus, the chemical action of carbonic and sulphuric acids, in combination with water, will gradually dissolve and remove the carbonates of lime and magnesia, whilst the porous nature of the stone renders it liable to the mechanical effects of water under the influence of frost. The presence of sulphuric acid in the air of towns appears, in the case of magnesian limestone, to bring into play another process of destruction. This acid not only corrodes and renders soluble, as we have pointed out, the earthy carbonates (in which respect it resembles carbonic acid in its effects) but, forming with magnesia a readily crystallizable salt, the well-known sulphate of magnesia, remarkable for the large proportion of water of crystallization which it fixes, it gives rise, in addition, to a mechanical destruction of the stone precisely similar to that produced by freezing water. The powerful mechanical effects resulting from the solidification of water, induced by crystallization, are well known, although it would appear that they have not hitherto been sufficiently appreciated as auxiliaries in the process of disintegration of stone. The analogy between the solidification of water, by freezing and by crystallization, is perfectly obvious, and a French chemist has suggested, as a means of recognising stones liable to disintegration by frost, to immerse them in a solution of sulphate of soda, and to note the subsequent effects of its crystallization within the stone.

We have ourselves recently had occasion to observe some phenomena which go far to elucidate these destructive effects of crystallization. The exfoliations exhibited by many of the fictile vases deposited in the British Museum were found to be due to the formation and crystallization within the substance of the vessels, of nitrate of lime. Again, in experiments on the preservation of fabrics by impregnation with saline substances, it was found that the crystallization of sulphate of magnesia within the material, produced a disintegrating effect upon the fibres, sufficient greatly to weaken the material.

In conclusion, we would remark, that the effect attributed to the crystallization of the sulphate of magnesia, in assisting the decay of dolomitic stones, and more particularly of those used in the construction of the New Houses of Parliament, is borne out by the existence of a marked efflorescence of sulphate of magnesia upon those portions of the stone where exfoliation has taken place.

We have, &c.

(signed) *A. W. Hofmann.*
E. Frankland.
F. A. Abel.

Appendix, No. 2.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee for inquiring into the Decay of the Stonework of the Palace at *Westminster*. App. No. 2.

The REPORT of the Sub-committee appointed to examine into the state of the Buildings of the Metropolis.

Gentlemen,

IN compliance with the request made to us at the last meeting of this Commission, we have visited, and carefully examined, the external masonry of some of the most important buildings recently erected in London, (and in which the magnesian limestone, from the Anston quarries, has been employed) for the purpose of examining the condition of that material in other buildings exposed to the action of the London atmosphere, than in the new houses of Parliament. We have now the honour to submit to you the result of our observations, as follows.

The buildings, we examined, were, 1. The Amicable Fire Office in Fleet Street; 2. The Record Office in Fetter Lane; 3. The new Hall and library of the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn; 4. The Museum of Economic Geology; 5. The Ordnance Office in Pall Mall; and 6, the restored flying buttresses of Westminster Abbey. We have examined other buildings in which this material has been employed, in the metropolis; but as in those buildings, the conditions of its action under atmospheric influences are (in the main) identical with those of the buildings above enumerated, our remarks will be confined to them only.

1. *The Amicable Fire Office.*—This building, erected about 1842-43, has its principal elevation towards the north, and is entirely faced with Anston stone. As a general rule, the state of the stonework is very good; and the only indications of the existence of any injurious action upon it are to be discovered on the under beds of the bold projecting cornices. In some cases it would appear that the evaporation (from the soffites) of the water which has fallen upon and soaked through the cornice, has given rise to an efflorescence which has slightly disintegrated the surface of the soffites. There are hardly a dozen stones so affected on the Fleet-street elevation; all the rest are intact.

2. *The Record Office, Fetter Lane.*—This building, commenced in 1851, is still unfinished. It presents two elevations, respectively facing north and south, executed with Kentish rag and Anston stone dressings; the projections are not very bold; nor are there any architectural details of a character to retain water. We found, however, that the Anston stone exhibited symptoms of decay; and we apprehend that these symptoms justify a belief that the decay will hereafter become important.

3. *The Hall, Library, &c., of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.*—These buildings were erected in the year 1843, and they are executed in red brickwork, with Anston stone quoins and dressings; the elevations of all sides being detached from surrounding buildings. On all these façades numerous symptoms of decay may be observed, especially in positions where the stonework is able to take up water, either from the direct rainfall, or by capillary action. The coping of the inclosure wall towards Lincoln's-Inn-Fields is much decayed, and the plinths, weatherings, strings, quoins, and in fact all the stone of the principal buildings, are seriously affected.

4. *The Museum of Economic Geology.*—This building was erected about 1850, and it consists of an elevation of the Anston stone only towards the north, or in Piccadilly, and of an elevation of white brickwork with Anston stone dressings towards the south, or in Jermyn-street. Nearly the whole of this stonework is intact; and it is only in a few cases that the decay, previously noticed as occurring in the soffites of the projecting courses of the Amicable Fire Office, can be here observed. Evidently the stone used in this building was carefully selected by competent parties, and we have reason to believe that the late lamented Sir H. De la Beche himself paid great attention to this selection.

5. *The Ordnance Office, Pall Mall.* — This building is of rather more recent date than the Museum of Economic Geology; but it already exhibits, on the north front especially, indications of decay.

6. *The Restorations of Westminster Abbey.*— About 1849, some of the flying buttresses were restored in the Anston stone, which was used for the saddle-back copings, the arch stones, haunches, &c. The stone has, in this case, decayed irregularly; some blocks yielding rapidly, others more gradually; on the whole, the Anston stone has not proved to be more durable here than it has been in the Houses of Parliament. In this case the stone was introduced, we believe, experimentally by the late Dean, Dr. Buckland.

After making due allowances for the quantities of stone contained in the respective buildings above enumerated, it appears to us that they may be thus classed, with respect to their relative conditions of decay:—

1. The Lincoln's Inn Hall, &c.
2. The Record Office.
3. The Ordnance Office.
4. The buttresses of Westminster Abbey.
5. The Amicable Insurance Office, and the Jermyn-street Museum.

(signed) *Charles H. Smith.*
James Tennant.
Geo. R. Burnell.

Appendix, No. 3.

App. No. 3. REPORT of the SUB-COMMITTEE of CHEMISTS on the Results of Analysis of some SCRAPINGS removed from the Commons Boiler Court of the New Houses of Parliament, on 27th May 1861.

THE scrapings were of a light grey colour, and on exposure to heat emitted an inflammable vapour, arising from the decomposition of resinous or gummy bituminous matter.

The combustible matter was found to amount to 7·3 per cent., of which 3·8 per cent. proved to be soluble in ether.

The mineral matter contained in the scrapings, in addition to the constituents of the stone, was oxide of zinc, amounting to 4·75 per cent.

By comparing the composition of the scrapings with that of an average specimen of the stone, it was moreover found that the former contained a small quantity of silica (0·75 per cent.) in the soluble form, and a larger portion (2·3 per cent.) of insoluble silica, than the stone, which did not contain more than 1 per cent.

The amount of alkaline salts (potassa and soda-salts) is very small, both in the stone and in the scrapings, but is decidedly greater in the latter than in the former. The same remark applies to the sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and to the lime, although the difference in the latter case is less distinctly marked. Oxide of iron, aluminia, and magnesia appear to be present in about equal quantities in the stone and scrapings.

The portion of coating detached from the porch at Speaker's residence have also been submitted to examination, and was found to be very similar in its nature to the other scrapings.

A. W. Hofmann.
E. Frankland.
F. A. Abel.

7 June 1861.

Appendix, No. 4.

App. No. 4. To *William Tite*, Esq., M.P., Chairman to the Commission on the Decay of the Stone at the New Palace of Westminster.

My dear Sir,

YOU will recollect that I tendered some evidence on Saturday last respecting the Mansfield Woodhouse stone. I had been taking measures to obtain some statistical information to lay before the Commission, and as this has partly come into my hands since the meeting, and I shall be abroad when you next meet, I beg to forward you the facts so far as they have reached me.

It appears from the following extract from the Report of the Commissioners of 1859, that in evidence of the durability of magnesian limestone, the Commissioners principally relied on the condition of Southwell Minster, and they write as follows:

"Of buildings constructed of magnesian limestone, we may mention the Norman portions of Southwell Church, built of stone similar to that of Bolsover Moor, and which are throughout in a perfect state, the mouldings and carved enrichments being as sharp as when first executed." p. 7.

And again,—

"We feel bound to state that for durability, as instanced in Southwell Church, &c. * * * * * * * * the magnesian limestone, or dolomite of Bolsover Moor and its neighbourhood is, in our opinion, the most fit and proper material to be employed in the proposed New Houses of Parliament." p. 9.

Again, in Table A., pages 12 and 13, under the two heads of "Bolsover," and "where known or reported to have been employed," we find as follows:—

"Southwell Church and numerous buildings in the vicinity."

Again, in Table B., under the head of "Magnesian Limestone Buildings:"

"Southwell Church, Nottinghamshire (of the 10th century), of magnesian limestone, similar to that of Bolsover Moor, in perfect condition. The mouldings and enrichments of the doorway appear as perfect as if just completed."

The fair inference from these passages is, that the Bolsover stone was recommended under the impression that it was the stone used in the Norman portions of Southwell Minster, and mainly on the evidence of durability afforded by that building; and consequently, that if it can be shown that the stone there used was really procured from another quarry, the moral and virtual force of the recommendation would be transferred to that other quarry. I would offer the following reasons for believing that the stone used in Southwell Church (*i. e.* in the Norman portions), was not procured from Bolsover, but from Mansfield Woodhouse.

1st. The distance to Bolsover is half as much again as to Mansfield Woodhouse, and the way to the former lies through, or close by, the latter.

2d. There

2d. There are ancient and long-disused quarries at Mansfield Woodhouse of considerable extent, though generally not going into the heart of the rock, but chiefly limited to its upper beds.

3d. I have myself compared the stone at Southwell with that at Mansfield Woodhouse, and find them, so far as I can judge, identical.

4th. I send two letters on the subject, one from Archdeacon Wilkins, the canon residentiary of Southwell; the other from the Rev. Mr. Dimock, of Southwell, an eminent antiquary, as to the opinions of the masons employed at the Minster, who assert that the stone is identical with that of the two upper beds at Mansfield Woodhouse.

On this evidence, I submit that the Commission virtually recommended the Mansfield Woodhouse stone, though as the quarries were then not in use, they did not know of them, and by mistake named the Bolsover stone.

This mistake was early discovered (at least partially), and the quarries were re-opened, and a considerable quantity of stone supplied from them to the Houses of Parliament. Of the superior duration of this, we have the evidence of Mr. Wardle, the head foreman or agent to Messrs. Grissell and Peto at the time, who has recently examined the building, and asserts that the Mansfield Woodhouse stone (or that really recommended by the Commissioners) is still in a perfect state.

The quarry is said to have been superseded, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply, and blocks of the required dimensions. I have no doubt whatever that the stone could be quarried much more easily and rapidly at Anston, and that large blocks could be more readily procured there; but I know from my own experience that blocks of good size are now obtained in considerable numbers at Mansfield Woodhouse, and that the supply of stone is very great, and that the quality supplied now that the heart of the rock is penetrated, is superior to that used in Southwell Minster and in the Houses of Parliament. I ought to add, that in Mr. Hawksley's evidence there is apparently some mistake. It is clear that he was speaking not of the dolomite of Mansfield Woodhouse, but of the magnesio-calcarious sandstone of Mansfield, with which his description exactly agrees. These stones will be found described in Table A., pages 22 and 23, and Table C., p. 43 of the Report. They are also described in page 7, and in page 41, as having been used in the choir, or early English portion of Southwell Church, and are spoken of in page 8 as "magnesio-calciferous sandstones;" and in page 48, as forming the connecting link between the sandstones and the magnesian limestones. They differ entirely from the dolomite of Mansfield Woodhouse, having about 50 per cent. of sand, while the latter contains a mere trace. The latter quarries were unknown to the Commissioners, not having been opened when they made their survey. Nor were they (as I should imagine) opened when Mr. Hawksley made his; so that it is clear that he refers to a variety of the magnesio-calcarious sandstones which are quarried some two miles from them.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Gilbert Scott.*

London, 25 June 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS ENCLOSED.

(A 1.)—Extract of a letter from Rev. J. F. Dimock in reply to an inquiry from me as to whether they possessed in the archives at Southwell any notice of the quarries whence the stone came.

(A 2.)—Extract from a second letter containing additional particulars.

(B.)—Extract from a letter from Archdeacon Wilkins, Canon Residentiary of Southwell (brother to the late Mr. Wilkins the Architect) written, as I suppose, from hearing of my having written to Mr. Dimock.

(C.)—Extract from a letter from Mr. Lindley, jun., son of the proprietor of the quarries, giving statistical information as to the stone supplied from the Houses of Parliament.

EXTRACTS.

(A 1.)

Southwell, 17 June 1861.

My dear Sir,

I HAVE been from home, or I would have answered your letter before. There is no documentary evidence about the stone for the nave of our church. It undoubtedly, however, it seems to me, came, as you believe, from Mansfield Woodhouse. Our head mason here, a Mansfield born and bred man, who has worked the Woodhouse stone most of his life, and knows the Anston and other varieties as well, is perfectly confident about the matter. The stone of the nave, or the greatest part of it, is perfectly identical with the top bed of the present Woodhouse quarries, the landmold bed as they call it. It is evidently a different stone from the Anston—different, I mean, in look and structure; but I have no opportunity of comparing it with other varieties of the magnesian lime-stone.

The above mason was at Mansfield when the quarries were first opened for the Houses of Parliament. No stone had been got for building purposes, in time of memory or tradition, he says, but they found acres where the top landmold bed had at some time been removed, in all probability for our church amongst others.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James F. Dimock.*

App. No. 4.

(A 2.)

Southwell, 20 June 1861.

My dear Sir,

I SEND you specimens of the stone of our nave, amply enough, I think, to satisfy any one conversant with the varieties of magnesian limestone, that our stone came from Mansfield Woodhouse.

I wrote in great haste the other night, and I fancy said what was not quite correct, viz., that the stone of our nave was identical with the upper bed (the landmold as they call it at the quarries). I ought to have said with the upper beds, for there is as much, or more, of the second bed next the landmold, as of the landmold, and some of the third bed perhaps as well.

Our head mason here fancies that the Mansfield Woodhouse stone sent to London is generally from the lower beds, which are considered (perhaps erroneously) the best, being somewhat finer grained and harder.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James F. Dimock.*

(B.)

Residence House, Southwell, Notts,
Dear Sir, 17 June 1861.

MY invaluable mason, Gregory, who has been thoroughly restoring our ancient and beautiful Collegiate Church under me, informs me that these restorations, for fifteen years past, are said to have been of Bolsover stone, whereas none other has been used but from the quarry of Linley's "Mansfield Woodhouse magnesian limestone." That quarry, from its hardness and durability, was that from which the oldest part of this church (A.D. 1106) was built, and I have taken care that none other should be employed. Indeed, I am of opinion that we have the next slices after those used for this church alone.

It is hard, indeed, as the workmen find from their tools, and for the continued sharpening of which they receive additional money. The stone is capable of taking a polish.

Look at the capitals of the Norman columns in the nave, as sharp (now that I have removed ages of whitewash), as when first executed.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George Wilkins*, D.D.,
Canon Residentiary.

(C.)

Dear Sir, Mansfield, 20 June 1861.

I again reply to your questions of the 8th.

1st. At what date was stone supplied first to the Houses of Parliament from Mansfield Woodhouse?

The first quantity was sent February 21, 1840.

2d. How long was the supply continued?

From February 21st until September 17th following (7 months), an uninterrupted supply was sent of seventeen thousand nine hundred and five cubic feet, weighing 1,278 tons.

3d. About what quantity of stone was supplied?

In addition to the foregoing quantity, six thousand five hundred and eight cubic feet were sent June 24, 1844. So that the entire quantity first to last was twenty-four thousand four hundred and thirteen cubic feet.

4th. What reason was given for the discontinuance of the stone?

No reason was ever directly given. The builders ceased to send orders to the quarry after May 21, 1840 (the date of the last order).

I am, &c.
(signed) *Robert Lindley.*

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS of the STONE referred to in the foregoing LETTERS.

Magnesian Limestone at Mansfield Woodhouse	Carbonate of lime	51·65
	Carbonate of magnesia	42·60
	Silica	3·70
	Water and loss	2·5
Mansfield White Sandstone	Silica	51·40
	Carbonate of lime	26·50
	Carbonate of magnesia	17·98
	Iron alumina	1·32
	Water and loss	2·8
Mansfield Red Sandstone	Silica	49·4
	Carbonate of lime	26·5
	Carbonate of magnesia	16·1
	Iron alumina	3·2
	Water and loss	4·8

Appendix, No. 5.

PAPERS delivered in by Mr. F. Ransome, 20 April 1861.

App. No. 5.

Dear Sir, London, 7 Dec. 1858.

I have carefully examined your process for the preservation of stone, &c., and I believe it to be in all respects calculated to answer the purpose intended.

It is known to chemists that silicate of lime is one of the substances best adapted to resist both the influence of the atmosphere and also the action of sea water. The affinity of silica for lime is so great, that if a piece of clay very gently calcined, or a little gelatinous silica be placed in a solution of lime water, the whole of the lime is quickly abstracted from the solution, and enters into solid combination with the silica, forming an insoluble silicate of lime. This is precisely the substance you form in the very pores and upon the surface of the stone. It is a tough substance, is not friable, and is not acted upon by carbonic acid, or dilute acids generally.

I found that pieces of Bath stone, when placed in very dilute sulphuric acid, were soon deeply corroded, and universally over the whole surface; whereas the same stone placed in the acid for an equal length of time, after having been subjected to your protective treatment, was entirely unacted upon, retaining all its sharpness of outline, and having lost nothing in weight. Caen stone, similarly treated, was found to resist the action of the acid completely, whereas, when unprotected by your process, it was entirely broken up, falling into fragments.

I believe you have hit upon the right substance for protecting stone from decay; it is identically the same that has conferred durability upon the old Roman mortar, still unchanged after 2,000 years, and to the hydraulic cement, with which the formation of the Eddystone Lighthouse was built, after the numerous interesting experiments of Smeaton on the subject.

I repeat, therefore, that I consider your process to be by far the best hitherto proposed, and I think it would be impossible to obtain such evidence of the durability of any other artificial substance capable of being applied to the surface of stone for its preservation.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Henry*, F.R.S.

To Mr. Frederick Ransome.

PRESERVATION OF STONE.

Mr. Ransome's Statement.

I discovered a process which I conceived would be valuable for the above purpose in the year 1856.

It consisted in saturating the stone, as far as was practicable, with a solution of silicate of soda or potash, and afterwards applying a solution of chloride of calcium, which, coming in contact with the silicate, produced an insoluble silicate of lime, aggregating and cementing firmly together the several particles of which the stone is composed.

The details of this process I communicated to the late Sir Charles Barry in the summer of 1856, and was then requested to apply it experimentally upon two buttresses on the river terrace at the New Palace at Westminster.

This application being made before either myself or any workmen had had sufficient experience, an excess of the silicate of lime was left upon the surface, traces of which still remain, although subsequently, at the request of the late Sir Charles Barry, various means have been adopted for the purpose of removing the white appearance, and which have, to a considerable extent, destroyed the efficiency of the application on these parts.

This process has subsequently been applied to several public as well as private buildings in this country and elsewhere, amongst which are the following:

To the Baptist Chapel, Bloomsbury, in 1858.
To the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, in 1858.
To the Custom House at Greenock, in 1859.
To Grosvenor House, London, in 1859.
To the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1860.
To the Scotch Church, Regent's Square, in 1860.
To the Institution of Civil Engineers, in 1860.
To the Joint Stock Bank, Whitehaven, in 1860.
To the entrance to the Royal Mews, in 1860.

In the summer of 1859 I was requested by Her Majesty's Board of Works to apply my process to a bay upon the river front of the New Palace (in competition with Mr. Szerelmey, who applied his process to another bay next adjoining); this bay was left in an unfinished state in order to allow time to develop the tone of colour

App. No. 5.

the solutions would produce upon exposure to the oxidizing influences of the atmosphere. I had occasion to send my men into Scotland to carry out some important works there, and upon their return the weather was too unfavourable to enable them to complete the bay as I had intended.

Sufficient effect, however, has been produced to exhibit the preservative properties of the process, as is particularly evidenced by the existing state of one of the angle stones of the buttress, a portion only of which was purposely left in its natural condition. Upon an inspection of this stone it will be seen, that whilst the part not operated upon is now in an evident state of rapid decomposition, and is constantly having the external surface removed in a soft and powdery form, the other portion which has been subjected to this treatment is now in a state of preservation, and is harder than most of the other stones of the building.

Since the application of the process to this bay I have occasionally had portions of the efflorescence brushed from the surface, which, when submitted to analysis, was found composed of sulphate of magnesia with sulphate of soda and lime, but not a trace of magnesian limestone; whereas the efflorescence taken from other portions of the walls of the building in the same manner was found to contain as much as from 50 per cent. to 90 per cent. of disintegrating magnesian limestone; thus proving, that although the process still left the pores of the stone sufficiently open to allow of the exudation of the salts which had previously been absorbed and formed in the stone, yet the particles of the stone were sufficiently protected and aggregated together by the silicate of lime deposited to prevent any injury being caused to the structure of the stone thereby.

That silicate of lime by my process is deposited within the structure of the stone to a considerable depth—that it immediately becomes a perfect hard and insoluble material, thoroughly enveloping and cementing firmly together the particles of stone with which it comes in contact, is shown by the accompanying specimens which have been so operated upon; sections for the more minute inspection of which I have had prepared for examination under a microscope, and by comparing which, it will be seen that while the section of stone in its natural state is excessively tender and porous, and in a condition to be easily affected by deleterious agents, the sections of the same stone taken after treatment by my process manifest a hardness and compactness, and exhibit a coating of crystallized silicate of lime surrounding the atoms, and in a great measure filling up the natural interstices.

That this process, when properly applied, does permanently and effectually protect the stone from the action of acid, vapours, &c., is supported by the opinion and report of the late Mr. T. H. Henry, who was engaged to carry out some practical experiments, with a view to testing its efficiency, who states, that the substance deposited thereby "is identically the same that has conferred durability upon the old Roman mortar, still unchanged after 2,000 years' exposure, and to the best hydraulic cements." And he found pieces of stone which, when placed in dilute sulphuric acid, were soon deeply corroded, or as in some cases were completely broken up into fragments, were able, after treatment by my process, entirely to resist the action of the acid, retaining all their sharpness of outline, and that they had lost nothing in weight.

It should, however, be borne in mind that much of the success of the operation must depend upon the condition of the stone itself, and the state of the atmosphere just before and at the time the process is applied. Experience has shown me that where proper regard and consideration to these circumstances has not been paid, the effect has not been so satisfactory as was desired; and instances sometimes occur in which from the condition of the stone it will be desirable to repeat the application; and there may also be instances in which decomposition and disintegration of the stone may have proceeded so far as to render the application of this or any other process unavailing.

Fredk. Ransome.

April 1861.

Appendix, No. 6.

App. No. 6.

REPORT upon the Merits of DAINES' PATENTED PROCESS, for Vulcanizing and Preserving Stonework, as tested during the last six years, over from 1,500 to 2,000 yards at the New Palace at Westminster, by Messrs. Sidney Smirke, George Gilbert Scott, Arthur Ashpitel, Edmund Woodthorpe, Architects, James Ruttledge, M.D., Edward Macmurdo, Firm of Davy, Macmurdo & Co., Chemists, attended by intelligent practical Master Masons, &c. &c. &c.

ON 22d June we examined the specimens of stonework to which Mr. Daines has applied his process, at the Houses of Parliament, amounting altogether to from 1,500 to 2,000 superficial yards, viz.:—

1. One bay on the upper floor west front.
2. In the court-yard called the Commons' Inner Court.
3. In the court-yard called the Peers' Inner Court.
4. One bay on the parapet at the east front.
5. Ditto at level of terrace, east front.

No. 1.

We were informed that the solution had been applied in the year 1854, shortly after the execution of the masonry, and when it was quite clean; we found the stone in good condition, and without any indications of decay. We examined an adjoining bay having the same aspect, and built at the same time, but which had not been prepared. We found this bay in some parts decaying, although not generally in bad condition.

The process has produced no discolouration

The

whatever; on the contrary, the colour of the prepared parts is somewhat more uniform, and cleaner than the adjacent work.

No. 2.

The parapets, down to the top of cornice, on all four sides, were prepared by Daines' process in 1854, as we are told. Some portions of the masonry had begun to decay at that time. No further decay appears to have taken place. Where the surface had been roughened by decay, the solution has arrested the progress of the decay, and the roughness appears to remain as at the time the solution was applied. At the back of the parapet of the lower buildings we observed one stone in a decaying state that had been operated on by Mr. Daines. The clerk of the stores, Staynor, informed us that he had ascertained this stone to be thoroughly rotten, and therefore quite unable to be by any process preserved; indeed we were told that since the solution was used, the decaying surface had been chiselled off by direction of Sir C. Barry, but it is still in a crumbling state, and should certainly be cut out altogether.

On three sides of the court the prepared masonry is darker in colour than the rest of the work; on the fourth side it appears to have bleached to nearly the colour of the unprepared work; this side is most exposed to the weather. We were informed by Mr. Daines that in this court the solution had been laid on, at Sir Charles Barry's desire, without previously cleaning the surface; the soot was therefore mixed up with the solution, and occasioned this discolouration.

No. 3.

The parapet on one side only in this court has been experimented upon, the other three sides remaining untouched. The solution was said to have been laid on in 1856. At that period the ashlared surfaces, and parts of the moulded work on all four sides, had begun to suffer deplorably; on three of these sides, the decay continues to extend very seriously; but on the fourth (the prepared) side, we found the surface that had been so corroded when the process was applied, remaining quite hard. This case is the most strongly marked, and the most satisfactory of any we observed; the prepared and unprepared parts being brought in close juxtaposition and presenting very different appearances; the colour of the prepared parts being brighter, and the disintegration completely stopped.

Nos. 4 and 5.

The process in these cases had been applied, as we were told, chiefly in 1854, after cleansing the surface. Considerable decay had taken place at this time.

The process has arrested it effectually. Except in one or two trifling and doubtful places, we found the surfaces hard and uninjured.

At No. 4, the colour of the prepared parts is unsatisfactory, being much darkened. We were informed that in executing this experiment, the American potash used in cleaning the surface had been mixed in new oak pails which had probably caused this discolouration.

In making the examination of the above-mentioned experiments we used the chisel, and subjected also fragments of the stone to heat; except in two or three doubtful stones the surface proved to have been hardened to a remarkable extent by the application. The effect of the process seems to extend generally to the depth of about a quarter of an inch. The parts that had been operated upon gave out a strong smell of oil when heat was applied.

The annexed report shows that the sulphur held in solution had entered into the substance of the stone.

The result of our examination is, that we are satisfied that Mr. Daines' process has generally prevented decay for six years; how much longer it may continue to act as a preservative we have no means of knowing, nor would we venture to surmise.

We are further of opinion that when the masonry is clean on the face at the time when the process is applied, and when due care is taken in carrying out the process, no very sensible change of colour takes place.

We enclose here with a memorandum relative to various specimens of stone which have been experimented upon by Mr. Daines, and carefully examined by us.

Also we enclose the report of Mr. Dugald Campbell on specimens that have been prepared with Mr. Daines' solution, and which we requested him to examine chemically, with a view to ascertain the fact, whether and to what extent the sulphur contained in the solution had penetrated into the substance of the stone.

(signed) *Sydney Smirke.*
George Gilbert Scott.
Arthur Ashpitel.
Edmund Woodthorpe.
James Ruttledge.
Edward Macmurdo.

Memorandum of Examination of Specimens. June 27, 1860.

No. 1.—Specimens of Anston stone, stated to have been prepared in 1854 by Mr. Daines with three coats of solution, and kept by Mr. Parkin, at No. 29, Argyll-street, exposed to the weather under the drip of a coping, and now broken by us and examined.

After dipping in water, found to be repellant of the same for nearly a quarter of an inch, which had been shown by the colour of the stone to have been the depth to which the solution had penetrated. The side of this specimen (an old sawn surface), prepared with the solution, we found to be perfectly free from decay.

App. No. 6.

No. 2.—Specimen of Anston stone, prepared in 1856 by Mr. Daines, by laying its surface in the solution one-sixteenth of an inch deep for twenty-four days. This specimen had absorbed the solution to the depth of seven-sixteenths of an inch, to which depth the stone appeared to have become in great degree repellant of water.

No. 3.—Anston stone, half an inch thick, had absorbed the solution through its whole thickness in four hours, exposed similarly to Nos. 1 and 2 with similar results.

No. 4.—Similar in all respects to No. 3, but the absorption had not taken place through more than half its depth. The portion which had been saturated repelled water more than the unprepared part; the two last experiments made to show the different absorbence of varieties in the quality of the same stone.

No. 5.—Specimen of Caen stone, prepared in 1856 by immersion as No. 2, has absorbed the solution fully five-eighths of an inch deep. The part prepared was repellant of water, and was found very much harder than the unprepared part, which was very much decayed on the surface.

No. 6.—Caen stone, quarter of an inch thick, fully saturated with the solution, was found to be very hard.

No. 7.—Caen stone prepared in 1856 by lying in the solution, in the same way as No. 2, for about thirty hours; the solution is absorbed to the depth of bare five-eighths of an inch. The unprepared side is very decayed; the prepared side is quite sound, found to be more repellant of water.

No. 8.—Bath stone (referred to in Mr. Cundy's letter of 18 September 1856), prepared with five coats of the solution, exposed like the above specimen, has absorbed bare half an inch in depth, was found repellant of water, and very hard where prepared.

No. 9.—Sand-stone from Tunbridge Wells, prepared with five coats of the solution. The prepared surface considerably harder and more repellant; depth of absorption not ascertainable with exactness.

No. 10.—Same as No. 9, and appearances similar.

No. 11.—Parian cement. The prepared side much harder and more repellant of water; the solution has been absorbed to the depth of about one-eighth of an inch; had been prepared by five coats.

DAINES' SOLUTION.

7, Quality-court, Chancery-lane,
Gentlemen, 3 July 1860.

On the 30th ultimo I received from Mr. Daines a small piece of stone, marked E. M., enclosed and sealed in one of your envelopes, containing a request that I should examine the stone for the presence of sulphur.

This I have done, and I have detected that element in it. If I take a section of the stone right through, the per-centage of sulphur is very small indeed; but if I cut from the surface of the stone, and examine that, the per-centage is much more sensible.

The per-centage of sulphur held in solution by the oil itself is small, and the weight of the sulphurised oil used in proportion to the weight of the stone treated with it must likewise be small, so that necessarily the per-centage of sulphur, even close to the surface of the stone, must be extremely small.

In the oil left with me by Mr. Daines at the same time with the stone, I have detected the presence of sulphur.

I have also experimented with the oil by coating the surface of a moderately porous stone with it, and examining the saturated portion of the stone, showing that the sulphur has penetrated into the stone along with the oil, and is not all deposited from it on the surface of the stone.

Trusting I have been sufficiently explicit,

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Dugald Campbell,*
Analytical Chemist.

Messrs. Davy, Macmurdo & Co.,
Chemists, 100, Upper Thames-street.

Appendix, No. 7.

THE CORRESPONDENTS who have submitted Processes, or communicated Information of any description, for the consideration of the Committee. App. No. 7.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Archer, C. M.	2, Queen-street, Soho.	Kemp, H.	69, Stanhope-street, Regent's Park.
Austin, W.	Errol Cottage, South Sea.	Lyte, F. M.	Bagnère de Bigorre.
Barff, F. S.	Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin.	Lark, J.	Canal-yard, Strood, Kent.
Bird, A.	69, Worcester-street, Birmingham.	Mortimer, C. S.	Morden Park, Surrey.
Butt, R. M.	13, Carlisle Terrace, Bow.	Murphy, J.	40, Market-place, Penzance, Cornwall.
Barratt, J.	2, North Road, West Kent Park, Forest Hill.	Macdonald, R.	Inspector of Masonry, Portland Breakwater.
Biddle, G.	Dockyard, Liverpool.	Munro, Dr.	West Hartlepool.
Bruce, J.	Westow Hill Cottage, Upper Norwood.	Neil, J.	76, Strand, London, W. C.
Barnwell, S.	Coventry.	Niblett, E.	Avening, near Stroud.
Brotherton, W.	Bloomsbury Chambers, London, W. C.	Pilcher, J. G., & Son.	Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street, London, E. C.
Bethell, J.	78, King William-street, London, E. C.	Ponton, A.	Baldwin-street, Bristol.
Crookes, Wm.	20, Mornington Road, London, N. W.	Pratt, G.	Charminster, Dorset.
Church, A.	Muswell Hill, London, N.	Pritchett & Co.	Boxmoor, Herts.
Capper, J.	17, Hanover-street, Liverpool.	Page, Thomas	London.
Colson, J.	Winchester.	Page, Henry C.	85, Walnut-street, Hulme, Manchester.
Couch, W.	19, Grove-street, Lisson Grove.	Pedrick, T.	10, New Inn, Strand, London, W. C.
Clark & Bengough	5, George-yard, Lombard-street, E. C.	Parker, H.	Hill Morton Road, Rugby.
Dalemagne, L.	43, Rue de Seine, Paris.	Rule, W.	4, Egerton-terrace, Stratford.
Dennis, H.	18, Dalston Rise.	Rutherford, J.	26, Icknield-street, Birmingham.
Dahlke, J.	163, Kingsland Road.	Ransome, F.	Ipswich.
Derham, J.	Wells, Somerset.	Rice, H.	Terimina, St. Martin's, Guernsey.
Daines, J. B.	Little Argyll-street, London.	Rust & Co.	Lambeth Glass Works, Carlisle-street, Lambeth.
Druce, P.	17, John-street, Wilmington-square, London, W. C.	Spiller, J.	Glen Cottage, Maryon-road, Woolwich.
Earp, H.	3, Medcalf Place, Pentonville Road, London, and Rectory, Haselbury Brian, Blandford.	Smith, C. J.	Whixery Hall, Yorkshire.
Frere, E. D.	Mrs. Provis's, 45, Thornhill-square, Islington.	Sidney, P.	96, East-lane, Bermondsey.
Field, F., and Bernays, A. J., Professors of Chemistry, St. Thomas's Hospital.	St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington.	Smith, C. T.	51, Edmund-street, Southampton-street, Camberwell.
		Smith, J.	Rochester, Kent.
		Szerelmey, C. N.	London.
		Thomson, J.	17, Alva-street, Edinburgh.
		Thomas, Wm.	29, Clipstone-street, London.
Ford, H.	93, New John-street, West Birmingham.	Todd & Co.	Falmouth.
		Thompson, Jos.	Camberwell Green, London, S.
Gales, W.	New Buildings, East Hill, Wandsworth.	Tayler, Admiral, C. B.	5, Slipton Villas, Angel Town, Brixton.
Griffiths, J.	Whitby, Yorkshire.		
Greene & Co	147, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C.	Warder, A. W.	Ottery, St. Mary, Devon.
		Waterton, C.	Walton Hall, Wakefield.
Heaps, J. R.	Holbeck, Leeds.	Webb, F.	At Mr. Hedges, Builder, High-street, Bow, E.
Hutchison, Wm.	127, St. John-street-road, E. C.		
Horner, H.	President of the Geological Society.	Wheeler, E. W.	9, Duke-street, Portland-place, London.
Hope, G.	9, Surrey-place, Old Kent Road, S. E.	Working Man	14, Craven-street, Leicester.
		Whalley, G. H., M. P.	Plas Madoc, Rhuabon.
Harel, F.	Demerara.		
		Williams, T.	Theobald Lodge, Stockwell.
Khulmann, P.	Lille, France.		

I N D E X.

[*N. B.*—In this Index the *Figures* following the Names of the Witnesses refer to the Questions in the Evidence; those following *App.* to the Paging of the Appendix; and the *Numerals* following *Rep.* to the Paging of the Report.]

A.

ALLEN, GEORGE. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was appointed in 1840, general manager of the stonemasons at the new Houses, 967-970—— Previous acquaintance of witness with magnesian limestone, as subsequently used in the building, 971-980—— Management by witness of the Anston quarry, whence the stone was procured, 982-985 ——Care exercised by witness in the selection of the stone, and of the beds to be worked; objection made to the stone in the bottom beds, 985-992. 1042-1045. 1072-1076—— Greater decay where the stone is sheltered, or under the projections, than where it is fully exposed, 993-998. 1059-1066. 1110-1113.

Use of some stone from the quarries on the north side, and abandonment after a time of this stone, as objectionable in texture: probable portions of the building in which this stone may be found, 998-1002. 1046-1053. 1081, 1082. 1089-1093. 1101-1109. 1114-1121——Difficulty in providing that the stones should lie on their natural bed, instead of being face bedded; opinion that decay has not arisen on this ground, 1003-1006—— Character of the symptoms of decay observed by witness when he left the building in 1847; question as to the decaying stones subsequently hardening, 1007-1022. 1054, 1055.

Statement relative to a certain process, with which witness is acquainted, the application of which to the Houses of Parliament would prevent decay, 1024-1035. 1040, 1041. 1067-1071. 1077-1080. 1094-1100——Selection of stone for the building in Lincoln's Inn, from the north quarry at Anston, contrary to witness's advice, 1083-1089——Every care was taken by the contractors for the supply of proper stone for the New Palace, 1118-1124——Some portion of the stone in the plinth of the river front came from Bolsover, 1126, 1127.

Allen, Mr. Statement as to Mr. Allen, foreman under the contractors, having some years ago applied some substance to a portion of the mouldings, &c., in the river front, *Wardle* 1930-1936.

Amicable Fire Insurance Office. Symptoms of decay in this building constructed with the Anston stone, *Baker* 1976; *App.* 99.

ANSTON STONE:

Circumstances under which stone from the Anston quarry was substituted for the Bolsover stone first intended to be used, *Grissell* 429. 562, 563——Information relative to the size, quality, &c., of the stone obtained from Anston, *ib.* 431 *et seq.*——Although there were occasionally defective specimens, witness on the whole, never saw a finer stone, *ib.* 437-439. 451-456. 493. 526——Hardness of the stone, *ib.* 452-456——Varying thickness of the bed of stone in the quarry, *ib.* 485-488——Slight amount of water in the quarry; there was no quarry sap in the stone, *ib.* 489-491——Mode of working the quarry explained; uniform goodness generally of the stone, *ib.* 492-505. 541-543.

Defective character of portions of the quarries further adverted to, *Grissell* 554. 564-571——Disuse of the Anston quarries since witness's lease of them, *ib.* 582, 583—— Mode or direction of working the quarries adverted to with reference to the extent of ground available, *ib.* 584-588——The greater portion of the decayed stone came from the north side, *ib.* 589-591——Illustration of the impervious character of some of the stone, *ib.* 592, 593.

Inquiry by witness into the stone of the Anston quarries, and selection eventually of this stone after experiments had been made; other grounds upon which it was concluded that the stone was suitable for the purpose, *Smith* 607. 632-644. 663, 664. 683, 684——

Report, 1861—*continued.*

ANSTON STONE—continued.

Similar quality generally of the Anston stone in the different beds from top to bottom, *Smith* 625-635——The Anston stone was not so good as the Bolsover stone, but the beds were thicker and larger, *ib.* 643——Examination by witness into the state of the Anston quarry when being worked for the New Palace, &c.; decaying condition of the stone in two of the beds, *ib.* 663-674. 685-688. 695——Question as to the stone from both the north and south quarry decaying alike in time, *ib.* 700.

Compact and uniform character of the stone used during witness's superintendence of the works; he never rejected any stone in respect of its hardness or crystallization, *Quarm* 786-789. 792. 834-841.

Management by witness of the Anston quarry, *Allen* 982-985——Care exercised by witness in the selection of the stone, and of the beds to be worked; objection made to the stone in the bottom beds, *ib.* 985-992. 1042-1045. 1072. 1076——Use of some stone from the quarries on the north side, and abandonment after a time of this stone by witness as objectionable in texture; probable portions of the buildings in which this stone may be found, *ib.* 998-1002. 1046-1053. 1081, 1082. 1089-1093. 1101-1109. 1114-1121.

Belief that magnesian limestone, or stone from Anston, was first used under Mr. Grissell's contract at the north end of the river front, *Groves* 1129-1134——Favourable opinion expressed in regard to the dolomite or Anston stone, *Piper* 1516*, 1517. 1537-1540——Supply eventually and continuously of stone from the Anston quarry, as being obtainable in sufficient quantity and proper size, *Wardle* 1912. 1916. 1924. 1959-1962——Duties of witness in regard to the stone procured from the Anston quarry, *Baker* 1930-1941—— As regards certain metropolitan buildings in which the Anston stone has been used they have not been up long enough to show decay, *ib.* 1975.

Liability to decay in the case of Anston stone procured from the bottom beds, as well as in the case of the surface stone, *Scott* 2008-2010.

Examination of the Anston quarries by witness twenty-three years ago, and report then made by him on the Anston stone to the contractors about to tender for the Houses of Parliament; statement in this report as to the liability of the stone to decay, though possessing certain advantages otherwise, *Hawksley* 2019. 2038-2047. 2057-2059——Several ways in which the durability of the stone is likely to be affected, *ib.* 2019-2021. 2027, 2028——It was foreseen by witness that the inferior as well as the superior beds of the quarry would be used for the new houses, *ib.* 2023.

Report by Messrs. Smith, Tennant, and Burnell (Members of the Committee), upon the state of certain buildings in the metropolis in which the magnesian limestone from the Anston quarries has been used, *App.* 99.

Reference by the Committee to the conflicting character of the evidence on the subject of the stone obtained from the Anston quarries, *Rep.* vii——Several disadvantages of Anston stone as a magnesian limestone, *ib.*

See also *Amicable Fire Insurance Office.* *Bylaugh Hall (Norfolk).* *Lincoln's Inn Hall, &c.* *Museum of Economic Geology.* *Record Office.* *Selection or Rejection of Stone.*

Application of Processes. Contemplated application of witness's process to the surface generally, although parts may never decay, *Szerelmey* 92-96——Application of witness's process at the Houses of Parliament to the good as well as the bad stones, *Ransome* 307——Importance of dry weather for the application of witness's process, *ib* 277-279. 339, 340——Advantage of intervals between the application of the solutions; also of removing the soluble salt from the surface before the second application, *ib.* 344-352——Details relative to the mode of application of the processes of Mr. Szerelmey and Mr. Ransome respectively, *Phipps* 1156 *et seq.*; *Fincham* 1259-1280. 1290-1293.

Conclusion of the Committee that any general coating of the whole of the building is not necessary nor desirable, *Rep.* viii.

See also *Processes, &c.*

Asphaltum. Use of a solution of asphaltum in witness's process, for the outer or third coating, as a protection to the silicate, *Szerelmey* 82. 90. 102, 103. 105-107. 160-163—— Statement as to witness obtaining this asphaltum from the Dead Sea or the Red Sea, *ib.* 90. 103. 133-140. 159.

Atkinson's Cement. Explanation of the composition of Atkinson's cement, and the effect of its application, as a wash, upon the durability and colour of stone, *Griffiths* 1741 *et seq.*——Mention of several instances in which the cement has been successfully applied to stone buildings, and has prevented the penetration of water and decay, *ib.* 1748 *et seq.*

Atmospheric Influences. Statement in report by Messrs. Hofmann, Frankland, and Abel, as to the effect of atmospheric influences upon the stone, *App.* 97, 98.——*See* also *Damp.*

Report, 1861—*continued.*

B.

Baker, John. See *Wardle, Richard James, &c.*

Bank of England. Reference to a communication from Sir Charles Barry to the Governor of the Bank of England in 1858, requesting that Mr. Szerelmey might be allowed to apply his process to a portion of the building; grant of this request, *Hardwick* 1332–1337. 1418–1420——There was no decay which required to be thus dealt with, *ib.* 1333. 1352. 1358——Information as to the portion of the building to which Mr. Szerelmey's process was first applied, that is, in 1858, and as to mode of application, and the result, *ib.* 1337–1350. 1358–1366. 1397–1400. 1404–1411——Particulars connected with a more recent application of Mr. Szerelmey's process to the front of the Bank, *ib.* 1351–1355. 1283–1389. 1413–1415——Custom of washing the front of the Bank periodically with water, *ib.* 1356, 1357. 1401.

Witness gives sundry particulars relative to the application of Mr. Szerelmey's process to the Bank of England, and the result thereof; considers the process to be no good at all, *Drummond* 1423–1466.

Barff, F. T., M.A., and Dr. Wm. Sullivan (Analysis of their Evidence.)—(*Mr. Barff.*) The process invented by witness for the preservation of stone has not been tried publicly; it is in course of being patented 714–719——Use, in this process, of carbonate of zinc, silicate of soda or potash, alumina, &c.; their mode of application explained, and their effect in forming a perfectly impenetrable and irremovable coating, 720 *et seq.*——(*Mr. Barff and Mr. Sullivan.*) Very severe tests to which the process has been subjected, and which it has overcome successfully, 721. 734–736. 738. 742——Chemical union between the ingredients, and depth to which they probably penetrate into the stone, 727–729. 744–746——(*Mr. Barff.*) Expense of the process; increase through the use of alumina, 731–733. 741.

Barry, Sir Charles. Opinions of Sir Charles Barry in regard to the application of a coating to the building; responsibility of which he relieved himself in the matter, *Quarm* 807–813. 818–821——Favourable opinion arrived at by Sir C. Barry relative to Mr. Szerelmey's process, *Barry* 1217, 1218. 1237–1239.

Barry, Edward M. (*Member of the Committee*). (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is now carrying out the works at the New Palace; was well acquainted with all that went on during his father's lifetime, 1214–1217——Favourable opinion arrived at by Sir C. Barry relative to Mr. Szerelmey's process, 1217, 1218. 1237–1239——Official direction from the Board of Works for the adoption of Mr. Szerelmey's process after it had been reported more favourably upon than Mr. Ransome's process, 1218–1220——Death of witness's father before steps could be taken for the application of the process, 1220.

Unwillingness of witness to recommend an extended adoption of Mr. Szerelmey's process on account of the mystery observed by Mr. Szerelmey as to its composition, 1220–1225——Portions of the internal courts already submitted to the process, 1226, 1227——Experiments in the Speaker's Court with reference to the colours under Mr. Szerelmey's process; result thereof, 1228–1234. 1240, 1241.

Bernays, Albert James, PH. DR. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Professor of chemistry in St. Thomas's Hospital, 1787——In conjunction with Mr. Field, has for some time turned his attention to applications for preserving stone; has not made any conclusive experiments on the subject, 1788–1791. 1810–1818. 1824. 1830–1834——Explanations as to the substances comprised in the proposed process, and examination as to the operation thereof in the penetration of stone, and in the formation of a preservative against decay, 1792 *et seq.*——Use chiefly of silico-fluoric acid, as well as of potash, ammonia, &c.; mode of application explained, 1792–1809.

Opinion that nothing but silica, that is, the silication of the stone, can ever permanently answer as regards the preservation of the stone in the Houses of Parliament, 1840. 1845——Temporary and unsatisfactory effect of any oleaginous compositions, such as a mixture of linseed oil, soft soap, and alum, 1841–1844——Very objectionable effect upon the appearance of the stone in the New Houses, through the processes which have been applied, 1846, 1847——Opinion that the greater part of the stones will never decay, and that a general coating of the whole building is not necessary, 1848, 1849.

Bethune, Lady (*House in Princes Gardens*). Particulars relative to the application in November and December last of Mr. Szerelmey's process to Lady Bethune's house in Princes Gardens; entire failure of the application, which has since nearly all come off, *Gascoigne* 2072 *et seq.*——The surface of the house is coated with Roman cement; this was quite dry when the process was applied, *ib.* 2075–2077. 2085–2087. 2129–2133.

Board of Works. Examination and report by witness on the part of the Board of Works about seven years ago, conjointly with Mr. Inman and Mr. Stacey, relative to the decay of the stone; the report was referred to Sir C. Barry, *Phipps* 1142–1155. 1210. 1213.

Report, 1861—*continued.*

Bolsover Stone. Intention, when witness and Sir Morton Peto undertook the first contract for building the Houses of Parliament, to procure the stone from a quarry near Bolsover, *Grissell* 420–426——Failure to procure stone of a sufficient size from the Bolsover quarry, so that it was not used at all, *ib.* 427, 428. 430——Abandonment of the original intention of using the Bolsover stone, on account of the beds being so thin and contracted, *Smith* 597–606.

Some portion of the stone in the plinth of the river front came from Bolsover, *Allen* 1126, 1127——Statement to the effect that none of the Bolsover stone was used in the New Houses, *Wardle* 1896–1906. 1953. 1967——Fine quality of this stone, *ib.* 1965, 1966——Limited extent to which the Bolsover stone was used, *Baker* 1969. 1918, 1919.

Similarity of the Bolsover stone to the Mansfield Woodhouse stone; very good quality of the former, which cannot however be obtained in large blocks, *Scott* 2005–2007——Condition of the Bolsover quarry when witness saw it many years ago; exceedingly favourable opinion as to the quality of the stone, *Hawksley* 2013, 2014. 2024——Conclusion as to Bolsover Castle having been built of Bolsover Moor stone, *ib.* 2014. 2030–2037.

See also *Southwell Church.*

Burnell, G. R. (Member of the Committee). (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has recently visited France in pursuance of the present inquiry, 1304–1306. 1328, 1329——Explanatory statement as to the care used in Paris in the selection of stone for public buildings, and as to the processes most in favour in France for the preservation of stone and the prevention of decay, 1307 *et seq.*——Views of M. Hervé Mangon, in favour of an application of oil, to be renewed when necessary, 1310–1312. 1314. 1318. 1324——Strong objection in Paris to the application of silicates of soda, 1310. 1312, 1313——Valuable and inexpensive character of the Garth stone in North Wales, 1315–1318.

Bylaugh Hall (Norfolk). Use by witness of magnesian limestone from the Anston quarry, in the construction of Bylaugh Hall, Norfolk, where it has stood exceedingly well, *Piper* 1470–1477. 1501. 1541.

C.

Carved Work. Approval of a process being applied which should arrest decay in the more delicate parts of the building, if it should set in there, *Quarm* 814——Circumstance of the carved portions not being decayed to any extent, *ib.* 912, 913.

Causes of Decay. Report by Messrs. Hofmann, Frankland, and Abel, as to the several causes to which the decay is attributable, *App.* 96–98.

Use of stone from the Anston quarry, and effect of the London atmosphere, adverted to by the Committee, as the main causes to which the decay is attributable, *Rep.* vii.

See also *Anston Stone. Damp. Natural Bed of the Stone. Selection or Rejection of Stone.*

Chemical Applications. See *Processes for the Prevention of Decay.*

Chloride of Calcium. Explanatory statement as to the composition of chloride of calcium, (one of the substances used by witness), and as to the change in its qualities through combination with the silicate of soda, *Ransome* 312–319. 364——Expediency of not applying an excess of chloride of calcium, *ib.* 319–322. 341–346.

Colour. Different appearances or colours of witness's process at the New Palace, adverted to and explained, *Szerelmey* 86, 87. 104——Objection to the partial application of any materials affecting the colour of the building, *Quarm* 815, 816——Experiments in the Speaker's Court, with reference to the colours under Mr. Szerelmey's process; result thereof, *Barry* 1228–1234. 1240, 1241——Very objectionable effect upon the appearance of the stone in the New Houses, through the processes which have been applied, *Bernays* 1846, 1847——The process being patented by witness's firm will improve the stone rather than otherwise, *Rust* 1867, 1868.

Commencement of Decay. Non-appearance of any symptom of decay for about ten years from the commencement, *Grissell* 446–450. 468. 514–521——No steps were taken in witness's time to inquire into the question of decay, but it was not then of a serious character, *ib.* 575–581——Witness first noticed symptoms of decay, or effloresence, about 1849 or 1850, on the river front, *Quarm* 793–797. 870–880——Character of the symptoms of decay observed by witness when he left the building in 1847, *Allen* 1007–1022——There were no symptoms of decay when witness left the works in April 1845, *Groves* 1138–1141——Appearance of symptoms of decay of the Anston stone underneath the cornices, &c., about the year 1857, *Wardle* 1925. 1929.

Coram Statue. Explanation relative to the application of witness's process to the Coram statue, *Davies* 713.

Crookes,

Report, 1861—*continued.*

Crookes, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Gives sundry particulars in elucidation of a process for hardening and preserving stones, that is, by the application of silico-fluoride of aluminium; experiments adverted to in illustration, 1700–1739.

Custom House. Appearance of efflorescence some years ago in the Custom House; objection by Sir Robert Smirke to the application of a certain lotion to the stone, *Piper* 1490–1493. 1497. 1511–1513——Extent to which the efflorescence, or decay, at the Custom House has gone on, *ib.* 1497, 1498.

D.

Daines, J. B. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Dates of the application of witness's patent to the Houses of Parliament 702–707——The process consists of linseed oil and sulphur, and is fully described in the specification of the patent, 708–712——Explanation relative to the application of the process to the Coram statue, 713——Witness hands in a certain report upon the experiments made with his process, 713, and *App.* 104, 105.

D'Almagne's Process. Information relative to d'Almagne's process for preserving stone, as used at Notre Dâme, &c., *Burnell* 1310. 1320–1323.

Damp. Witness considers the efflorescence, or decay, due to the position of the stone; the decay does not, in fact, take place except where the stone, from its position, is kept in a state of moisture, and where there is not proper evaporation, *Quarm* 798. 825–833. 849–857. 897–903. 907–919——Decay of the stone in certain moisture-retaining situations, no matter what part of the quarry it has come from, *ib.* 897–903. 907–919. 949–953——Greater decay where the stone is sheltered, or under projections, than where it is fully exposed, *Allen* 993–998. 1059–1066. 1110–1113——Decay of the parapets in the inner courts attributed to the damp, *ib.* 1110–1113.

Conclusion of the Committee as to the stone being more likely to decay in damp and sheltered situations than where it is exposed to the full action of atmospheric influences, *Rep.* vi——Mode of protection suggested where decay arises from damp, *ib.* viii, ix.

Disintegration. Importance not merely of obtaining a compact and hard surface upon the stone, but of thoroughly combining the atoms so to prevent disintegration, *Ransome* 347, 348.

Drummund, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Clerk of the works at the Bank of England, 1423, 1424——Gives sundry particulars relative to the application of Mr. Szerelmey's process to the Bank of England, and the result thereof; considers the process to be no good at all, 1423–1466——Could not obtain from Mr. Szerelmey any information about the ingredients of the process; believes there must have been oil in it, 1445–1450. 1454, 1455.

Durability. The Committee believe that a very large portion of the stone is of a very durable nature, *Rep.* ix.

E.

Evaporation. See *Damp.*

Exfoliation. Tendency of the stone to exfoliate, or come off in scales; conclusion as to the operation of witness's process in stopping this, *Ransome* 248–252. 273–276. 300. 331–338——Effect of Mr. Szerelmey's process to make the stone scale off, *ib.* 259–262——Probable causes of the exfoliation of the stone, *ib.* 331–336.

Experiments. In March or April 1857 witness coated some portions of the river front of the Houses of Parliament with his process; also coated the Speaker's Court about three years ago, *Szerelmey* 1–11——Has not re-coated any portion of the river front, *ib.* 6, 7. 9. 48. 126–128——Re-coating subsequently of the Speaker's Court, with reference to different shades of colour; there has been no decay, *ib.* 8, 14, 15. 18. 48. 104. 112–115. 146–151——Absence of decay generally, as the result of witness's experiments, *ib.* 49–62. 76–78. 82–85. 118. 164–167. 187——Experiments with witness's process, showing its efficacy in stopping decay, which, without it, would have continued, *ib.* 97, 98.

Circumstances attending the first application of the process to the Houses of Parliament in 1856; peculiar whiteness of colour produced, and difficulty in removing such whiteness, *Ransome* 196–200——Unfinishnd state of the experiment now being made with witness's process at the Houses of Parliament, *ib.* 206–210——Explanation as to the application respectively of witness's process, and of Mr. Szerelmey's process to the two adjoining bays of the House in 1859; disadvantages under which witness laboured, *ib.* 217–221. 300.

Reasons for selecting certain courts for the application of Mr. Szerelmey's process, *Quarm* 854, 855——Selection by witness of the two bays on the north side of the river terrace for the experiments of Mr. Ransome and Mr. Szerelmey; explanation as to a very small portion of these bays having been oiled several years ago, *Fincham* 1246–1258. 1284–1289. 1295–1303.

Report, 1861—*continued.*

Experiments—continued.

Particulars as to the conduct of the experiments of Mr. Szerelmey and Mr. Ransome, the number of coatings in each case, the time occupied, &c.; supervision exercised so that the experiments might be fairly and impartially carried out, *Phipps* 1156 *et seq.*; *Fincham* 1259-1280. 1290-1293——Mr. Ransome's specimen had nine coats, and Mr. Szerelmey's specimen five coats, two of which were on account of the wet weather, *Phipps* 1174-1178; *Fincham* 1260-1267——Much shorter time taken by Mr. Szerelmey's process, *Phipps* 1180. 1208; *Fincham* 1293——Statement to the effect that there was no oiling of any portion of the moulding, &c., of the river front, *Baker* 1942-1945. 1980-1987.

Character and extent of the experiments recommended by Messrs. Hofmann, Frankland, and Abel; necessity of the test of time in order to establish the relative merits of the processes, *App.* 95, 96.

The Committee most reluctantly are compelled to coincide in the recommendation that a series of experiments be conducted, under chemical supervision, over a considerable period of time, *Rep.* viii, ix.

See also *Processes, &c.*

Extent of Decay. The decay of the stone along portions of the houses is very interrupted at different places, *Smith,* 675-681——Opinion that, taking the whole ashlar or surface of the building, the decay is not more than one ten-thousandth part, *Quarm,* 910. 920. 965——Belief that decay is by no means going on in every variety of place throughout the building, *ib.* 949-953.——Opinion that the greater part of the stones will never decay, and that a general coating of the whole building is not necessary, *Bernays* 1848, 1849—— Doubt whether the Houses of Parliament have suffered more than the buildings about Nottingham, or more than might have been foreseen, *Hawksley* 2021, 2022 ——The result as regards decay is not in any way contrary to witness's expectation; but he considers the extent of the decay to be much exaggerated, *ib.* 2025-2027.

Report by the chemist-members of the Committee as to the nature and extent of the decay, *App.* 96-98.

Views of the Committee as to the extent and position of the decay, *Rep.* v, vi—— Apprehension that there may exist much more mischief than at present is actually apparent, *ib.* vi.

See also *Commencement of Decay. Damp. Replacement of Stone. Self-healing. Stability of the Building.*

F.

Fincham, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Selection by witness of the two bays on the north side of the river terrace for the experiments of Mr. Ransome and Mr. Szerelmey; explanation as to a very small portion of these bays having been oiled several years ago, 1246-1258. 1284-1289. 1295-1303——Number of coats put on by Mr. Ransome and Mr. Szerelmey respectively, and mode of application in each case; check upon any unfair advantage to either party, 1259-1280. 1290-1293——Different appearance between the substances used in the first two coats and the third coat of Mr. Szerelmey's process; no oil was used during witness's presence, 1275-1283.

G.

Garth Stone. Valuable and inexpensive character of the Garth stone in North Wales, *Burnell,* 1315-1318.

Gascoigne, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Particulars relative to the application in November and December last of Mr. Szerelmey's process to Lady Bethune's house in Princes Gardens; entire failure of the application which has since nearly all come off, 2072 *et seq.*——The surface of the house is coated with Roman cement; this was quite dry when the process was applied, 2075-2077. 2085-2087. 2129-2133.

Geological Museum. See *Museum of Economic Geology.*

Griffiths, John Joseph. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Superintendent of the Atkinson Cement Works, near Whitby, 1740, 1741——Explains the composition of Atkinson's cement, and the effect of its application, as a wash, upon the durability and colour of stone, 1741 *et seq.*——Mentions several instances in which the cement has been successfully applied to stone buildings, and has prevented the penetration of water and decay, 1748, *et seq.*

Grissell, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Intention when witness and Sir Morton Peto undertook the first contract for building the Houses of Parliament, to procure the stone from a quarry near Bolsover, 420-426——Failure to procure stone of sufficient size from the Bolsover quarry, so that it was not used at all, 427, 428. 430——Circumstances under which stone from the Anston quarry was substituted for the Bolsover stone, 429. 562, 563.

Report, 1861—*continued.*

Grissell, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Information relative to the size, quality, &c., of the stone obtained from Anston, 431, *et seq.*——Although they were occasionally defective specimens, witness, on the whole, never saw a finer stone, 437–439. 451–456. 493. 526——Supply of the stone which forms the plinth course, in 1840 and 1841, from the upper portion of the quarry, 440, 441. 465–467——Portions of the building executed under contract with Mr. Jay, and not out of the Anston quarries, 442–445——Non-appearance of any symptom of decay for about 10 years from the commencement; doubt as to the decay then observed having subsequently stopped, 446–450. 468–470. 514–522.

Non-rejection of any of the stone after its arrival at the Houses of Parliament; nature of the check hereon, 451. 493. 545–550——Hardness of the stone, 452–456——How far there was any check at the quarry upon the transmission of soft or defective stone; the stone was taken generally as it came, 457–464. 474, 475. 492–505. 510–513. 523–530. 552——Different character of the Yorkshire stone, properly so called, from that used in the Houses of Parliament, 471–473——Extent to which the stone was placed in the building on its natural bed; preparation of the stone at the quarry adverted to hereon, 476–484.

Varying thickness of the bed of stone in the quarry, 485–488——Slight amount of water in the quarry; there was no quarry sap in the stone, 489–491——Mode of working the quarry explained; uniform goodness generally of the stone, 492–505. 541–543. Use of stone from the Anston quarry for the Hall in Lincoln's-Inn Fields; comparative softness of this stone, 506–510. 532–534. 544——Supply of stone from the same quarry for the Geological Museum; question as to decay in this case, 531. 556, 557. 572–574——Small supply of stone obtained for the New Palace from Woodhouse, 536, 537——Opening by Mr. Jay of another quarry, 538–540——Witness did not hear at the time that it had been proposed to send some one to the quarry to select the stone, 551.

Defective character of portions of the Anston quarries further adverted to, 554. 564–571——Non-rejection in London of stone supplied from Anston for other buildings than the New Houses, 555——Supply of Anston stone for the new Record Office in Fetter Lane, 559–561. 594——No steps were taken in witness's time to inquire into the question of decay, but it was not then of a serious character, 575–581——Disuse of the Anston quarries since witness's lease of them, 582, 583——Mode or direction of working the quarries adverted to with reference to the extent of ground available, 584–588——The greater portion of the decayed stone came from the quarry on the north side, 589–591——Illustration of the impervious character of some of the stone, 592, 593.

Groves, Frederick Humphrey. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—In August 1839 was appointed principal clerk of the works at the New Palace, 1128——Believes that magnesian limestone was first used under Mr. Grissell's contract at the north end of the river front, 1129–1134——There were no symptoms of decay when witness left the works in April 1845; 1138–1141.

H.

Hardening of Stone. Instances of the hardening and permanent effect of witness's process, *Szerelmey* 108–111——Particulars relative to an experiment by witness in recombining and hardening powdered stone; undeviating effect of chloride of calcium, as applied in this case after the powdered stone and a solution of silicate had been mixed, *Ransome* 227–236; 268–272; 289–291; 309, 310. 323–330——Advantage of some indurating process, in order to neutralise the absorbent character of the stone, *Quarm* 822–824.

Witness has taken out patents for hardening stones, and has had nearly fourteen years experience of their effect, *Hutchison* 1566–1571——Application of witness's process to the soft stone or sandstone found near Tunbridge Wells, and exceedingly satisfactory result thereof, *ib.* 1569–1573——The basis of the process is coal tar, in which, when in a boiling state, the stone is immersed; colours thus produced; thoroughly indurating effect of the process, *ib.* 1574–1586. 1613——Obstacle to applying the foregoing process to stones decaying in a building, *ib.* 1578.

Further process patented by witness, the basis of which is resin, in which when boiling the stones are immersed; successful results of this process; effect as regards colour, *Hutchison* 1587 *et seq.*——Difficulty in applying this process to any building, *ib.* 1590——Value of witness's processes on the score of economy; cheap stone which may be thoroughly indurated, *ib.* 1595–1602——Instances of the hardening effect of the invention, *ib.* 1602. 1605, 1606——Depth to which the stone may be affected by the process, *ib.* 1617, 1618——Size of the blocks operated upon, *ib.* 1619, 1620.

See also *Processes, &c.* *Self-healing.*

Hardwick, Philip Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Architect of the Bank of England, 1330, 1331——Reference to a communication from Sir Charles Barry to the governor of the Bank in 1858 requesting that Mr. Szerelmey might be allowed to apply his process to a portion of the building; grant of this request, 1332–1337. 1418–1420——There was no decay which required to be thus dealt with, 1333. 1352. 1358——Information as to

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Hardwick, Philip Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

the portion of the building to which Mr. Szerelmey's process was first applied, that is in 1858, and as to mode of application and its result, 1337–1350. 1358–1366. 1397–1400. 1404–1411——Particulars connected with a more recent application of Mr. Szerelmey's process to the front of the Bank, 1351–1355. 1383–1389. 1413–1415.

Custom of washing the front of the Bank periodically with water, 1356, 1357. 1401——Probable ingredients of which Mr. Szerelmey's process was composed; impression as to the use of oil, 1360–1362——Witness would not employ the process again, 1366——Explanation relative to a mixture of oil and potash or alum, as applied by witness to Bath stone and lias, 1366–1373. 1390–1392. 1395, 1396. 1402, 1403——Decay going on in the magnesian limestone used in the Lincoln's-Inn buildings; difficulty in accounting for this, unless the stone was originally unsound, 1374–1382. 1393, 1394——Substitution of Portland stone for Bath stone in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1421, 1422.

[Second Examination.]—Further information relative to the extent and causes of decay of the stone in the buildings at Lincoln's-Inn 1546–1555——Explanation that the process before alluded to as having been used by witness consists of linseed oil, soft soap, and alum; long experience of witness's foreman adverted to hereon, and satisfactory results of the process, 1556–1565.

Hawksley, Thomas (Member of the Committee). (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is well acquainted with the Mansfield Woodhouse, and Bolsover quarries, 2011, 2012——Condition of the Bolsover quarry when witness first saw it many years ago; exceedingly favourable opinion as to the quality of the stone, 2013, 2014. 2024——Conclusion as to Bolsover Castle having been built of Bolsover Moor stone, 2014. 2030–2037——Respects in which the Mansfield stone generally is inferior to the Bolsover stone; different ways in which it perishes, 2015. 2019–2021. 2054–2056——Statement as to there being three beds in the neighbourhood of Mansfield producing stones of different colours and durability; question as to one of these being entirely different from the others, 2016–2018. 2029. 2048–2056.

Examination of the Anston quarries by witness, twenty-three years ago, and report then made by him on the Anston stone to the contractors about to tender for the Houses of Parliament; statement in this report as to the liability of the stone to decay, though possessing certain advantages otherwise, 2019. 2038–2047. 2057–2059——Several ways in which the durability of the Anston stone is likely to be affected, 2019–2021. 2027, 2028——Probability of the decay largely ceasing after it has gone to a certain point, 2019. 2027.

Doubt whether the Houses of Parliament have suffered more than the buildings about Nottingham, or more than might have been foreseen, 2021, 2022——It was foreseen by witness that the inferior, as well as the two superior beds of the Anston quarry, would be used for the New Houses, 2023——The result as regards decay, is not in any way contrary to witness's expectation, but he considers the extent of the decay to be much exaggerated, 2025–2027.

Henry, T. H., F.R.S. Statement by Mr. Henry, in strong approval of Mr. Ransome's process, *App.* 103.

Hervé, Mangon M. Views of M. Hervé Mangon in favour of an application of oil, to be renewed when necessary, *Burnell* 1310–1312. 1314. 1318. 1324.

Hibble, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Explanatory statement in favour of a process used by witness for the protection of stone, &c., consisting of turpentine, powdered lime, and linseed oil, hardened together with silicate of lead and burnt copperas; its advantage over ordinary paint, 384–419.

Hutchison, William. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Has taken out patents for hardening stones, and has had nearly fourteen years' experience of their effect, 1566–1571——Application of witness's process to the soft stone or sandstone, found near Tunbridge Wells, and exceedingly satisfactory result thereof, 1569–1573——The bases of witness's process is coal-tar, in which, when in a boiling state, the stone is immersed; colours thus produced; thoroughly indurating effect of the process, 1574–1586. 1613——Obstacle to applying the foregoing process to stones decaying in a building, 1578.

Further process patented by witness, the bases of which is resin, in which, when boiling, the stones are immersed; successful results of this process; effect as regards colour, 1583, 1584. 1587 *et seq.*——Difficulty in applying this process to any building, 1590——Value of witness's processes on the score of economy; cheap stone, which may be thoroughly indurated, 1595–1602.

I.

Imperviousness of Stone. Inexpediency of rendering the surface of the stone absolutely impervious, *Ransome* 255–267. 330. 762–764——*See* also *Processes, &c.*

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J.

Jay, Mr. Portions of the building executed under contract with Mr. Jay, and not out of the Anston quarries, *Grissell* 442–445——Opening by Mr. Jay of another quarry, *ib.* 538–540——The quarry worked by Mr. Jay is on the north side of the Anston quarry, *Smith* 701——Circumstance of the stones having been split or separated with chisels during Mr. Grissell's contract, whilst Mr. Jay has sawn all the stone in London, *Quarm* 790, 791. 799–803——Similar character and condition of the stone used in Mr. Jay's contract as previously, *ib.* 856–859. 882.

L.

Lancashire Sandstone. Doubt as to the enduring character of the Lancashire sandstone, *Piper* 1532–1536.

Lincoln's-Inn Hall, &c. Use of stone from the Anston quarry for the hall in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; comparative softness of this stone, *Grissell* 506–510, 532–534——Soft and indifferent quality of the stone from the Anston quarry for the building in Lincoln's Inn, *Smith* 645, 650, 670, 685, 686, 698, 699——Anticipated self-healing of the stone in Lincoln's-Inn building as well as in the New Palace, *Quarm* 954, 955——Selection of stone for the building in Lincoln's Inn from the north quarry at Anston, contrary to witness's advice, *Allen* 1083–1089——Particulars relative to the decay going on in the magnesian limestone used in the Lincoln's Inn buildings; difficulty in accounting for this, unless the stone was originally unsound, *Hardwick* 1374–1382, 1393,1394, 1546–1555.

Report upon the nature and extent of the decay in this and other metropolitan buildings; numerous symptoms of decay, *App.* 99.

M.

Magnesian Limestone. Unsatisfactory result in several instances of the use of magnesian limestone in large buildings, *Smith* 622–625, 661, 662——Use of magnesian limestone for a certain tomb in Norwood cemetery; doubt whether this has decayed, *Piper* 1479–1493.

Report by the chemist members of the Committee as to the component part of magnesian limestone, and its liability to decay, *App.* 96–98.

Conclusion of the Committee as to the inexpediency of using magnesian limestone in public buildings in London, *Rep.* viii, ix.

See also *Anston Stone.*

Mansfield Woodhouse Stone. Limited supply of stone procured from Mansfield Woodhouse; parts of the building in which used, *Grissell* 536, 537; *Wardle* 1912–1916–1954, 1968. 1977——Impossibility of procuring stone of proper size from Mansfield Woodhouse, *Wardle* 1915, 1916. 1924. 1959–1962; *Baker* 1962–1964——Relative qualities of the Stone End stone, the Anston stone, and the Mansfield Woodhouse stone; superiority of the latter, *Wardle* 1918–1928——Absence of decay of this stone, *ib.* 1925——Means by which witness could distinguish the Mansfield Woodhouse stone, the Anston stone, and the Sykes, or Stone End stone now in the building, *Baker* 1946–1951. 1955–1958——The Mansfield Woodhouse quarries had not previously been in use, *Wardle* 1970–1973.

There are two quarries at Mansfield Woodhouse, which differ considerably one from another; explanation hereon, *Scott* 1990. 2000. 2003, 2004——Information as to the quality of the stone generally; it is extremely crystalline and very durable, *ib.* 1991. 1994–2004——Large blocks which may be obtained from the quarries, *ib.* 1992——Insufficient development of the quarries when they were worked for the Houses of Parliament, *ib.* 1992, 1993——Difficulty in working the better of the two quarries, *ib.* 2001–2004——Similarity of the stone to the Bolsover stone, *ib.* 2005.

Respects in which the Mansfield stone generally is inferior to the Bolsover stone; different ways in which it perishes, *Hawksley* 2015. 2019–2021. 2054–2056——Statement as to there being three beds in the neighbourhood of Mansfield, producing stones of different colours and durability; question as to one of these being entirely different from the others, *ib.* 2016–2018. 2029. 2048–2056.

Explanation as to the different qualities of the several stones found in the neighbourhood of Mansfield, *Smith* 2066–2071.

Chemical analysis of the stone procured from the neighbourhood of Mansfield Woodhouse, *App.* 97. 102.

Statement by Mr. Robert Lindley as to the quantity of stone supplied to the Houses of Parliament from Mansfield Woodhouse, *App.* 102.

See also *Southwell Church.*

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Mossop, John. See *Rust, Jesse, &c.*

Museum of Economic Geology. Supply of stone from the Anston quarries for the Geological Museum; question as to decay in this case, *Grissell* 556, 557. 572–574——Care taken to procure good stone for the Geological Museum, *Smith* 641——Report showing that the decay is of trifling extent, *App.* 99.

N.

Natural Bed of the Stone. Extent to which the stone was placed in the building on its natural bed; preparation of the stone at the quarry adverted to hereon, *Grissell* 476–484; *Quarm* 790. 799. 913——Difficulty in providing that the stones should lie on their natural bed, instead of being face-bedded; opinion that decay has not arisen on this ground, *Allen* 1003–1006.

Conclusion of the Committee that the decay is not attributable to the stones in the building not being placed upon their natural bed, *Rep.* vi.

O.

Oil. Efficacy of oil for arresting decay for a limited number of years, *Quarm* 894——Temporary and unsatisfactory effect of any oleaginous composition, such as a mixture of linseed oil, soft soap, and alum, *Bernays* 1841–1844.

See also *Hervé Magnon, M.* *Processes, &c.*

P.

Paris. Explanatory statement as to the care used in Paris in the selection of stone for public buildings, and as to the processes most in favour in France for the preservation of stone, and the prevention of decay, *Burnell* 1307 *et seq.*

Reference by the Committee to Mr. Burnell's visit to Paris, and the information obtained thereby, *Rep.* ix.

Penetration and Induration of the Stone by Chemical Processes. See *Processes for the Prevention of Decay.*

Phipps, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Examination and report by witness on the part of the Board of Works, about seven years ago, conjointly with Mr. Inman and Mr. Stacey, relative to the decay of the stone; the report was referred to Sir C. Barry, 1142–1155. 1210. 1213——Particulars as to the conduct of the experiments of Mr. Szerelmey and Mr. Ransome, the number of coatings in each case, the time occupied, &c.; supervision exercised so that the experiments might be fairly carried out, 1156 *et seq.*

Piper, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Senior partner in the firm of Thomas Piper & Son; has had a very extensive experience in regard to the kinds of stone used in the metropolis, 1467–1469——Use by witness of magnesian limestone from the Anston quarry in the construction of Bylaugh Hall, Norfolk, where it has stood exceedingly well, 1470–1477. 1501. 1541——Use of magnesian limestone for a certain tomb in Norwood Cemetery; doubt whether this has decayed, 1479–1483——Information relative to Portland stone, and its use in different buildings; occasional and inexplicable decay of this stone, although upon the whole it is inferior to none other, 1483–1486. 1502–1505. 1514. 1516*–1524.

Decay of the stone in St. Dunstan's Church adverted to; successful stoppage of the decay some years ago by a process not now known, 1485–1490——Appearance of efflorescence some years ago on the Custom-house; objection by Sir Robert Smirke to the application of a certain lotion to the stone, 1490–1493. 1497. 1511–1513——Effect of an accumulation of soot upon any building to hasten the decay of the stone, 1493–1496. 1506–1510——Extent to which the effloresence or decay at the Custom-house has gone on, 1497, 1498.

Favourable opinion expressed in regard to the dolomite or Anston stone, 1516*–1517. 1537–1540——Doubt as to the enduring character of the Lancashire sandstones, 1529–1531——Objectionable character of the Purbeck Portland stone, 1532–1536——Limited extent to which witness uses pure sandstone or siliceous grit; difficulty in working it, 1542–1546.

Plain Surfaces. Occurrence of decay chiefly on the plain surfaces of the building, *Rep.* vi.

Plinth. Supply of the stone which forms the plinth course, in 1840 and 1841, from the upper portion of the Anston Quarry, *Grissell* 440, 441. 465–467.

Pocock,

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Pocock, William Willmer. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Architect; has recently built Mr. Spurgeon's new chapel, 1871–1873——Use of Bath stone of good quality in this building, 1874, 1875. 1890——Suggestion made by witness that the chapel should be coated with Mr. Ransome's process, whereas, on the recommendation of Sir C. Barry, the process of Mr. Szerelmey was adopted instead; gradual efflorescence now going on in some places, 1876–1892.

Portland Stone. Information relative to Portland stone, and its use in different buildings; occasional and inexplicable decay of this stone, although upon the whole it is inferior to none other, *Piper* 1483–1486. 1502–1505. 1514. 1516*–1524.

Advantages of Portland stone as compared with Anston stone or magnesian limestone generally, *Rep.* viii.

See also *St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*

Preservation, Means of. Sundry suggestions by the Committee as to the preservative steps to be taken for the prevention of decay, *Rep.* viii, ix.——*See* also *Processes,* &c.

Processes for the Prevention of Decay:

Mr. Szerelmey:

Witness's process does not involve the use of oil nor any bituminous matter, except asphaltum, *Szerelmey* 16, 17. 31–42. 99–101. 127. 164–173——Unwillingness of witness, for certain reasons, to explain the component parts of his invention; offer, however, to show the process to the Committee, and to illustrate its operation, *ib.* 19. 72–75——Witness has only one composition for hardening stone; explanation hereon relative to a composition patented by him in 1857 for rendering walls, &c. waterproof, *ib.* 20–30. 119–123. 129, 130. 152, 153——Three coatings involved in the process, two of silicate and one of asphaltum, *ib.* 43–47. 81–91. 102–107. 160–163. 183.

Several buildings besides the Houses of Parliament to which the process has been applied; satisfactory results, *Szerelmey* 49–60. 116–118. 131, 132——Witness has done several private houses; the process has never failed on stucco, *ib.* 57, 58——Successful effects of the application to the new palace; absence of further decay, *ib.* 60–62. 76–78. 82–85. 118. 164–167. 187——Penetrating and hardening operation of the process, *ib.* 64–71——Equal success of witness's process, no matter what kind of stone it be applied to, *ib.* 154–158.

Examination as to the mode of application of Mr. Szerelmey's process, and the materials probably comprised in it; there are three coatings altogether, *Quarm* 863–869. 884. 904–906. 924–944. 956–963——Satisfaction expressed with the operation of Mr. Szerelmey's process; opinion that it is infinitely superior to that of Mr. Ransome, and also to that of Mr. Daines, *ib.* 885–896. 966——As regards the application of Mr. Szerelmey's process to other places than the Houses of Parliament, witness is not aware that it has failed in any case, 945–947.

Official direction from the Board of Works for the adoption of Mr. Szerelmey's process, after it had been reported more favourably upon than Mr. Ransome's process, *Barry* 1218–1220——Death of witness's father before steps could be taken for the application of the process, *ib.* 1220——Unwillingness of witness to recommend an extended adoption of Mr. Szerelmey's process, on account of the mystery observed by Mr. Szerelmey as to its composition, *ib.* 1220–1225——Portions of the internal courts already submitted to the process, *ib.* 1226, 1227——Different appearances between the substances used in the first two coats and the third coat of Mr. Szerelmey's process; no oil was used in witness's presence, *Fincham* 1275–1283.

Probable ingredients of which Mr. Szerelmey's process as applied to the Bank of England was composed; impression as to the use of oil, *Hardwick* 1360–1362——Witness would not employ the process again, after its result at the Bank, *ib.* 1366——Witness could not obtain from Mr. Szerelmey any information about the ingredients of the process, as applied to the Bank of England; believes there must have been oil in it, *Drummond* 1445–1450. 1454, 1455.

Mr. Ransome:

Witness has for several years turned his attention to processes for indurating stone, &c.; took out a patent in 1856, *Ransome* 189–192——Principle of witness's process, to apply in the first instance a soluble silicate, to be rendered insoluble by the application of a second solution, *ib.* 193–195——Evidence relative to the application of the process to the Baptist Chapel at Bloomsbury, Greenock Custom-house, Buckingham Palace Mews, and other places; successful effect in the preservation from decay, *ib.* 201–205. 211–216. 223–226. 242–247. 277. 280–288. 292–298——Specimens of stone produced to which witness's solutions have been applied, *ib.* 237–241.

Considerations as to the depth to which witness's solutions penetrate through the stone, *Ransome* 253, 254. 264, 311. 353–364——Practicability of making the stones perfectly impermeable to moisture; grounds for concluding that this is not advisable, *ib.* 255–267. 330. 762–764——Belief as to the second application penetrating to a sufficient depth, *ib.* 353–364.

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PROCESSES FOR THE PREVENTION OF DECAY—continued.

Mr. Ransome—continued.

Recent application of witness's application to pieces of stone, such as is used in the houses, placed in a vertical position; penetration in some cases to the extent of more than an inch and a half, *Ransome* 365-371. 381——Difficulty in regard to colouring the solution so as to make the depth of penetration perceptible; suggestion now made to witness hereon, *ib.* 366. 381, 385——Artificial drying of the stones thus operated upon, *ib.* 372, 373. 379, 380.

Further particulars as to the results obtained from witness's solutions in regard to the penetration of the stone, as shown by certain specimens taken from the new Houses, or operated upon separately and vertically, *Ransome* 747-775.

Failure of Mr. Ransome's process to prevent decay, *Quarm* 891–893.

Statement by Mr. Ransome, dated April 1861, in further elucidation of his process for the preservation of stone, *App.* 103, 104.

Mr. Hibble:

Explanatory statement in favour of a process used by witness for the protection of stone, &c., consisting of turpentine, powdered lime, and linseed oil, hardened together with silicate of lead and burnt copperas; its advantage over ordinary paint, *Hibble* 384-413——Successful application of the process to a house in Bedford-square, *ib.* 386-389. 412-419.

Mr. Daines:

Dates of the application of witness's patent to the Houses of Parliament, *Daines* 702. 707——The process consists of linseed oil and sulphur, and is fully described in the specification of the patent, *ib.* 708–712.

Advantage of Mr. Daines's system over Mr. Ransome's, *Quarm* 894, 895.

Report upon the merits of Daines' patented process for vulcanizing and preserving stone work; satisfactory result of the process as applied to portions of the New Palace, *App.* 104, 105.

Mr. Barff:

The process invented by witness for the preservation of stone has not been tried publicly; it is in course of being patented, *Barff* 714-719——Use in this process of carbonate of zinc, silicate of soda, or potash, alumina, &c.; their mode of application explained, and their effect in forming a perfectly impenetrable and irremovable coating, *ib.* 720 *et seq*——Very severe tests to which the process has been subjected, and which it has successfully overcome, *Barff & Sullivan* 721. 734–736. 738. 742——Chemical union between the ingredients, and depth to which they probably penetrate into the stone, *ib.* 727-729. 744-746——Expense of the process; increase through the use of alumina, *Barff* 731–733. 741.

Mr. Allen:

Statement relative to a certain process with which witness is acquainted, the application of which to the Houses of Parliament would prevent decay, *Allen* 1024–1035. 1040. 1041. 1067–1071, 1077–1080. 1094–1100.

Mr. Hardwick:

Explanation relative to a mixture of oil and potash or alum, as applied by witness to Bath stone and lias, *Hardwick* 1366–1373. 1390–1392. 1395, 1196. 1402, 1403——Explanation that the process before alluded to as having been used by witness, consists of linseed oil, soft soap, and alum; long experience of witness's foreman adverted to hereon, and satisfactory results of the process, *ib.* 1556–1565.

Mr. Spiller:

Explanatory statement relative to a process proposed by witness for hardening and preserving stone, consisting of a wash of superphosphate of lime; experiments adverted to and specimens produced in illustration of the operation and effect of this process, *Spiller* 1631 *et seq.*

Mr. Crookes:

Witness gives sundry particulars in elucidation of a process for hardening and preserving stone, that is by the application of silico-fluoride of aluminium; experiments adverted to in illustration, *Crookes* 1700–1739.

Messrs. Bernays & Field:

Witness has for some time, in conjunction with Mr. Field, turned his attention to applications for preserving stone; has not made any conclusive experiments on the subject, *Bernays* 1788–1791. 1810–1818. 1824. 1830–1834—— Explanation as to the substances comprised in the proposed process, and examination as to the operation thereof in the penetration of stone, and in the formation of a preservative against decay, *ib.* 1792 *et seq.*——Use chiefly of silico-fluoric acid, as well as of potash, ammonia, &c.; mode of application explained, *ib.* 1792–1809.

Messrs.

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Processes for the Prevention of Decay—continued.

Messrs. Jesse Rust & Co.:

Explanation of a process now being patented by witness's firm, for the preservation of stone, the basis of the process being fluo-silicate of barium; experiments made with this process, and successful results thereof, *Rust* 1850 *et seq.*——New and cheap method adopted by witness in making fluo-silicic acid, *ib.* 1862.

As to the Processes generally:

Report by Messrs. Hofmann, Frankland & Abel, dated 17 July 1861, showing their conclusions relative to the several proposals which have been made for the preservation of the stone, *App.* 95, 96——Reasons for not recommending the adoption of any particular process which has been proposed; long time necessary in order properly to consider the probable result of the several processes, *ib.* 95.

List of correspondents who have submitted processes or communicated information for the consideration of the Committee, *App.* 107.

The Committee consider that the discovery of a proper mode of treating stones in a state of decay has not yet been made, and that there is no evidence to show that the decay has been arrested, or permanently prevented by any of the processes yet applied, *Rep.* viii——Probability of a remedy being found in time, which shall arrest or control the decay, *ib.* ix.

See also *Application of Processes. Asphaltum. Atkinson's Cement. Bank of England. Barry, Sir Charles. Bethune, Lady. Chloride of Calcium. Colour. Coram Statue. D'Almayne's Process. Experiments. Hardening of Stone. Oil. St. Dunstan's Church. Secret Processes. Silicates. Soda. Spurgeon Tabernacle. Temporary Remedies. Westminster Abbey.*

Progress of the Decay. See *Commencement of Decay. Damp. Extent of Decay. Replacement of Stone.*

Projections of Building. See *Damp.*

Pyramids. Tracings of a coating upon portions of the Pyramids of Egypt, *Szerelmey* 141–145.

Q.

Qualities of Stone. Report by Messrs. Hofmann, Frankland, & Abel, as to the quality of different kinds of stone, and of the stone used in the New Houses more particularly, *App.* 96–98.

See also *Anston Stone. Bolsover Stone. Magnesian Limestone. Mansfield Woodhouse Stone. Portland Stone.*

Quarm, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Had the entire management and supervision of the works at the New Palace from the spring of 1846; was clerk of the works in chief, 776–780——Extent to which the works had been commenced and magnesian limestone used before witness took charge of them, 781–785——Compact and uniform character of the stone used during witness's superintendence; he never rejected any stone in respect of its hardness or crystallisation, 786–789. 792. 834–841——Occasional rejection of venty stones by witness, 788.

The majority of the stones came scabbled from the quarry to the sizes required, 790. 913——Circumstance of the stones having been split or separated with chisels during Mr. Grissell's contract, whilst Mr. Jay has sawn all the stone in London, 790, 791. 799–803——Witness first noticed symptoms of decay or efflorescence about 1849 or 1850, on the river front, 793–797. 870–880——Considers the efflorescence due to the position of the stone; the decay, in fact, does not take place except where the stone, from its position, is kept in a state of moisture, 798. 825–833. 849–857——Believes that the stones are for the most part laid on their natural bed, 799.

Statement to the effect that in the great majority of cases the decay or efflorescence stops of itself, and the stone becomes healed, 804, 805. 831, 832. 842–853. 860–862. 883——Objects of the first application of any process to prevent further decay, and not to heal up that which was decayed, 806, 807. 845——Opinions of Sir Charles Barry in regard to the application of a coating to the building; responsibility of which he relieved himself in the matter, 807–813. 818–821——Approval of a process being applied which should arrest decay in the more delicate parts of the building, if liable to such decay, 814——Objection to the partial application of any materials affecting the colour of the building, 815, 816.

Advantage of some indurating process in order to neutralize the absorbent character of the stone, 822–824——Reason for selecting certain courts for the application of Mr.

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Quarm, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Szerelmey's process, 854, 855——Similar character and condition of the stone used in Mr. Jay's contract as previously, 856–859. 882.

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Statement as to its having been contemplated that witness should examine the stone before its use at the Houses of Parliament, with a view to the rejection of all that was

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defective, and as to the arrangement not having been carried out, because of the difficulty about a remuneration of 150 *l.* a year, *Smith* 608-621——Opinion that stone was sent up to the New Palace which should have been rejected, and that it would have been rejected if witness had been appointed to examine it, *ib.* 652-654. 675-682. 689-697.

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T.

Temporary Remedies. Suggestions by the chemist Members of the Committee relative to the application of processes calculated to afford protection of a temporary character, *App.* 96.

W.

Wardle, Richard James, and John Baker. (Analysis of their Evidence.)—(*Mr. Wardle.*)—Was formerly general manager under Messrs. Grissell & Peto, 1893-1895—— State-

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Wardle, Richard James, and John Baker. (Analysis of their Evidence)—*continued.*

ment to the effect that none of the Bolsover stone was used in the New Houses, 1896-1906. 1953. 1967——Use of some stone from the Stones End quarry; portions of the building in which it may be found, 1907-1912. 1954——Supply of some stone also from Mansfield Woodhouse; parts of the building in which used, 1912-1916. 1954. 1968. 1977——Supply eventually and continuously of stone from the Anston quarry, as being obtainable in sufficient quantity and proper size, 1912. 1916. 1917. 1924.

Impossibility of procuring stone of proper size from Mansfield Woodhouse, 1915, 1916. 1924. 1959-1962——Relative qualities of the Stones End stone, the Anston stone, and the Mansfield Woodhouse stone; superiority of the latter, 1918-1928——Appearance of symptoms of decay of the Anston stone, underneath the cornices, &c., about the year 1857; 1925. 1929——Statement as to Mr. Allen, foreman under the contractors, having applied some substance to a portion of the moulding, &c., in the river front, 1930-1936.

(*Mr. Baker.*)—Duties of witness in regard to the stone procured from the Anston quarry, 1938-1941——Statement to the effect that there was no oiling of any portion of the moulding, &c., of the river front, 1942-1945. 1980-1987——Means by which witness could distinguish the Mansfield Woodhouse stone, the Anston stone, and the Sykes's or Stone End stone now in the building, 1946-1951. 1955-1958—— The Mansfield Woodhouse stone could not be procured of sufficient size, 1962-1964.

(*Mr. Wardle.*)—Fine quality of the Bolsover stone, 1965, 1966.——(*Mr. Baker.*)—Limited extent to which the Bolsover stone was used, 1969. 1978, 1979.——(*Mr. Wardle.*)—The Mansfield Woodhouse quarries had not been in use previously, 1970-1973——(*Mr. Baker.*)—As regards certain metropolitan buildings in which the Anston stone has been used, they have not been up long enough to show decay, but there are symptoms of decay in the Amicable Fire Office, 1975, 1976.

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Y.

Yorkshire Stone. Different character of the Yorkshire stone, properly so called, from that used in the Houses of Parliament, *Grissell* 471-473.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (FRESCO PAINTINGS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 May 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the PAINTINGS in FRESCO ordered by the Fine Arts Commission for the Decoration of the HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, and yet unfinished; specifying the Terms of the Contracts with, or engagements of, each Artist employed; what Paintings, or series of Paintings, are now unfinished; what Sums have been already voted on account of each Painting or series of Paintings; and what Sum each Artist has received."

THE wall paintings, ordered by the Fine Arts Commission for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament, and which are yet unfinished, are intended for the following rooms and corridors:

The Queen's Robing-room, undertaken by William Dyce, R.A. To be painted in fresco.

The Peers' Robing-room, undertaken by John Rogers Herbert, R.A. To be painted in the water-glass method.

The Peers' Corridor, undertaken by Charles West Cope, R.A. To be painted in fresco.

The Commons' Corridor, undertaken by Edward Matthew Ward, R.A. To be painted in fresco.

The Royal Gallery, undertaken, in portions at a time, by Daniel Maclise, R.A. To be painted in the water-glass method.

THE QUEEN'S ROBING-ROOM.

Undertaken by William Dyce, R.A.—To be painted in fresco.

Contract.

A contract between Mr. Dyce, on the one part, and the Secretary of the Fine Arts Commission, acting for the Commissioners, on the other part, for the decoration of the Queen's Robing-room, was, with the sanction of the Treasury, drawn up by the Solicitor of the Treasury (Mr. Maule), and is dated the 1st July 1848.

By the terms of that contract Mr. Dyce undertook to paint in fresco two compartments on the west side of the said Robing-room, and, if required by the Commissioners, the centre compartment also; making three compartments on the west side. He further undertook to paint, either in fresco or in some other mode, the frieze of the said west side. He undertook to paint in fresco the two compartments on the north side, and, as before, the frieze of such north side. He undertook to paint in fresco the two compartments on the east side, and, as before, the frieze of such east side. Also, as before, the frieze of the south side. The south side itself, being occupied by windows, has no space for fresco paintings.

According to the agreement, the dimensions of all, or any, of the compartments may, with the consent of the Commissioners, and of the Architect, be varied as Mr. Dyce may think fit.

Mr. Dyce undertook to complete the whole work in six years from the 1st July 1848; or, if required to paint the centre compartment of the west side, then in seven years from the same date.

He undertook to submit designs for the various subjects, for the approval of the Commissioners, previously to the execution of the cartoons and frescoes.

The price agreed on for the entire decoration as specified, including the centre compartment on the west side, should Mr. Dyce be required to paint it, was 4,800 *l.* It was agreed that Mr. Dyce should receive that sum in instalments of 800 *l.* a year, payable quarterly, and consequently for six years.

The contract provides that, in the event of delay on the part of the Commissioners in deciding on the designs, or in the event of delay "from other reasonable and just causes," it shall be at the discretion of the Commissioners to award such further sum, and to allow such extension of time, as shall appear to them to be just and proper.

In the event of Mr. Dyce abandoning the work, on giving notice accordingly, he shall only be entitled to such proportion of the payment as shall be due at the date of such abandonment.

The contract, of which the above statement comprehends the chief points, was sanctioned by Treasury Letter, dated the 31st July 1848.

Two spaces over the doors, on the north side, containing together about 48 square feet, were originally intended to be filled with sculpture, without reference to the agreement with Mr. Dyce.

Mr. Dyce, in a letter, dated the 19th August 1848, stated that the architect's lithographed plan is erroneous in measurement, and that the compartments on the north side exceed on the whole the measures indicated by no less than 80 square feet. He submitted this for the consideration of the Commissioners, and suggested that any new arrangement might include the compartments over the doors on the north side, in which he proposed to introduce, instead of sculpture, allegorical (painted) figures of Justice and Mercy.

The Commissioners, by a Minute, dated the 5th September 1848, resolved that Mr. Dyce "will be justly entitled to further remuneration according to the additional space which he may be required to fill, as compared with that specified in the contract."

In a letter, dated the 16th July 1851, Mr. Dyce made application for an extension of the stipulated time, in consideration of his having to act as a juror and reporter for a class in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The consent of the Commissioners to that application was communicated to Mr. Dyce by a letter from the secretary, dated the 18th July 1851.

Mr. Dyce, in a letter, dated the 14th February 1854 (the last year, ending 30th June 1854, in which, by the agreement, he was entitled to receive payment), refers to the subject of his letter of the 19th August 1848, stating that he was entitled to further remuneration in consequence of additional work caused by the errors in certain measurements of the architect.

The Commissioners, by a Minute, dated the 3d March 1854, resolved that an additional year's salary, 800 *l.*, should be inserted in the estimate, to be approved by the Treasury, as a further compensation to Mr. Dyce.

Mr. Dyce received the additional 800 *l.* in quarterly payments accordingly. The last payment having been made in July 1855. The remuneration for the decoration of the room thus amounted to 5,600 *l.*

In a letter, dated the 30th May 1854, Mr. Dyce made application for the exclusive occupation of the Queen's Robing-room, in order to proceed uninterruptedly with the frescoes.

The Commissioners, in their reply, dated the 7th July 1854, having obtained Her Majesty's gracious permission, granted the application, on condition that Mr. Dyce would give his exclusive attention to the work, and that the period of completion should not extend beyond three years from June 1854.

In a letter, dated the 20th February 1856, Mr. Dyce made application for an additional year's salary, in consideration of his loss of time, in consequence of having acted as a juror and reporter during the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The Commissioners having, on the 29th February 1856, considered the application,

cation, were of opinion, "that if any further remuneration should be ultimately awarded to Mr. Dyce, it would only be in consequence of the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners on the completion, within the proposed time, of the works in the Queen's Robing-room, and that on no other ground would the Commissioners be justified in recommending to the Treasury that a further payment should be made to Mr. Dyce."

The secretary's letter to Mr. Dyce, dated the 12th April 1856, communicating the reply of the Commissioners (after another meeting) thus concluded: "At the same time the Commissioners are willing to offer you every encouragement in their power, and I am directed to acquaint you that should the Queen's Robing-room be completed by you to their satisfaction within the stipulated time, that is, before July 1857, or even before the then next reassembling of Parliament, they will be in a position, upon the ground of the entire completion and character of the work, to recommend such additional remuneration as may, in their judgment, be advisable."

No other questions raised appear to affect or further modify the original contract. One circumstance only remains to be noticed.

The decoration of the frieze is, by the contract, included in the price agreed on for the whole room; but the agreement does not comprehend the two spaces over the doors on the north side. Mr. Dyce, in his letter, dated the 19th August 1848, respecting the error in the dimensions, suggests that any arrangement for additional remuneration might include the two spaces referred to.

The question respecting such additional remuneration was finally considered in March 1854, in consequence of a distinct application from Mr. Dyce, dated the 14th February 1854. But nothing was decided with regard to the two spaces referred to. If, therefore, Mr. Dyce should be ultimately invited to decorate those spaces, such work would be irrespective of the original contract.

The question respecting the execution of a fresco in the centre compartment on the west side of the Queen's Robing-room, was for a time undecided, in consequence of the architect's wish to decorate that space with sculpture. But before Mr. Dyce was ready to begin his labours, the introduction of sculpture, as at first proposed, had been abandoned, and the wall had been prepared for fresco. The question was, therefore, decided without any interference on the part of the Commissioners, and Mr. Dyce began with that centre compartment.

Fresco Paintings in the Queen's Robing-room.

The general subject of the paintings is the legend of King Arthur; the separate incidents illustrate the virtues of chivalry.

Elaborate designs for all the subjects, according to a scheme approved by the Commissioners, were submitted to them by Mr. Dyce in February 1849. For the frescoes hitherto completed, he has also executed finished cartoons corresponding in dimensions with the compartments.

West Wall.

The West Wall is occupied by three frescoes which are completed. The centre compartment, measuring 11 feet 2 ½ inches high by 14 feet 6 inches wide, represents "Religion, or the Vision of Sir Perceval and his Companions." Completed in April 1851.

The compartment next the door, measuring 11 feet 2 ½ inches high, by 5 feet 9 ¾ inches wide, represents "Generosity; King Arthur, unhorsed, is spared by his Adversary." Completed in July 1852.

The compartment next the window, measuring 11 feet 2 ½ inches high, by by 5 feet 10 ½ inches wide, represents "Courtesy; or Sir Tristrem." Completed in October 1852.

The frieze of the west side remains to be painted.

North Wall.

The North Wall contains two compartments. That at the east end, measuring 11 feet 2 ½ inches high, by 10 feet 2 ½ inches wide, represents "Mercy," and is completed.

The compartment towards the West, the largest in the room, measuring 11 feet 2 ½ inches high, by 22 feet wide, will be occupied by a fresco, representing "The Court of King Arthur." On this fresco Mr. Dyce is at present employed.

The frieze of the north side remains to be painted.

The two compartments over the doors, originally intended to receive sculpture, are not included in the contract.

East Wall.

The East Wall, the centre of which is occupied by the Throne, contains two compartments, each measuring 11 feet 2 ½ inches high, by 8 feet 9 inches wide. The frescoes, as yet not commenced, which are to fill them, will illustrate "Fidelity" and "Courage." The frieze on the east side and also that on the south side, remain to be painted.

The unfinished paintings in the Queen's Robing-room consist, therefore of two on the east side, a portion of one on the north side, the friezes on the four sides, and two spaces over the doors on the north side; such two spaces not being, however, included in the contract.

The sums voted for this series of paintings, and paid to the artist, amount to 5,600 *l.* According to the terms of the original contract no further sum is due.

THE PEERS' ROBING-ROOM.

Undertaken by John Rogers Herbert, R. A.—To be painted in the water-glass method.

Contract.

The Solicitor of the Treasury was consulted as in the case of the agreement with Mr. Dyce; but the Commissioners, proposing that each painting should be paid for separately, considered it unnecessary to have a formal contract prepared. An agreement, sanctioned by the Commissioners and by the Treasury, and which formed part of the estimates for the year ending 31st March 1852, was concluded between the secretary, acting for the Commissioners and Mr. Herbert, in July 1850. The terms of that agreement are comprehended in the following letters:—

Sir, Westminster, 1 July 1850.

Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts having considered the terms on which you have offered to paint in fresco the Peers' Robing-room, in the Palace at Westminster, while they do not object to the amount, are of opinion that the mode proposed by you of calculating the cost of the frescoes at so much per square foot, had better not be literally adopted. They propose that the sum should be fixed at 9,000 *l.*; that such sum should be spread over a period of time not less than 10 years, dating from the 1st April last; and that the rate and times of payment should be the same as have been hitherto ordinarily adopted; viz., that half the price of the design which shall be in hand (after April 1851) shall be advanced if required; the remainder being paid on the completion of the fresco executed from such design. You are requested to state whether this arrangement meets your views.

I am, &c.

J. R. Herbert, Esq., R.A. *C. L. Eastlake*, Secretary.

According to Mr. Herbert's calculation per square foot, the price of the frescoes would have been 9,282 *l.* In a letter dated the 15th July 1850, after accepting the estimate of the Commissioners at 9,000 *l.* he adds:

"As this will make the rate of the whole somewhat under that which I received for my 'Lear,' I beg to submit to the consideration of the Royal Commissioners that in the event of the spaces being enlarged I may receive payment for the increase at the same rate as the other parts of the work; with this proviso

proviso, however, that should the increase bring the extra sum beyond 500 *l.* all beyond that sum should not be charged for. Permit me to add that with respect to the time, ten years, and the mode of payment, I have not the slightest objection to offer.

"I have, &c.

"C. L. Eastlake, Esq., R.A." (signed) "*J. R. Herbert.*"

Sir, Westminster, 27 July 1850.

HAVING submitted to the Commissioners on the Fine Arts your letter of the 15th instant, in which you accept the terms proposed by the Commissioners and expressed to you in my letter of the 1st instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the Commissioners are now ready to conclude an agreement with you accordingly. It is understood that you are prepared to paint in fresco the Peers' Robing-room in the Palace at Westminster at the price of 9,000 *l.*; such sum being spread over a period not less than ten years, dating from the 1st April last. It is understood that in the event of any alterations being made, with the consent of the Commissioners, in the dimensions of the compartments to be painted by you in the said Peers' Robing-room, after this date and irrespectively of alterations before proposed by you, such future alterations may involve a corresponding change in the price. It is understood that you are to enjoy the copyright of your works in the said Peers' Robing-room with a view to engraving; and that all studies, cartoons and paintings executed by you in reference to such works will be your property. It is also understood that, while you are at liberty to take your own course as to the method in which your designs, preparatory to the execution of the frescoes, may be made, the Commissioners require, in accordance with your own proposal, that a defined sketch of each subject be submitted to them for approval before such subject is proceeded with.

The Commissioners have further directed me to state to you that, being of opinion that it will be expedient to bring under the notice of the House of Commons, in the next Session, such arrangements of the Commission as extend beyond the current year, it is understood that the agreement hereby made with you on the part of the Commissioners is for the present conditional, and subject to its adoption by the House of Commons.

I am, &c.

J. R. Herbert, Esq., R.A. (signed) *C. L. Eastlake,* Secretary.

In the Estimates, Class 1, for the year ending 31st March 1852, the total estimated cost, 9,000 *l.*, of the decoration of the Peers' Robing-room, according to the agreement with Mr. Herbert, is stated, together with the other chief conditions. The sum of 1,000 *l.*, on account of the undertaking, was voted in 1851 accordingly.

The agreement to paint the subjects intended for the Peers' Robing-room in fresco, was ultimately altered in consequence of Mr. Herbert's desire to adopt the water-glass method.

In the Estimate for the year ending 31 March 1852, and subsequently, it was stated: "The apartment referred to (the Peers' Robing-room) is not yet ready; but as in fresco painting a considerable time is required for the preparation of designs and cartoons, it has been thought expedient to engage and employ the artist forthwith."

The Peers' Robing-room was not ready for the artist to work in till 1858.

Wall Paintings in the Peers' Robing-room.

The general subject of the paintings is thus described in the Estimate above referred to: "Scriptural illustrations of Justice on Earth, and its development in Law and Judgment." (Seventh Report, p. 11.)

Mr. Herbert having, in July 1851, submitted a design for "the Judgment of Daniel," the Commissioners, after approving the same, directed that 1,000 *l.* should, with the sanction of the Treasury, be advanced to him. Payment was made to him accordingly.

The estimated prices of the separate subjects with reference to the compartments they are to occupy, have been thus fixed.

	£.	s.	d.
West Side.			
1. Moses bringing down the Tables of the Law to the Israelites - 10 feet 6 in. high, by 22 feet wide.	2,000	–	–.
East Side.			
2. The Fall of Man	566	13	4
3. His Condemnation to Labour - Each 10 feet 6 in. high, by 7 feet wide.	566	13	4
South Side.			
4. The Judgment of Solomon - 10 feet 6 in. high, by 20 feet wide.	1,800	–	–
5. The Visit of the Queen of Sheba	566	13	4
6. The Building of the Temple - Each 10 feet 6 in. high, by 7 feet wide.	566	13	4
North Side.			
7. The Judgment of Daniel - 10 feet 6 in. high, by 20 feet wide.	1,800	–	–
8. Daniel in the Lions' Den	566	13	4
9. The Vision of Daniel - Each 10 feet 6 in. high, by 7 feet wide.	566	13	4
£.	9,000	–	–

The first instalment of 1,000 *l.* was therefore more than half the price for the subject of "The Judgment of Daniel."

By a subsequent arrangement, in 1854, it was agreed that on the approval by the Commissioners of a small design for either of the subjects, Mr. Herbert should receive one-third of the entire price for such work, and one-half on the completion of the cartoon.

In September 1854 Mr. Herbert received 700 *l.* on account, for the design of "Moses bringing down the Tables of the Law to the Israelites." In July 1855 he received 600 *l.* for the design of "The Judgment of Solomon." In July 1857 he received 200 *l.* for the design of "Daniel in the Lions' Den."

The large cartoon for the subject of Moses has been long completed. Mr. Herbert is now employed on the wall painting from that cartoon. The painting was begun in fresco soon after the room was ready, in 1858; but Mr. Herbert having subsequently preferred the water-glass method, the previous work in fresco was cancelled.

Of the remaining eight subjects, the designs for three, as above shown, have been submitted and approved. The cartoons and wall paintings remain to be completed.

The sums voted for the entire work amount to 6,000 *l.*: the artist has received 2,500 *l.*

The Peers' Corridor.

Undertaken by Charles West Cope, R.A.—To be painted in fresco.

Contract.

It was at first intended that the subjects for the Peers' and Commons' corridors, each containing eight compartments, should be represented in oil pictures; and the artists, Mr. Cope and Mr. Ward, were commissioned accordingly. Each artist undertook one picture at the price of 500 *l.*, agreeing, in the event of his being employed to paint the seven remaining pictures, to execute them at the rate of 450 *l.* for each picture. The estimate was, therefore, 3,650 *l.* for each corridor.

Mr. Cope painted one, and Mr. Ward two oil pictures. It was found, however, that the pictures, under the unavoidable conditions of lighting in the corridors, could not be satisfactorily seen; and it was therefore resolved to substitute

substitute frescoes. The extreme inconvenience of executing paintings on the walls of the corridors suggested the expedient of moveable frames adapted to receive frescoes, so as to enable the artists to execute the paintings elsewhere.

The estimated cost of each fresco was 600 *l.* The altered estimate for each corridor was therefore 4,800 *l.*

The artists consented to retain the oil pictures they had executed, and to paint frescoes of the same subjects and designs, receiving for such frescoes the difference only between the price paid for the oil pictures and the price fixed for the frescoes. For each fresco executed the artists have thus received, respectively, 600 *l.*

No time was fixed for the completion of the frescoes.

According to the present arrangement, designs for the subjects proposed are submitted to the Commissioners for their approval, and cartoons the size of the compartments are executed from those designs.

Considerable difficulty was experienced by the artists for want of a proper place to work in, within the precincts of the Palace of Westminster. Temporary sheds were at first erected for their use behind the clock tower, but when these were removed, in 1858, on the completion of the Speaker's residence, the artists had no fixed place assigned to them. Sheds have now been again erected at the south end of the building, in which they can pursue their labours at the proper season for fresco painting.

Fresco Paintings for the Peers' Corridor.

The subjects of both corridors are "illustrative of that great contest which commenced with the meeting of the Long Parliament, and terminated in 1689." —Seventh Report, p. 10.

The eight subjects proposed for the compartments in the Peers' corridor, measuring each seven feet high, by nine feet wide, are described in the Seventh Report, p. 10.

Three of the frescoes are completed, and are placed in the compartments for which they were intended.

"The Embarcation of the Pilgrim Fathers for New England," completed in August 1856.

"The Burial of Charles I." completed in November 1857.

"The Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," completed in November 1859.

The subject of the fourth, on which the artist is at present employed, is "Charles I. erecting his Standard at Nottingham." This and four other frescoes, therefore, remain to be completed.

The sums voted for paintings for the Peers' corridor amount to 3,600 *l.* The sums received by the artist, Mr. Cope, amount to 2,100 *l.*, viz., 1,800 *l.* for three frescoes already completed and in their places, and 300 *l.*, being half the price for a fourth now in progress.

The Commons' Corridor.

Undertaken by Edward Matthew Ward, R.A.—To be painted in fresco.

Contract.

The original scheme of placing oil paintings in the corridors, the alteration of that scheme, and the consequent alteration of the estimate from 3,600 *l.* to 4,800 *l.*, has been already explained. Mr. Ward, having completed two oil pictures, consented to retain them, and, on repeating the subjects in fresco, received, as in the case of Mr. Cope, the difference only between the price of the oil pictures and the price of the frescoes.

Fresco Paintings for the Commons' Corridor.

The eight subjects proposed for the compartments in the Commons' Corridor, measuring each 6 feet 6 inches high, by 7 feet 9½ inches wide, are described in the Seventh Report, p. 11.

The compartments are somewhat smaller than those of the Peers' Corridor,

but the Commissioners considered it inexpedient to propose any difference in price.

Three of the frescoes are completed, and are placed in the compartments for which they were intended:

"Alice Lisle concealing the Fugitives after the Battle of Sedgmoor." Completed in July 1857.

"The Executioner tying Wishart's book round the neck of Montrose." Completed in September 1857.

"The Sleep of Argyll." Completed in August 1858.

Consequently five remain to be completed.

The sums voted for paintings for the Commons' Corridor, amount to 4,200 *l.* The sums received by the artist, Mr. Ward, amount to 1,800*l.*; the price of three frescoes completed, and in their places.

The Royal Gallery.

Undertaken, in portions at a time, by Daniel Maclise, R.A.—To be painted in the water-glass method.

Contract.

In the Estimates, Class 1, for the year ending 31st March 1859, it was proposed that Mr. Maclise should undertake one of the smaller compartments in the Royal Gallery. Subsequently, as explained in the Estimates for the year ending 31st March 1860, it was proposed, that "In order to ensure, as far as possible, a uniformity in the paintings during their progress, the two largest compartments should be completed first." The agreement with Mr. Maclise was, however, limited in the first instance, in accordance with the estimate, to the single wall-painting on the east side of the Royal Gallery, on which he is at present employed, representing "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after the Battle of Waterloo." and which was begun in February 1860. The Cartoon (begun in January 1858), corresponding in dimensions with the compartment, was exhibited in the Royal Gallery in May and June 1859.

The 18 subjects proposed for the Royal Gallery, and which "relate to the military history and glory of the country," are described in the Seventh Report, p. 13. The subject intended for the large compartment on the west side, corresponding in dimensions with that on which Mr. Maclise is now occupied, is "Trafalgar; the Death of Nelson."

The stipulated price for the painting now in progress, measuring 12 feet 1 inch high, by 45 feet 8 inches wide, as stated in the Estimates, Class 1, for the years ending 31st March 1860 and 1861, is 3,500 *l.* That sum has been voted. The artist has, as yet, received no part of it.

C. L. Eastlake,
Secretary.

Palace of Westminster,
29 May 1861.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1859-60.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the MONEYS Granted or otherwise Received and Appropriated in the Department under the Control or Management of the COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, in the Year ended 31st March 1860; together with REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of AUDIT, dated 30th January 1861, thereon.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT 14 & 15 *VICT. c.* 42, *s.* 38.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *February* 1861.

VOTES OF PARLIAMENT - - - - - - - - - p. 4

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WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

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ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the MONEYS Granted or otherwise
COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS AND PUBLIC

VOTES OF PARLIAMENT. - - - - - - - -

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES. - - - - - - - -

Note.—It is to be observed, as to Moneys Voted, that the Debit Side of this Account shows the Annual Amount Voted for Year, and partly upon

Dr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.			Receipts in 1859–60.
			£. s. d.
Royal Palaces and Public Buildings. Class 1.—Vote 1. 1856–57.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - -		1,011 7 11
Royal Palaces. Class 1.—Vote 1. 1859–60.	Balance 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 16,636 7 9	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60 - - - - - - - -	61,988 – –	
			78,624 7 9
Public Buildings. Class 1.—Vote 2. 1859–60.	Balance 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 53,008 10 1	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60 - - - - - - - -	122,740 – –	
	Transferred from General Record Repository (page 15) - -	137 14 –	
			175,886 4 1
	Carried forward - - - £.		255,521 19 9

Received and Appropriated in the Department under the Control or Management of the Buildings, in the Year ended 31st March 1860.

VOTES OF PARLIAMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

the Year, and the Credit Side of the Account the Sum Paid on account of Services chargeable partly upon the Vote for the the Votes of previous Years. *Cr.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.				Expenditure in 1859–60.	Balance on 31st March 1860.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Royal Palaces and Public Buildings. Class 1.—Vote 1. 1856–57.	Paid outstanding Accounts for Works, &c., chargeable upon the Balance per contra		57 4 5		
	Paid Her Majesty's Exchequer, as a saving upon the Votes for 1856–57, and prior years		954 3 6		
				1,011 7 11	—
Royal Palaces. Class 1.—Vote 1. 1859–60.	Maintenance and Repairs of Royal Palaces, &c.:				
	Palaces, &c. in the personal occupation of Her Majesty	14,416 8 7			
	Transfer to Buckingham Palace Inclosure (page 52), of Amount voted in 1859–60, to close that Account, being in respect of certain Payments in 1851 and 1852	266 14 1			
			14,683 2 8		
	Palaces partly in the occupation of Her Majesty		4,921 17 8		
	Palaces, &c. not in the occupation of Her Majesty		15,515 2 10		
				35,120 3 2	43,504 4 7
	Works and Repairs, Public Buildings and Offices		25,978 – 11		
	Supply of Water to the Houses of Parliament and other Public Buildings and Offices		2,468 16 3		
	Rents of Houses hired for Public Purposes		25,570 17 2		
	Rates, Taxes and Insurance		9,520 2 6		
	Supply of Gas, Oil, Soap, Candles, and other House Articles		9,074 5 –		
	Supply of Coals and Firewood		8,706 11 2		
	Payments to Persons in charge of Premises taken for Public Offices, and occasional caretakers		377 10 5		
	Expenses incurred in taking and giving up Premises hired for the accommodation of Public Departments		238 10 2		
	Menai and Conway Bridges, Ordinary Repairs		450 2 10		
	Government Buildings in the Isle of Man		649 13 10		
Public Buildings. Class 1.—Vote 2. 1859–60.	Royal, Public and Ecclesiastical Buildings, Scotland	16,857 15 5			
	Amount included in Vote for 1859–60, transferred to General Assembly Hall, Edinburgh (page 52), in part Payment of Purchase-money of Property adjoining the Assembly Hall	453 6 8			
	Ditto transferred to Admission Fee Fund, Holyrood Palace and Glasgow Cathedral (page 48), to make good the Deficiency on that Account, year 1857–58	125 16 10			
			17,436 18 11		
	Expenses connected with the measurement of Works, and other Payments chargeable upon the Vote generally		325 19 1		
				100,797 8 3	75,068 15 10
	Carried forward		£.	136,928 19 4	118,593 – 5

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued.*

Dr.

HEADS OF SERVICE			£. s. d.	Receipts in 1859–60. £. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	- - -	255,521 19 9
Furniture of Public Offices. Class 1.—Vote 3. 1859–60.	Balance 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - -		27,551 4 6	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60 - - - - - - - -		28,000 - -	
				55,551 4 6
Royal Parks, Pleasure Gardens, &c. Class 1.—Vote 4. 1859–60.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - -		37,081 5 6	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60.	£. s. d.		
	Albert Road - - - -	1,068 2 5		
	Battersea Park - - -	8,434 3 9		
	Bushy Park - - - -	2,773 17 2		
	Chelsea Hospital Grounds -	2,010 - -		
	Chelsea Military Asylum Grounds	183 15 -		
	Greenwich Park - - -	1,652 16 6		
	Ditto (Department of the Ranger)	588 4 -		
	Hampton Court Park - -	1,005 12 6		
	Ditto (Pleasure Gardens and Longford River) - -	2,531 - -		
	Ditto Roads - - - -	855 12 -		
	Holyrood Park - - -	1,774 7 6		
	Kennington Park - - -	1,337 - -		
	Kensington Gardens - -	4,064 10 2		
	Kew Botanic Gardens - -	13,142 1 -		
	Kew Pleasure Grounds - -	12,698 10 6		
	Phœnix Park - - - -	5,323 4 8		
	Regent's Park - - -	7,745 18 3		
	Richmond Park - - -	5,475 1 5		
	Ditto (Department of the Ranger)	2,686 1 -		
	Richmond and Kew Roads -	1,344 17 4		
	St. James's, Green and Hyde Parks - - - - -	24,182 - 6		
	Ditto (Department of the Ranger)	2,047 14 5		
	Victoria Park - - - -	5,922 9 11		
			108,847 - -	145,928 5 6
New Houses of Parliament. Class 1.—Vote 5. 1859–60.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - -		107,286 13 6	
	Grant for the year 1859–60 - - - - - - - -		54,525 - -	
	Transferred from Chelsea Bridge (page 11), in reimbursement of Payments made from this Vote in 1857–58 and 1858–59, on account of Chelsea Bridge - - - - - - - -		22 15 3	
				161,834 8 9
		Carried forward - - - £.		618,835 18 6

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued.*

Cr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.			Expenditure in 1859–60.	Balances on 31st March 1860.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward		136,928 19 4	118,593 – 5
Furniture of Public Offices. Class 1.—Vote 3. 1859–60.	For the Supply and Repair of Furniture in the various Public Departments	£. s. d. 21,407 10 3		
	Balance of Vote 1858-59, unissued, withdrawn at Her Majesty's Exchequer	5,000 – –	26,407 10 3	29,143 14 3
Royal Parks, Pleasure Gardens, &c. Class 1.—Vote 4. 1859-60.	Albert Road	1,136 7 3		
	Battersea Park	6,046 2 11		
	Bushy Park	2,445 15 8		
	Chelsea Hospital Grounds	2,502 8 6		
	Chelsea Military Asylum Grounds	136 8 6		
	Greenwich Park	1,540 17 10		
	Ditto (Department of the Ranger)	393 6 –		
	Hampton Court Park	935 2 1		
	Ditto (Pleasure Gardens and Longford River)	1,992 19 7		
	Ditto Roads	851 7 2		
	Holyrood Park	2,283 12 1		
	Kennington Park	1,397 14 8		
	Kensington Gardens	2,679 – 8		
	Kew Botanic Gardens	13,282 18 3		
	Kew Pleasure Grounds	2,589 8 7		
	* Phœnix Park: Expenditure to 31st January 1860 (£. s. d. 4,063 4 9); Transferred to Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland (1,301 19 9)	5,365 4 6		
	Regent's Park	4,963 1 3		
	Richmond Park	5,557 10 1		
	Ditto (Department of the Ranger)	2,468 7 5		
	Richmond and Kew Roads	1,091 17 6		
	St. James's, Green and Hyde Parks	18,333 8 –		
	Ditto (Department of the Ranger)	2,022 15 1		
	Victoria Park	5,691 14 3	85,707 7 10	60,220 17 8
	* The charge of the Phœnix Park was transferred to the Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland, from 31st January 1860, per Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 42.			
New Houses of Parliament. Class 1.—Vote 5. 1859–60.	Works, Fittings, &c. under Sir Charles Barry	37,444 19 1		
	Architect's Commission	1,499 7 2		
	Salaries of Superintendent and Clerk of Works	577 12 –		
	Supply of Gas and Water to Workshops, Rates, Taxes, &c.	46 19 4		
	Works and Repairs necessary for the Maintenance of the Building	6,601 10 –		
	Warming, Ventilating, and Lighting the Building, including Superintendence and Wages	5,580 2 1		
	Supply of Gas, Oil, Lamps, &c.	4,031 1 4		
	Supply of Fuel	1,723 8 2		
	Pay of Police engaged in the Protection of the Building	1,416 19 8		
	Supply and Repair of Furniture, Fittings, &c.	11,576 10 11		
	Supply, &c. of Hair-cloth Mats	2,613 7 8		
	Rents, &c. of Official Residence of the Clerk of the Parliaments	303 14 6		
	Payments on account of Clock, &c. for Clock Tower	1,235 14 7		
	Paid to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the Redemption of Land Tax on Premises forming Site of the Palace	453 18 2	75,110 4 8	86,724 4 1
	Carried forward	£.	324,154 2 1	294,681 16 5

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.		£. s. d.	Receipts in 1859–60. £. s. d.
	Brought forward		618,835 18 6
War Department. Additional Offices. Class 1.—Vote 6. 1858–59.	Balance, 1st April 1859		11,051 13 10
Probate Court, London and District Registries. Class 1.—Vote 6. 1859–60.	Balance, 1st April 1859	9,000 19 11	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60	29,130 – –	
	Amount of Orders drawn prior to 31st March 1859, cancelled	36 1 9	
			38,167 1 8
British Embassy Houses, &c. Abroad. Class 1.—Vote 7. 1859–60.	*Embassy House, Paris:*		
	Balance, 1st April 1859	2,338 8 10	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60	1,140 – –	
			3,478 8 10
	Embassy Houses, Constantinople and Therapia:		
	Balance, 1st April 1859	1,585 13 6	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60	3,800 – –	
	Interest of Bills of Exchange drawn at short date	7 10 –	
	Amount realized by Sale of a case of Goods shipped for Constantinople, damaged by Shipwreck	23 12 –	
	Amount received from Shipping Agent, for settlement of Salvage Loss on the above	106 6 6	
			5,523 2 –
	Embassy House, Madrid:		
	Balance, 1st April 1859	710 – –	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60	450 – –	
	Advanced from "Civil Contingencies"	124 6 –	
			1,284 6 –
	Embassy Chapel, Constantinople. Class 1.—Vote 8. 1858–59:		
	Balance, 1st April 1859		313 – 5
	British Protestant Cemetery, Madrid. Class 7.—Vote 24. 1857–58:		
	Balance, 1st April 1859		364 1 –
	Carried forward £.		679,017 12 3

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued.*

Cr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.			Expenditure in 1859-60.	Balances on 31st March 1860.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -		324,154 2 1	294,681 16 5
War Department, Additional Offices. Class 1.—Vote 6. 1858–59.	Repairs and Alterations to adapt the Premises in Pall Mall for the accommodation of the War Department - - - - - -	£. s. d. 2,959 8 10		
	Furniture, Fittings, &c. - - - - - -	1,173 5 6		
	Miscellaneous Payments - - - - -	83 4 6		
			4,215 18 10	6,835 15 –
Probate Court, London and District Registries. Class 1.—Vote 6. 1859–60.	Purchase-money, and Interest thereon - -	3,620 9 4		
	Architect's and Surveyor's Charges, &c. - -	138 1 8		
	Rents, Rates, &c. - - - - - -	2,379 2 6		
	Works and Repairs - - - - -	4,530 19 1		
	Furniture, Fittings, &c. - - - - -	3,790 6 10		
	Miscellaneous Payments - - - - -	49 5 8		
	For detail of the above Expenditure, *see* page 19.		14,503 5 1	23,658 16 7
British Embassy Houses, &c. Abroad. Class 1.—Vote 7. 1859–60.	*Embassy House, Paris:*			
	Works, Furniture, &c. - - - - - -	262 13 4		
	Amount paid to Mr. Pickford, the Consul-General, for his Services in the Management of the Parisian Tradesmen's Accounts since 1853 - - - - - - - - -	105 – –		
	Salary and Allowance of Clerk of Works - -	184 12 –		
	Travelling Expenses of Itinerant Assistant Surveyor of Works on journies to Paris - -	35 19 –		
			588 4 4	2,890 4 6
	Embassy Houses, Constantinople and Therapia:			
	Works, Furniture, &c. - - - - -	1,627 17 2		
	Salary of Clerk of Works - - - -	156 – –		
			1,783 17 2	3,739 4 10
	Embassy House, Madrid:			
	Works, Furniture, &c. - - - - - -	853 13 5		
	Repaid "Civil Contingencies" Amounts advanced therefrom in 1858–59 and 1859–60 - -	339 6 –		
			1,193 4 5	91 1 7
	Embassy Chapel, Constantinople. Class 1.—Vote 8, 1858–59:			
	Balance, 31st March 1860 - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	313 – 5
	British Protestant Cemetery, Madrid. Class 7.—Vote 24, 1857–58:			
	Amount short charged in previous Accounts, arising from the differences in Exchange - - - - - - - - - -		1 3 10	362 17 2
	Carried forward - - - £.		346,444 15 9	332,572 16 6

Abstract Accounts of Receipt and Expenditure—Votes of Parliament—Miscellaneous Estimates—*continued.*

Dr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.		£. s. d.	Receipts in 1859–60. £. s. d.
	Brought forward	– – –	679,017 12 3
British Consulate, Constantinople. Class 1.—Vote 8. 1859-60.	Balance, 1st April 1859	2,320 19 1	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60	10,000 – –	
			12,320 19 1
Office of Works, &c. Salaries and Expenses. Class 2.—Vote 11. 1859-60.	Balance, 1st April 1859	1,362 1 6	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60	29,746 – –	
			31,108 1 6
British Museum Buildings. Class 4.—Vote 10. (1.) 1859–60.	Balance, 1st April 1859	10,266 5 –	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60	22,270 – –	
			32,536 5 –
Chelsea Bridge. Class 7.—Vote 45. 1857–58.	Balance, 1st April 1859		3,659 14 7
General Register House, Edinburgh. Class 7.—Vote 33. 1859–60.		£. s. d.	
	Balance, 1st April 1859	15,000 – –	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60	11,440 – –	
			26,440 – –
Carisbrooke Castle (Isle of Wight). Class 7.—Vote 38. 1859–60.	Grant for the Year 1859–60		1,000 – –
King's College, Aberdeen. Class 7.—Vote 39. 1859-60.	Grant for the Year 1859–60		6,000 – –
	Carried forward £.		792,082 12 5

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued*.

Cr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.			Expenditure in 1859-60.	Balances on 31st March 1860.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward		346,444 15 9	332,572 16 6
British Consulate, Constantinople. Class 1.—Vote 8. 1859-60.	Works, Fittings, &c.	£. s. d. 5,851 15 11		
	Salary of the Clerk of the Works	300 – –		
			6,151 15 11	6,169 3 2
Office of Works, &c. Salaries and Expenses. Class 2.—Vote 11. 1859-60.	Salaries of the Establishment	21,219 8 9		
	Law Expenses	4,512 3 9		
	Law Stationers' Charges, &c.	640 9 10		
	Purchase of Scientific Works for the use of the Office	191 8 6		
	Travelling and personal Expenses of Surveyors	342 4 10		
	Office Contingencies	406 19 11		
			27,312 15 7	3,795 5 11
British Museum Buildings. Class 4.—Vote 10. (1.) 1859-60.	New Buildings, Works, &c.	8,254 14 4		
	Ditto, Fittings, &c.	6,021 14 1		
	Works, &c. New Reading-room and Assyrian Gallery	11,160 – 11		
	Architect's Commission	1,271 16 5		
	Wages of Porter	42 8 –		
	Transferred by direction of the Treasury to the Account of the Trustees of the British Museum at the Bank of England, in whose Accounts the subsequent payments for this service will appear	5,785 11 3		
			32,536 5 –	—
Chelsea Bridge. Class 7.—Vote 45. 1857-58.	Works, &c.	3,117 12 3		
	Transfer to New Houses of Parliament (page 6), in reimbursement of payments on account of Chelsea Bridge made from that Vote	22 15 3		
			3,140 7 6	519 7 1
General Register House, Edinburgh. Class 7.—Vote 33. 1859-60.	Payments on account of Contract for the erection of the New Buildings	9,000 – –		
	Salary of the Clerk of the Works	103 5 –		
			9,103 5 –	17,336 15 –
Carisbrooke Castle (Isle of Wight). Class 7.—Vote 38. 1859-60.	Balance, 31st March 1860		– – –	1,000 – –
King's College, Aberdeen. Class 7.—Vote 39. 1859-60.	Works, &c.		1,200 – –	4,800 – –
	Carried forward	£.	425,889 4 9	366,193 7 8

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued*.

Dr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.			Receipts in 1859–60.
			£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -		792,082 12 5
Windsor District: Completing Embankment, Wall, &c., and forming New Approach to Windsor Castle. Class 7.—Vote 40. 1859–60.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 1,500 – –	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60 - - - - - - - -	11,500 – –	
			13,000 – –
New Bridge at Westminster. Class 7.—Vote 41. 1859–60.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - -	46,920 17 6	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60 - - - - - - - -	60,000 – –	
	Amount of over-payment in 1858–59 refunded - - - -	30 – –	
			106,950 17 6
Westminster Bridge Approaches. Class 7.—Vote 42. 1859–60.	Grant for the Year 1859–60 - - - - - - - - - - - -		40,000 – –
Downing-street Improvements (Site of New Foreign Office). Class 7.—Vote 43. 1859–60.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 55,032 12 6	
	Grant for the Year 1859–60 - - - - - - - -	100,000 – –	
	Rents received in 1859–60 - - - - - - - -	155 9 –	
			135,188 1 6
New Foreign Office. Class 7.—Vote 44. 1859–60.	Grant for the Year 1859–60 - - - - - - - - - - - -		30,000 – –
Statue of Richard Cœur de Lion. Class 7.—Vote 45. 1859–60.	Grant for the Year 1859–60 - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,650 – –
	Carried forward - - - £.		1,138,871 11 5

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued.*

Cr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.			Expenditure in 1859-60.	Balances on 31st March 1860.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -		425,889 4 9	366,193 7 8
Windsor District: Completing Embankment, Wall, &c., and forming New Approach to Windsor Castle. Class 7.—Vote 40. 1859-60.		£. s. d.		
	Works, &c. - - - - - - - - -	1,376 1 4		
	Architect's Commission and Disbursements -	89 12 11		
			1,465 14 3	11,534 5 9
New Bridge at Westminster. Class 7.—Vote 41. 1859-60.	Works executed and Materials supplied under the personal superintendence of the Engineer	72,002 15 4		
	Rent of Wharves used for the Deposit of Materials, and for Rates, &c. - - - - -	727 11 8		
	Salary of Resident Engineer - - - -	612 10 -		
			73,342 17 -	33,608 - 6
Westminster Bridge Approaches. Class 7.—Vote 42. 1859-60.	Purchase-money and Compensations - -	35,521 - -		
	Works, &c. - - - - - - - - -	954 4 -		
	Paid Architect for Professional Services - -	31 10 -		
			36,506 14 -	3,493 6 -
Downing-street Improvements: (Site of New Foreign Office.) Class 7.—Vote 43. 1859-60.	Purchase of Property - - - - - -	33,778 12 -		
	Cost of Award - - - - - - -	30 - -		
	Rents, Rates, &c. of Property purchased - -	1,920 13 5		
	Receiver's Commission - - - - - -	5 8 9		
	Miscellaneous Payments - - - - - -	24 9 2		
	Balance of Vote of 1857-58, withdrawn at Her Majesty's Exchequer - - - - - -	18,000 - -		
			53,759 3 4	101,428 18 2
New Foreign Office. Class 7.—Vote 44. 1859-60.	Paid Mr. Salter for preparing a Model of the New Office - - - - - - -	300 - -		
	Repaid "Civil Contingencies." Amount advanced therefrom in 1856-57, to pay Mr. Decimus Burton for Estimates and Plans -	2,800 - -		
			3,100 - -	26,900 - -
Statue of Richard Cœur de Lion. Class 7.—Vote 45. 1859-60.	Paid for Medical Attendance on two Men injured by the falling of a Portion of the Hoarding round the Statue - - -		1 1 -	1,648 19 -
	Carried forward - - - £.		594,064 14 4	514,806 17 1

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.		Receipts in 1859–60.
		£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	1,138,871 11 5
Architect and Surveyor of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c. Class 7.—Vote 46. 1859–60.	Grant for the Year 1859–60 - - - - - - - - - - -	5,641 - -
Serpentine River, Hyde Park. Class 7.—Vote 47. 1859–60.	Grant for the Year 1859–60 - - - - - - - - - - -	17,000 - -
Industrial Museum, Edinburgh (Buildings). Class 7.—Vote 36. 1858–59.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - -	10,000 - -
General Record Repository. Class 7.—Vote 39. 1858–59.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - -	1,742 14 8
Nelson Column, Trafalgar Square. Class 7.—Vote 40. 1858–59.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - -	6,000 - -
Main Drainage of the Metropolis. Class 7.—Vote 41. 1858–59.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - -	1,876 13 2
	Carried forward - - - £.	1,181,131 19 3

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued.*

Cr.

HEADS OF SERVICE.			Expenditure in 1859–60.	Balances on 31st March 1860.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -		594,064 14 4	544,806 17 1
Architect and Surveyor of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c. Class 7.—Vote 46. 1859–60.	Paid the Architect and Surveyor the amount of his Bills for Professional Services rendered by him in connexion with undertakings contemplated, but not carried out - - - -	£. s. d. 5,640 17 2		
	Paid Her Majesty's Exchequer saving upon the Vote - - - - - - - - -	– 2 10	5,641 – –	
Serpentine River, Hyde Park. Class 7.—Vote 47. 1859–60.	Works under Contract - - - - -	4,000 – –		
	Paid Sculptor on account - - - -	500 – –	4,500 – –	12,500 – –
Industrial Museum, Edinburgh (Buildings). Class 7.—Vote 36. 1858–59.	Balance, 31st March 1860 - - - - - - - -		- - -	10,000 – –
General Record Repository. Class 7.—Vote 39. 1858–59.	Transferred to Public Buildings (page 4) in reimbursement of Payments made therefrom in 1858–59, on account of this Service - -	£. s. d. 137 14 –		
	Balance of Vote, 1857–58, withdrawn at Her Majesty's Exchequer - - - - -	1,000 – –	1,137 14 –	605 – 8
Nelson Column, Trafalgar Square. Class 7.—Vote 40. 1858–59.	Balance, 31st March 1860 - - - - - - - -		- - -	6,000 – –
Main Drainage of the Metropolis. Class 7.—Vote 41. 1858–59.	Paid Captain Galton final amount of Expenses incurred by the Referees - - - -	£. s. d. 109 16 10		
	Paid Mr. James Simpson, C.E., final Account for Professional Services - - - -	1,722 2 7	1,831 19 5	44 13 9
	Carried forward - - - £.		607,175 7 9	573,956 11 6

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.		Receipts in 1859–60.
		£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	1,181,131 19 3
Court of Probate, Principal Registry, &c. (Doctors' Commons). Class 7.—Vote 44. 1858–59.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - -	70,000 - -
British Embassy House, Paris. Class 7.—Vote 45. 1858–59.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - -	14,638 1 2
Windsor Improvements. Class 7.—Vote 26. 1857–58.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 5 5
New Road into St. James's Park. Supplemental Estimate, 1856–57.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,911 17 4
Isle of Man: Courts of Law. Class 7.—Vote 27. 1855–56.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,274 5 7
Duchy of Cornwall New Office. Class 8.—Vote 2. 1854–55.	Balance, 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - -	34 2 -
	£.	1,269,401 10 9

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—VOTES OF PARLIAMENT—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES—*continued.* *Cr.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.			Expenditure in 1859–60.	Balances on 31st March 1860.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -		607,175 7 9	573,956 11 6
Court of Probate, Principal Registry, &c. (Doctors' Commons). Class 7.—Vote 44. 1858–59.	Paid Architect for Professional Services in connection with the Purchase of the College of Advocates, and the Extension of Site for the Probate Court of London - - - - - -		339 15 –	69,660 5 –
British Embassy House, Paris. Class 7.—Vote 45. 1858–59.	Works, &c. for the Repair and Restoration of the Embassy House, under the Superintendence of M. Raveau, Architect, Paris - - - - - - - - - - - -		8,553 6 10	6,084 14 4
Windsor Improvements. Class 7.—Vote 26. 1857–58.	Paid for Law Charges - - - - - - - - -		81 19 –	329 6 5
New Road into St. James's Park. Supplemental Estimate, 1856–57.	Works, &c. - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 47 8 –		
	Paid Architect, Balance of his Account for Professional Services - - - - - - -	131 13 4		
	Paid Her Majesty's Exchequer, as a saving upon the Vote for 1856–57 - - - - - -	1,732 16 –		
			1,911 17 4	—
Isle of Man: Courts of Law. Class 7.—Vote 27. 1855–56.	Works at St. George's Hall, Douglas - - - - - -		1,274 5 7	—
Duchy of Cornwall New Office. Class 8.—Vote 2. 1854–55.	Balance, 31st March 1860 - - - - - - - - -		- - -	34 2 –
			619,336 11 6	
Net Balance of Votes on 31st March 1860, as per details (page 18) - - -			650,064 19 3	
		£.	1,269,401 10 9	

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

BALANCES, VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, 31st March 1860.

SERVICES.	Exchequer.	Paymaster-General, Cash Balances, less Outstanding Orders.	Sub-Accountants, &c.		Net Balances.
			Drs.	*Crs.*	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Royal Palaces	41,988 – –	1,490 3 6	26 1 1	– – –	43,504 4 7
Public Buildings	70,000 – –	4,988 13 7	229 13 3	129 11 –	75,088 15 10
Furniture of Public Offices	28,000 – –	1,142 13 3	1 1 –	– – –	29,143 14 3
Royal Parks, Pleasure Gardens, &c.	50,000 – –	9,616 7 6	936 5 2	331 15 –	60,220 17 8
New Houses of Parliament	78,714 14 6	8,002 2 4	7 7 3	– – –	86,724 4 1
War Department (Additional Offices)	6,500 – –	335 15 –	– – –	– – –	6,835 15 –
Probate Court, London and District Registries	23,130 – –	172 5 7	356 11 –	– – –	23,658 16 7
British Embassy Houses Abroad, viz.:					
Embassy House, Paris	2,140 – –	726 – 10	24 3 8	– – –	2,890 4 6
Ditto – – Constantinople	3,755 – –	42 1 3 overdrawn	26 6 1	– – –	3,739 4 10
Ditto – – Madrid	110 – –	19 – 5 overdrawn	– 2 –	– – –	91 1 7
Embassy Chapel, Constantinople	200 – –	99 8 9	13 11 8	– – –	313 – 5
Protestant Cemetery, Madrid	185 – –	177 17 2	– – –	– – –	362 17 2
British Consulate, Constantinople	5,500 – –	471 8 11	197 14 3	– – –	6,169 3 2
Office of Works, &c., Salaries, &c.	4,000 – –	211 6 4 overdrawn	6 12 3	– – –	3,795 5 11
Chelsea Bridge	– – –	580 19 5	– – –	61 12 4	519 7 1
General Register House, Edinburgh	17,240 – –	96 15 –	– – –	– – –	17,336 15 –
Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight	1,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,000 – –
King's College, Aberdeen	4,800 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,800 – –
Windsor District	11,500 – –	34 5 9	– – –	– – –	11,534 5 9
New Bridge at Westminster	30,000 – –	1,875 18 4	1,756 17 2	24 15 –	33,608 – 6
Westminster Bridge Approaches	3,200 – –	400 14 1	– – –	107 8 1	3,493 6 –
Downing Street Improvements	100,000 – –	1,427 3 2	1 15 –	– – –	101,428 18 2
New Foreign Office	26,000 – –	900 – –	– – –	– – –	26,900 – –
Statue of Richard Cœur de Lion	1,600 – –	48 19 –	– – –	– – –	1,648 19 –
Serpentine River	14,000 – –	1,500 – – overdrawn	– – –	– – –	12,500 – –
Industrial Museum, Edinburgh	10,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	10,000 – –
General Record Repository	200 – –	405 – 8	– – –	– – –	605 – 8
Nelson Column, Trafalgar-square	6,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,000 – –
Main Drainage of the Metropolis	– – –	44 13 9	– – –	– – –	44 13 9
Court of Probate, Doctors' Commons	70,000 – –	– – –	– – –	339 15 –	69,660 5 –
British Embassy House, Paris, Restoration	5,000 – –	1,084 14 4	– – –	– – –	6,084 14 4
Windsor Improvements	– – –	303 8 4	25 18 1	– – –	329 6 5
Duchy of Cornwall New Office	– – –	34 2 –	– – –	– – –	34 2 –
	£.	34,459 10 3			
Deduct Balances overdrawn	– – –	1,772 8 –			
£.	614,762 14 6	32,687 2 3	3,609 18 11	994 16 5	650,064 19 3

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

DETAILED ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE for the PROBATE COURT, LONDON and DISTRICT REGISTRIES, for the Year ended 31st March 1860.

Class 1, Vote 6, page 8.

	Purchase Money, and Interest thereon.	Architect's and Surveyor's Charges.	Rents, Rates, &c.	Works and Repairs.	Furniture, Fittings, &c.	Miscellaneous Payments.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Probate Court and Registry, London	- - -	29 9 -	315 11 7	2,262 19 4	2,276 4 4	- - -	4,884 4 3
Bangor - - District Registry	- - -	9 7 -	105 - -	- - -	149 15 9	- - -	264 2 9
Birmingham - - ditto	- - -	- - -	106 17 4	- - -	3 - -	11 16 3	121 13 7
Blandford - - ditto	- - -	- - -	52 10 -	- - -	35 17 -	- - -	88 7 -
Bristol - - ditto	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -
Bury St. Edmund's - ditto	- - -	- - -	44 5 -	1 16 6	154 - 6	- - -	200 2 -
Canterbury - - ditto	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -
Carlisle - - ditto	- - -	- - -	82 1 4	3 15 6	- - -	5 - 2	90 17 -
Carmarthen - - ditto	- - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	128 1 4	- - -	163 1 4
Chester - - ditto	- - -	- - -	55 - -	53 4 2	142 19 7	- - -	251 3 9
Chichester - - ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	142 3 -	- - -	142 3 -
Derby - - - ditto	1,450 - -	- - -	130 10 9	- - -	78 7 -	- - -	1,658 17 9
Durham - - ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	151 11 6	- - -	151 11 6
Exeter - - - ditto	- - -	- - -	75 - -	22 1 6	- - -	- - -	97 1 6
Gloucester - - ditto	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -
Hereford - - ditto	- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -
Ipswich - - ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 6	- - -	- - -	4 17 6
Lancaster - - ditto	- - -	- - -	87 10 -	- - -	9 10 -	- - -	97 - -
Leicester - - ditto	- - -	- - -	113 2 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	113 2 8
Lewes - - - ditto	- - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 - -
Lichfield - - ditto	505 16 2	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	555 16 2
Lincoln - - ditto	- - -	7 5 6	25 - -	36 1 9	- - -	- - -	68 7 3
Liverpool - - ditto	- - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 - -
Llandaff - - ditto	607 5 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	607 5 11
Manchester - - ditto	- - -	6 19 -	187 17 3	4 - 6	- - -	10 6 6	209 3 3
Newcastle-on-Tyne - ditto	- - -	- - -	- 4 10	153 7 7	- - -	- - -	153 12 5
Northampton - - ditto	- - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 9	82 2 9
Norwich - - ditto	- - -	70 1 2	16 17 6	559 - -	- - -	- - -	645 18 8
Nottingham - - ditto	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -
Oxford - - - ditto	- - -	- - -	84 19 10	137 18 8	25 - -	15 - -	262 18 6
Peterborough - - ditto	- - -	- - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 - -
St. Asaph - - ditto	- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	102 6 3	- - -	152 6 3
Salisbury - - ditto	- - -	- - -	55 - -	13 4 2	216 7 7	- - -	284 11 9
Shrewsbury - - ditto	- - -	- - -	69 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 10 -
Taunton - - ditto	- - -	15 - -	54 5 6	256 - -	- - -	- - -	325 5 6
Wakefield - - ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	36 - -
Wells - - - ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	405 12 9	100 10 4	- - -	506 3 1
Winchester - - ditto	1,057 7 3	- - -	67 18 11	107 17 6	24 - -	- - -	1,257 3 8
Worcester - - ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -
York - - - ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 1 8	14 12 8	- - -	23 14 4
£.	3,620 9 4	138 1 8	2,379 2 6	4,530 19 1	3,790 6 10	49 5 8	
						£.	14,508 5 1

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Dr. EXTRA RECEIPTS: VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, YEAR 1859-60.

SERVICES.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	RECEIPTS in 1859-60. £. s. d.
RECEIPTS:			
Balance, 1st April 1859		- - -	11,598 18 1
ROYAL PALACES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS:			
Receipts in 1859-60:			
Rents		1,122 3 6	
Amount received for Water supplied from the Orange-street Waterworks, viz.:	£. s. d.		
Commissioners of St. Martin's Baths and Washhouses, for Water supplied to the Baths	180 - -		
Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, for Water supplied for watering the Streets	122 11 8		
Master of the Horse, for Water supplied to the Royal Mews	120 - -		
War Office, for Water supplied to the Wellington and St. George's Barracks	251 5 -		
Admiralty Office	42 10 -		
Horse Guards and Paymaster-general's Office	46 8 -		
		762 14 8	
Sale of Old Materials		565 10 1	
Amount received from occupiers of Apartments in Hampton Court Palace, in aid of Rates		515 - -	
Received from the Lord Chamberlain, for Services executed under the direction of this Board at Windsor Castle and Hampton Court Palace		144 - -	
Received from Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, for extra Quantity of Gas consumed by the Resident Officers		10 7 6	
Received from Sir Charles Phipps to pay for Internal Repairs at a House at Hampton Court assigned to Professor Faraday		179 12 3	
Received from the War Office to pay for Furniture supplied to the Quarters of the Commandant Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea		91 3 5	
Received from the Metropolitan Board of Works in Reimbursement of Expenses incurred at 12, Whitehall Place, in consequence of Works at the Sewers		30 19 5	
			3,421 10 10
Carried forward		£.	15,020 8 11

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

EXTRA RECEIPTS: VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, YEAR 1859-60.

Cr.

SERVICES.		PAYMENTS and Allowances, 1859–60.	BALANCES on 31st March 1860.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
PAYMENTS AND ALLOWANCES:			
Paid to Her Majesty's Exchequer, Net Receipts in 1858–59 - - -		11,598 18 1	
ROYAL PALACES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS:	£. s. d.		
Paid Engineer for Professional Services in connexion with the Orange Street Waterworks - - - - -	6 6 –		
Cost of Works executed at Professor Faraday's House, Hampton Court, received per contra - - - - -	179 12 3		
Cost of Furniture supplied to the Quarters of the Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, received per contra - - - - - - - - -	91 3 5		
Expenses incurred at 12, Whitehall Place, in consequence of Works at the Sewers, received per contra - -	30 19 5		
Property Tax and Receipt Stamps - - - - - -	20 12 4		
Receiver's Commission - - - - - - - -	87 18 3		
		416 11 8	3,004 19 2
Carried forward - - - £.		12,015 9 9	3,004 19 2

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS, &c.—EXTRA RECEIPTS: VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, Year 1859–60—*continued.*

Dr.

SERVICES.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	RECEIPTS in 1859–60. £. s. d.
Brought forward		- - -	15,020 8 11
ROYAL PARKS, PLEASURE GARDENS, &c.:			
Receipts in 1859–60:			
BUSHY PARK:			
Grazing Rents	289 4 -		
Sale of Timber, &c.	217 16 6		
Proceeds of Sale of Stock	156 - -		
		663 - 6	
CHELSEA HOSPITAL:			
Sale of Timber, &c.	22 13 4		
Contribution for the use of a Tree Transplanting Machine	5 - -		
		27 13 4	
GREEN PARK:			
Contribution for Keys		1 1 -	
GREENWICH PARK:			
Sale of Timber		80 - -	
GREENWICH PARK (Department of the Ranger):			
Sale of Old Materials		18 19 -	
HAMPTON COURT PARK:	£. s. d.		
Rent of Ground at rear of Tennis Court	4 - -		
Master of the Horse, Wages of Park-keeper	47 - -		
Sale of Timber, &c.	47 11 -		
Contributions for Keys to the Park and Gardens	47 12 6		
		146 3 6	
HAMPTON COURT GREEN:			
Rent of Green		20 - -	
HOLYROOD PARK:			
Interest on Current Cash Balance at the Royal Bank of Scotland		27 1 2	
HYDE PARK:	£. s. d.		
Contributions for Keys	375 18 -		
Acknowledgment Rents for Encroachments	11 15 -		
Sale of Timber, &c.	42 4 -		
Amounts received from Residents in the vicinity of Rutland Gate for Cost of opening Wicket Gate into the Park	32 19 -		
		462 16 -	
KENNINGTON PARK:			
Grazing Rents		25 6 7	
Carried forward £.		1,472 1 1	15,020 8 11

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS, &c.—EXTRA RECEIPTS: VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, Year 1859-60—*continued.*

Cr.

SERVICES.		PAYMENTS and Allowances, 1859-60.	BALANCES on 31st March 1860.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	12,015 9 9	3,004 19 2
ROYAL PARKS, PLEASURE GARDENS, &c.:	£. s. d.		
Tithe Rent-charges, &c. - - - - - - - -	520 11 8		
Abatements allowed from Grazing Rents, Wages of Attendants, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	328 15 2		
Property Tax and Receipt Stamps - - - - -	71 7 8		
Receiver's Commission - - - - - - - -	101 13 –		
Hyde Park: Cost of opening Wicket Gate into the Park, near Rutland Gate - - - - - - - -	32 19 –		
		1,055 6 6	4,784 12 11
Carried forward - - - £.		13,070 16 3	7,789 12 1

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS, &c.—EXTRA RECEIPTS: VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, Year 1859–60—*continued.*

SERVICES.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	RECEIPTS in 1859–60. £. s. d.
Brought forward		1,472 1 1	15,020 8 11
ROYAL PARKS, PLEASURE GARDENS, &c.—*continued.*			
KENSINGTON GARDENS:			
Grazing Rents	160 – –		
Sale of Timber, &c.	78 12 7		
		238 12 7	
KEW BOTANIC AND PLEASURE GARDENS:			
Sale of Old Materials		18 5 5	
PARLIAMENT-SQUARE GARDENS:			
Contribution for a Key		1 1 –	
PHŒNIX PARK:			
Grazing Rents		1,183 8 8	
REGENT'S PARK:			
Grazing Rents	577 6 6		
Rent of Ground	336 5 1		
Contributions for Keys	259 7 –		
Sale of Water Fowl	3 10 –		
Opening Roads	18 5 –		
Sale of Grass	4 – –		
		1,198 13 7	
RICHMOND PARK:			
Sale of Timber, &c.		294 13 –	
RICHMOND PARK (Department of the Ranger):			
Grazing Rents	366 19 9		
Freebord Rents	8 5 6		
Proceeds of Sale of Cattle	190 – –		
		565 5 3	
ST. JAMES'S PARK:			
Grazing Rents	150 13 9		
Rent of Ground, &c.	240 – 7		
		390 14 4	
ST. JAMES', GREEN AND HYDE PARKS (Department of the Ranger):			
Grazing Rents	120 – –		
Sale of old Materials	6 19 5		
		126 19 5	
VICTORIA PARK:			
Grazing Rents	320 5 1		
Rent of Refreshment Room	30 – –		
		350 5 1	
TOTAL ROYAL PARKS, &c. £.			5,839 19 5
RENTS OF CROWN PROPERTIES, SCOTLAND:			
Receipts in 1859–60:			
Grazing Rents, Holyrood Park, &c.		590 10 –	
Ground Rents, &c.		74 4 6	
Feu Duties		163 12 6	
Sale of Grass		10 10 8	
Carried forward £.			838 17 8

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS, &c.—EXTRA RECEIPTS: VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, Year 1859–60—*continued.*

Cr.

SERVICES.		PAYMENTS and Allowances, 1859–60.	BALANCES on 31st March 1860.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		13,070 16 3	7,789 12 1
RENTS OF CROWN PROPERTIES, SCOTLAND:	£. s. d.		
Feu Duties and Stipends - - - - - -	20 18 6		
Property Tax, Land Tax, &c. - - - - -	26 5 2		
Bank Charges for Remittances - - - - -	1 7 –		
		48 10 8	790 7 –
Carried forward - - - £.		13,119 6 11	8,579 19 1

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS, &c.—EXTRA RECEIPTS: VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, Year 1859–60—*continued.*

Dr.

SERVICES.	£. s. d.	RECEIPTS in 1859–60. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		
ROYAL PARKS, PLEASURE GARDENS, &c.—*continued.*		
VENISON FEES:		
Amount received for Fees on Warrants for Venison supplied from the Royal Parks, and proceeds of the Sale of Skins, Horns and Offal of Deer, &c. - - - - - -		556 – 9
NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT:	£. s. d.	
Rent of Workshops at Thames Bank - - - - - - - -	319 1 3	
Sale of old Materials - - - - - - - - - - -	1 5 6	
		320 6 9
PROBATE COURT, LONDON AND DISTRICT REGISTRIES:		
Rent received for a portion of the District Registry, Newcastle - - - - -		46 16 8
OFFICE OF WORKS, &c., SALARIES AND EXPENSES:		
Amount received for Leases, &c., prepared by the Solicitor of the Board - - -		23 1 11
BRITISH MUSEUM BUILDINGS:		
Sale of old Materials - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		49 15 1
WESTMINSTER NEW BRIDGE:		
Rent of House in Stangate Yard - - - - - - - - - - - -		24 15 –
POST OFFICE BUILDINGS:	£. s. d.	
Sale of Old Materials - - - - - - - - - - -	445 5 10	
Interest allowed by the Royal Bank of Scotland on the Monies belonging to this Service, temporarily lodged there to meet payments for the Purchase of the Site of the New Post Office, Edinburgh - - -	47 14 5	
		493 – 3
	£.	23,213 2 5

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS, &c.—EXTRA RECEIPTS: VOTES OF PARLIAMENT, Year 1859-60—*continued.*

Cr.

SERVICES.		PAYMENTS and Allowances, 1859-60.	BALANCES on 31st March 1860.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	13,119 6 11	8,579 19 1
VENISON FEES:			
Paid to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c. Fees received for Warrants issued for Venison from Windsor Great Park - - - - - - - -	150 3 -		
Paid Keeper of Bushy Park Fees for Deer killed in the Park - - - - - - - - - - -	138 12 -		
Receiver's Commission, Receipt Stamps, &c. - -	25 7 1		
		314 2 1	241 18 8
NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT:	£. s. d.		
Receiver's Commission - - - - - - - -	11 4 3		
Property Tax and Receipt Stamps - - - - -	12 10 2		
		23 14 5	296 12 4
PROBATE COURT, LONDON AND DISTRICT REGISTRIES:			
Balance 31st March 1860 - - - - - - - - -		- - -	46 16 8
OFFICE OF WORKS, &c., SALARIES AND EXPENSES:			
Receiver's Commission and Receipt Stamps - - - - - - -		- 15 7	22 6 4
BRITISH MUSEUM BUILDINGS:			
Receiver's Commission and Receipt Stamps - - - - - - -		1 15 -	48 - 1
WESTMINSTER NEW BRIDGE:			
Balance, 31st March 1860 - - - - - - - - - -		- - -	24 15 -
POST OFFICE BUILDINGS:	£. s. d.		
Expenses incurred in connexion with the Sale of Old Materials - - - - - - - - - - -	7 19 10		
Receiver's Commission and Receipt Stamps - - -	- 8 7		
		8 8 5	
	£.	13,468 2 5	484 11 10
TOTAL Balances on 31st March 1860, payable to Her Majesty's Exchequer (*vide* page 54) - - - - -	- - -	9,745 - -	
	£.	23,213 2 5	

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Dr.

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, GENERAL ACCOUNT.

(Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 87; 4 Vict. c. 12; 4 & 5 Vict. c. 40; and 7 Vict. c. 1.)

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859	1,303	1	1
To Receipts in 1859–60 from the London Bridge Approaches Fund (page 34)	121,578	17	4
To Rents received in 1859–60	2,286	13	11

	LINES OF IMPROVEMENT.				
	Long Acre to Charlotte-street.	London Docks to Spitalfields Church.	Coventry-street to Long Acre.	East Smithfield to Rosemary-lane.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Arrears, 1st April 1859	128 – –	123 14 –	789 17 6	63 13 –	
Deduct, Arrears of Rent written off	5 – –	5 6 3	—	—	
	123 – –	118 7 9	789 17 6	63 13 –	
Rental for the Year 1859–60	224 – –	254 1 8	1,639 15 –	151 16 –	
TOTAL Sum receivable £.	347 – –	372 9 5	2,429 12 6	215 9 –	
Arrears, 31st March 1860	112 – –	102 6 6	799 17 6	63 13 –	
Rents received in 1859–60 £.	235 – –	270 2 11	1,629 15 –	151 16 –	
		£. 2,286 13 11			

	£.	s.	d.
To Purchase-money of Land sold, Line London Docks to Spitalfields Church	5,856	19	9
To ditto - and Interest of Land sold, North side of Oxford-street	2,659	3	1
To Amount received for Conveyances prepared by the Solicitor of the Board	10	10	–
£.	133,695	5	2

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Cr.

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, GENERAL ACCOUNT.

(Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 87; 4 Vict. c. 12; 4 & 5 Vict. c. 40; and 7 Vict. c. 1.)

	LINES OF IMPROVEMENT.				£. s. d.
	Long Acre to Charlotte-street.	London Docks to Spitalfields Church.	Coventry-street to Long Acre.	East Smithfield to Rosemary-lane.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
By Repayments to the Consolidated Fund, in reduction of Advances, Act 16 Vict. c. 18					103,546 – 3
By further Payments to the Consolidated Fund, under the provisions of Act 16 Vict. c. 18					27,106 6 6
By Payments to Architect for Professional Services on the Lines generally					42 19 –
By Property Tax allowed to Tenants, and Receipt Stamps	7 12 4	8 1 –	58 2 6	5 – 6	78 16 4
By Receiver's Commission	8 4 6	9 16 4	57 – 10	5 6 3	80 7 11
By Rates and Taxes	- - -	113 12 8	- - -	- - -	113 12 8
By repairing Fences	- - -	19 14 1	- - -	- - -	19 14 1
By Payments to Architect for Professional Services from January 1854 to June 1859	- - -	272 6 5	- - -	- - -	272 6 5
£.	15 16 10	423 10 6	115 3 4	10 6 9	
	£. 564 17 5				
By Balance, 31st March 1860; viz.—					
In the hands of the Paymaster-General					2,435 2 –
				£.	133,695 5 2

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, SPITALFIELDS to SHOREDITCH.

(Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 34.)

	£. s. d.	Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities. £. s. d.	CASH. £. s. d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859		18,125 16 –	1,440 17 3
To Produce of 1 *d.* Coal Duty		– – –	9,481 1 10
To Rents received in 1859–60		– – –	223 2 –
Viz.: Arrears, 1st April 1859	152 13 –		
Rental for the Year 1859–60	188 2 –		
TOTAL Sum receivable	340 15 –		
Arrears, 31st March 1860	117 13 –		
Rents received in 1859–60 £.	223 2 –		
To Purchase-money of Property sold, and Interest thereon		– – –	5,929 2 8
To Amount of Stock purchased for 2,910 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.* Cash (*vide* per contra)		3,123 13 8	—
£.		21,249 9 8	17,074 3 9

Note.—The proceeds of the 1 *d.* Coal Duty, after paying off the Principal and Interest of the Loans contracted for the purposes of the Improvements, are, by Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 101, s. 4, invested in the Purchase of Stock (*vide* below).

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS FUND ACCOUNT.

(Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 101, s. 4.)

	Stock, Three per Cent. Consols. £. s. d.	CASH. £. s. d.
To Balance of Produce of 1 *d.* Coal Duty, after paying off the Loans to the Bank of England	– – –	7,417 13 10
To Dividend received on Stock due 5th January 1860	– – –	43 11 3
To Amount of Stock purchased for 7,461 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.*, under the Provisions of the Act (*vide* per contra)	7,816 8 8	—
£.	7,816 8 8	7,461 5 1

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103.)

	£. s. d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859	1,774 6 2
£.	1,774 6 2

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, SPITALFIELDS to SHOREDITCH.

(Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 34.)

	Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities. £. s. d.	CASH. £. s. d.
By Principal of Loans paid off in 1859–60	- - -	9,334 3 5
By Interest of Loans paid in 1859–60	- - -	372 12 -
By Rates, Taxes, &c.	- - -	64 3 4
By Expense of fixing and repairing Fences, &c.	- - -	130 6 8
By Law Charges	- - -	222 4 4
By Salary of the Clerk of the Works	- - -	117 3 2
By Payments to Architect for Professional Services	- - -	1,733 18 11
By Receiver's Commission	- - -	7 16 3
By Cost of 3,123 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* Stock purchased per contra	- - -	2,910 5 4
By transfer to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital of Amount of Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, purchased pursuant to the Terms of the Mortgage and Declaration of Trust between the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c. and the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, in reinstatement of the like amount of Stock sold for the sum of 20,000 *l.*, advanced by them in 1856–57, on Loan to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c.	21,249 9 8	
By Balance, 31st March 1860; viz.:		
In the hands of the Paymaster-General	- - -	2,181 10 4
£.	21,249 9 8	17,074 3 9

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS FUND ACCOUNT.

(Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 101, s. 4.)

	Stock, Three per Cent. Consols. £. s. d.	CASH. £. s. d.
To Amount invested in purchase of Stock (*vide* per contra)	- - -	7,461 5 1
To Balance, 31st March 1860, Stock	7,816 8 8	—
£.	7,816 8 8	7,461 5 1

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 103.)

	£. s. d.
By repayment to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c. of the Amount paid out of the Land Revenue for Law and other Professional Charges connected with the Improvements	771 - -
By Balance on 31st March 1860; viz.:	
In the hands of the Paymaster-general	1,003 6 2
£.	1,774 6 2

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF MONEYS

	RECEIPTS in 1859–60. £.	s.	d.
METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, GENERAL ACCOUNT:			
To Balance, 1st April 1859	103,546	–	3
METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, SPITALFIELDS TO SHOREDITCH:			
To Balance, 1st April 1859	29,334	3	5
WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS:			
To Balance, 1st April 1859	26,679	5	5
CHELSEA BRIDGE:			
To Balance, 1st April 1859	65,000	–	–
CHELSEA EMBANKMENT:			
To Balance, 1st April 1859	15,000	–	–
BATTERSEA PARK:			
To Balance, 1st April 1859	200,000	–	–
£.	439,559	9	1

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

BORROWED FOR METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

	£. s. d.	LIABILITIES discharged in 1859-60. £. s. d.	BALANCE on 31st March 1860. £. s. d.
METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, GENERAL ACCOUNT:			
By Repayments to Her Majesty's Exchequer (page 29) - - -		103,546 – 3	
METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS, SPITALFIELDS TO SHOREDITCH:			
By Repayment to the Bank of England - - - -	9,334 3 5		
By ditto to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, by transfer to them of 21,249 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, the amount sold by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital in 1856-57, to enable them to advance 20,000 *l.* to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c. (p. 31)	20,000 – –		
		29,334 3 5	
WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS:			
By Repayment to the Bank of England - - - - - -		26,679 5 5	
CHELSEA BRIDGE:	£. s. d.		
By Balance due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	65,000 – –
Balance of Interest on 31st March 1859 - -	14,408 4 3		
Add Interest accrued in 1859-60, at 4 per cent.	2,600 – –		
£.	17,008 4 3		
Deduct Interest paid in 1859-60, (*vide* Tolls Account, page 45) - - - - - - -	1,600 – –		
Balance of Interest on 31st March 1860 - -	15,408 4 3		
CHELSEA EMBANKMENT:			
By Balance due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners - -		- - -	15,000 – –
	£. s. d.		
Balance of Interest on 31st March 1859 - -	4,369 6 3		
Add Interest accrued in 1859-60, at 4 per cent.	600 – –		
Balance of Interest on 31st March 1860 - -	4,969 6 3		
BATTERSEA PARK:			
By Balance due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners - -		- - -	200,000 – –
	£. s. d.		
Balance of Interest on 31st March 1859 - -	65,831 4 5		
Add Interest accrued in 1859-60, at 4 per cent.	8,000 – –		
Balance of Interest on 31st March 1860 - -	73,831 4 5		
		159,559 9 1	
Total Balances of principal Sums on 31st March 1860 -		280,000 – –	
	£.	439,559 9 1	

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

LONDON BRIDGE APPROACHES FUND LIABILITY ACCOUNT. - - - -

STATEMENT of the SUMS payable to the COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's WORKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS out of COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's WOODS, &c., as indemnity for the Sums raised by way of Loan, upon the Security Consolidated Fund, per Act 16 Vict. c. 18; made up to the 5th April 1860.

CHARGES.		Rate of Interest.	BALANCES, 5th April 1859.		Interest accrued to 5th April 1860.	TOTAL.	
Acts.	Amount.		Principal.	Interest.		Principal.	Interest.
	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 80 -	200,000 – –	5	- - Paid off in 1856–57.		—	—	—
3 & 4 Vict. c. 87 -	100,000 – –	5	- - Paid off in 1857–58.		—	—	—
4 & 5 Vict. c. 12 - 5 & 6 Vict. c. 64 -	189,000 – –	5	- - Paid off in 1858–59.		—	—	—
13 & 14 Vict. c. 103	30,000 – –	4	26,679 5 5	284 19 9	- - -	26,679 5 5	284 19 9
	146,000 – –	4	146,000 – –	1,460 – –	4,210 14 11	146,000 – –	5,670 14 11
£.	665,000 – –	- -	172,679 5 5	1,744 19 9	4,210 14 11	172,679 5 5	5,955 14 8
						£. 178,635. –. 1.	

LONDON BRIDGE APPROACHES FUND (Repayments from) CASH ACCOUNT. - -

(Act 16 Vict. c. 18.)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Amount received in 1859–60 from the Chamberlain of the City of London, as the Surplus of the London Bridge Approaches Fund, for the four Quarters ended 5th January 1860 - -		120,149 5 8
To Interest received from the Chamberlain of the City of London on a Charge of 146,000 *l.* for the Quarter to 5th April 1859 - - - - - - - -	1,460 – –	
Less Income Tax deducted - - - - - -	30 8 4	
		1,429 11 8
	£.	121,578 17 4

- - - - LONDON BRIDGE APPROACHES FUND LIABILITY ACCOUNT.

the growing Produce of the LONDON BRIDGE APPROACHES FUND, under Charges imposed upon that Fund by the of the Land Revenues of the Crown, for the purposes of the Metropolitan Improvements, now transferred to the

LIABILITIES DISCHARGED in 1859–60.			DATE from which Interest remains due.	BALANCES, 5 April 1860.	
	Principal.	Interest.		Principal.	Interest.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
Paid off to the Bank of England, by surplus of the Fund, Quarter to 5th April 1859 - - -	26,679 5 5	284 19 9	—	—	—
Paid to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works (*vide* below)	116,095 16 10	5,513 8 10	17 Feb. - 1860	29,904 3 2	157 6 1
£.	142,775 2 3	5,798 8 7	£.	29,904 3 2	157 6 1

£. 178,635. –. 1.

- - LONDON BRIDGE APPROACHES FUND (Repayments from) CASH ACCOUNT.

(Act 16 Vict. c. 18.)

	£. s. d.
By Amount transferred to the Metropolis Improvements General Account (page 28), and applied in reduction of Advances from the Consolidated Fund, Act 16 Vict. c. 18 - - - -	121,578 17 4
£.	121,578 17 4

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

HOLYHEAD ROADS, &c.—LOAN ACCOUNTS.

1st. CONSOLIDATED FUND LOANS.

DATE of LOANS.	TRUSTS.	Amount of Original Loans on which Balances are due.	Rate of Interest per Cent.	Balances Due 1st April 1859. Principal.	Balances Due 1st April 1859. Interest.	Interest accrued in the Year 1859-60.	TOTAL.
		£.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
23 Feb. 1827	St. Alban's and South Mims	14,000	4	14,000 – –	15,752 11 11	560 – –	30,312 11 11
9 May 1829 and 26 Apr. 1831	Highgate Archway Company	13,000	4	13,000 – –	11,872 16 6	520 – –	25,392 16 6
9 May 1829	Hockliffe and Stratford	4,700	4	3,150 12 6	1,554 2 10	126 – 6	4,830 15 10
11 May 1829	Shiffnal District	5,500	4	5,500 – –	2,321 1 7	220 – –	8,041 1 7
	£.	37,200	– –	35,650 12 6	31,500 12 10	1,426 – 6	—
						£.	68,577 5 10

2d. EXCHEQUER BILL LOANS.

	Dunstable	5,000	4	4,436 7 –	1,201 5 1	177 9 1	5,815 1 2
	Puddle Hill	9,100	4	7,729 – 3	2,326 – 9	309 3 2	10,364 4 2
25 Apr. 1837	Hockliffe and Stratford	10,000	4	10,000 – –	7,758 13 1	400 – –	18,158 13 1
11 Dec. 1840	Stratford and Dunchurch	19,500	4	16,760 7 8	4,787 – 1	670 8 4	22,217 16 1
	Dunchurch and Stonebridge	6,650	4	1,806 13 7	56 – 7	65 14 –	1,928 8 2
	Shrewsbury and Holyhead	3,850	4	803 14 3	9 19 –	28 18 –	842 11 3
	£.	54,100	– –	41,536 2 9	16,138 18 7	1,651 12 7	—
						£.	59,326 13 11

CASH ACCOUNT OF THE ABOVE.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Receipts in the Year 1859-60, as shown in the above Accounts; viz.:—			
Consolidated Fund Loans	Interest	– – –	290 9 5
Exchequer Bill Loans	Principal	535 2 7	
	Interest	809 3 1	
			1,344 5 8
		£.	1,634 15 1

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

HOLYHEAD ROADS, &c.—LOAN ACCOUNTS.

1st. CONSOLIDATED FUND LOANS.

ACTS.	TRUSTS.	Date from which Interest remains Due.	Sums received from the Trustees in 1859–60. Principal. £. s. d.	Sums received from the Trustees in 1859–60. Interest. £. s. d.	Balances due 31st March 1860. Principal. £. s. d.	Balances due 31st March 1860. Interest. £. s. d.
7 Geo. 4, c. 76	St. Alban's and South Mims	– June 1831	– –	190 9 5	14,000 – –	16,122 2 6
9 Geo. 4, c. 75	Highgate Archway Company	– June 1836	– –	– –	13,000 – –	12,392 16 6
Ditto	Hockliffe and Stratford	1 Dec. 1846	– –	– –	3,150 12 6	1,680 3 4
Ditto	Shiffnal District	– Sept. 1848	– –	100 – –	5,500 – –	2,441 1 7
		£.	—	290 9 5	35,650 12 6	32,636 3 11

£. 68,577. 5. 10.

2d. EXCHEQUER BILL LOANS.

6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 35, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 104	Dunstable	– Nov. 1852	– –	78 2 –	4,436 7 –	1,300 12 2
	Puddle Hill	– Sept. 1851	– –	– –	7,729 – 3	2,635 3 11
	Hockliffe and Stratford	– Nov. 1839	– –	– –	10,000 – –	8,158 13 1
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 35	Stratford and Dunchurch	– Dec. 1852	– –	603 18 11	16,760 7 8	4,853 9 6
	Dunchurch and Stonebridge	23 Oct. 1859	383 7 8	96 12 4	1,423 5 11	25 2 3
	Shrewsbury and Holyhead	6 Dec. 1859	151 14 11	30 9 10	651 19 4	8 7 2
		£.	535 2 7	809 3 1	41,001 – 2	16,981 8 1

£. 59,326. 13. 11.

CASH ACCOUNT OF THE ABOVE.

	£. s. d.
By Payments in the Year 1859–60; viz.:	
To the Consolidated Fund	290 9 5
To the Public Works Loan Commissioners	1,344 5 8
£.	1,634 15 1

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

BATTERSEA PARK.

(Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 38.)

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859 (Vote Account)	2,956	8	9
To Rents received in 1859-60	611	10	–
To Amount received for Sale of Grass	29	10	–
To Amount received from the West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company, being for Interest of Purchase-money of Land agreed to be sold to them	2,631	12	6
To Amount received from ditto, being their Share of the Cost of maintaining the Victoria Road, Battersea, to 31st May 1859	433	8	2
£.	6,662	9	5

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT.

(Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 39.)

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859 (Vote Account)	12,660	11	5
To Purchase-money of Property sold	10,500	–	–
£.	23,160	11	5

PIMLICO IMPROVEMENTS.

(Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 78.)

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859 (Vote Account)	1,794	1	1
To Rents received in 1859-60	177	5	–
To Amount received for Sale of old Materials	95	12	–
£.	2,066	18	1

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

BATTERSEA PARK.

(Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 38.)

	£.	s.	d.
By Rent of Property purchased	62	2	6
By Repairing and Cleansing the Victoria Bridge Road	220	–	–
By Law Charges	105	–	–
By Payment to Architect for Professional Services	500	–	–
By Amount paid to the Earl of Spencer for the Enfranchisement of the Copyhold Lands for the formation of the Park, included in the Plan and Schedule annexed to Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 38	4,000	–	–
By Receiver's Commission	22	8	8
By Property Tax and Receipt Stamps	5	18	5
By Balance, 31st March 1860, viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster General (£. s. d. 1,617 8 10)			
Due by "Extra Receipts" (£. s. d. 129 11 –)			
	1,746	19	10
£.	6,662	9	5

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT.

(Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 39.)

	£.	s.	d.
By Works	1,056	7	5
By Payments to Architect for Professional Services	1,061	18	4
By Balance, 31st March 1860, viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster General (£. s. d. 21,007 6 4)			
In the hands of Mr. Thomas Page (£. s. d. 34 19 4)			
	21,042	5	8
£.	23,160	11	5

PIMLICO IMPROVEMENTS.

(Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 78.)

	£.	s.	d.
By Purchase-money and Compensations	520	–	–
By Rents of Property purchased	19	6	5
By Cost of altering Roadway, erecting Hoarding, Advertising, &c.	294	18	1
By Payment to Architect for Professional Services	676	9	7
By Commission of Receiver	6	4	1
By Property Tax and Receipt Stamps	4	15	9
By Balance on 31st March 1860, viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster General	545	4	2
£.	2,066	18	1

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ESTATE.

(Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46.)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859		3,356 11 11
To Rents received in 1859–60		5,456 – 6
Arrears 1st April 1859	217 11 6	
Rental for the Year 1859–60	5,339 10 6	
TOTAL Sum receivable £.	5,557 2 –	
Arrears 31st March 1860	101 1 6	
Rents received in 1859–60 £.	5,456 – 6	
£.		8,812 12 5

BROMPTON CEMETERY.

(Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85.)

	£. s. d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859	2,638 5 –
To Amount received by Manager of Cemetery for Burials	9,528 9 6
To - - ditto - - ditto - - for Stamps on Grants of Rights of Interment	254 10 –
To Amount received from the Sale of Old Materials, &c.	12 7 6
£.	12,433 12 –

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ESTATE.

(Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 46.)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Works, &c. for the Maintenance of the Old Bridge, including the Wages of Gatekeepers, Attendance of Police, Supply of Gas, &c.		2,425 18 5
By Payments to Mr. Hardwick for Professional Charges in connexion with the Valuation of the Estate, &c.		519 10 –
By Receiver's Commission		188 17 4
By Property Tax and Receipt Stamps, &c.		186 10 7
By Balance on 31st March 1860; viz.:		
In the hands of the Paymaster-General	5,551 9 8	
Less due to "Westminster Bridge" Vote	59 13 7	
		5,491 16 1
	£.	8,812 12 5

BROMPTON CEMETERY.

(Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85.)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Works and Supplies		785 14 8
By Payments by Manager of Cemetery; viz.:		
Salary of Manager	300 – –	
„ Chaplain and Assistant	400 – –	
„ two Office Clerks, and one Clerk of Cemetery	330 – –	
Wages of Grave Diggers and Ground Workmen	1,070 13 6	
Payments to Builders, Masons, &c.	764 6 9	
Fees to Incumbents and Clerks of Metropolitan Parishes	1,019 10 6	
Disbursements on account of Cemetery	153 10 6	
Rent of Office, 12, Haymarket	90 – –	
Office Expenses, Postage, &c.	71 10 3	
Stamps on grants of rights of Interment	284 15 –	
		4,484 6 6
By Payment to Her Majesty's Exchequer, pursuant to Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85		3,000 – –
By Balance on 31st March 1860; viz.:		
In the hands of the Paymaster-General	3,135 2 8	
Ditto - of Manager	1,063 12 –	
	4,198 14 8	
Less,—Due to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for Income Tax not paid over	35 3 10	
		4,163 10 10
	£.	12,433 12 –

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

SHREWSBURY AND HOLYHEAD ROAD.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859	2,522	9	8
To Rents and Coach Tolls received in 1859-60	4,901	13	6
£.	7,424	3	2

MORTGAGE ACCOUNT (SHREWSBURY AND HOLYHEAD ROAD).

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859	5,211	5	–
£.	5,211	5	–

MENAI AND CONWAY BRIDGES (TOLLS ACCOUNT).

(Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 66.)

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859				2,731	10	10
To Receipts in 1859–60; viz.:						
Menai Bridge:						
Tolls, &c.				1,512	13	–
Conway Bridge:						
Tolls, &c.	762	7	11			
Received from the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, for the use of the slopes at the Embankment at Conway Bridge, one and a half years to Lady-day 1860	390	–	–			
				1,152	7	11
£.				5,396	11	9

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

SHREWSBURY AND HOLYHEAD ROAD.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Maintenance of the Road, including Salary and Travelling Expenses of the Engineer, &c. -				4,593	–	3
By Amount paid to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, (page 37) on account of Principal and Interest of Loan - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				182	4	9
By Amount paid to Mortgagees (*vide* below) in discharge of Mortgages on the Tolls - - -				1,050	–	–
By Balance on 31st March 1860; viz.:						
In the hands of the Paymaster General - - - - - - - - -	1,514	2	6			
Ditto - - John Provis - - - - - - - - - -	101	14	2			
	1,615	16	8			
Less,—Due to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for Income Tax not paid over - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	16	18	6			
				1,598	18	2
			£.	7,424	3	2

MORTGAGE ACCOUNT (SHREWSBURY AND HOLYHEAD ROAD).

	£.	s.	d.
By Amount applied in discharge of Mortgages (*vide* above) - - - - - - - -	1,050	–	–
By Balance of Debt outstanding 31st March 1860 - - - - - - - - - -	4,161	5	–
£.	5,211	5	–

MENAI AND CONWAY BRIDGES (TOLLS ACCOUNT).

(Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 66.)

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Payments to Her Majesty's Exchequer of Net Receipts in 1859–60, viz.:						
Menai Bridge - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,472	3	9			
Conway Bridge - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,259	7	1			
				2,731	10	10
By Expenses of Collection in 1859–60; viz.:						
Menai Bridge - - - - - - - - - - - -	24	–	10			
Conway Bridge - - - - - - - - - - - -	53	15	7			
				77	16	5
By Balance on 31st March 1860; viz.:						
In the hands of the Paymaster-General - - - - - - - - - -				2,587	4	6
			£.	5,396	11	9

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

CHELSEA BRIDGE (TOLLS ACCOUNT).

(Acts 9 & 10 Vict. c. 39, and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 66.)

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859	760	8	9
To Tolls received in 1859-60	4,398	–	9
£.	5,158	9	6

GENERAL POST OFFICE, WORKS AND FURNITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859	6,083	6	8
To Amount received from the Postmaster-General	7,944	12	1
£.	14,027	18	9

Note.—This Account contains all payments for Works done, and Articles supplied, &c. up to 31st March 1859; from that date all payments on account of this Service are charged against the General Account of Post Office Buildings (page 46).

NEW POST OFFICE, GLASGOW.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance on 1st April 1859	30	16	11
£.	30	16	11

POST OFFICE, LIVERPOOL

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount received from the Postmaster-General to meet payments per contra	143	9	3
£.	143	9	3

Note.—All subsequent payments on account of this Service are charged to "Post Office Buildings" (page 46).

NEW POST OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance on 1st April 1859	44,618	3	–

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

CHELSEA BRIDGE (TOLLS ACCOUNT).

(Acts 9 & 10 Vict. c. 39, and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 66.)

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Wages of Toll Collectors		443 1 2
By Maintenance of the Bridge, including supply of Gas, Watering the Roads, &c.		665 6 11
By Salary and Disbursements of the Superintendent of the Collection of the Tolls		84 10 6
By Amount paid to the Public Works Loan Commissioners (page 33) on account of Interest of Loans advanced on the Security of the Chelsea Bridge Tolls		1,600 – –
By Balance on 31st March 1860, viz.:		
In the hands of the Paymaster General	1,784 9 2	
Ditto of the Superintendent	584 15 10	
£.	2,369 5 –	
Less,—Due to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for Income Tax not paid over	3 14 1	
		2,365 10 11
£.		5,158 9 6

GENERAL POST OFFICE, WORKS AND FURNITURE.

	£. s. d.
By Works, &c. at the General Post Office and Branch Offices	10,721 6 11
By Furniture and Fittings at ditto	2,860 6 –
By Miscellaneous Payments	25 5 10
By Transfer to Post Office Buildings (page 46) to close this Account	421 – –
£.	14,027 18 9

NEW POST OFFICE, GLASGOW.

	£. s. d.
By Payment of Law Charges	15 5 4
By Payment to Her Majesty's Exchequer, being the Amount of the unexpended Balance of Sums advanced at various periods by the Treasury, to meet payment of sundry Accounts for this Service	15 11 7
£.	30 16 11

POST OFFICE, LIVERPOOL.

	£. s. d.
By Works and Repairs	123 2 7
By Payment to Architect for Commission and Disbursements	20 6 8
£.	143 9 3

NEW POST OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

	£. s. d.
By Amount of Balance, per contra, transferred to Post Office Buildings (page 46)	44,618 3 –

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS.

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount received from the Postmaster-General on account of Vote for 1859–60	40,000	–	–
To Amount transferred from New Post Office, Edinburgh (*vide* p. 45)	44,618	3	–
To - - ditto - - from General Post Office, London (*vide* p. 45)	421	–	–
£.	85,039	3	–

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS.

By Payments, viz.:	Purchase Money and Law Charges thereon. £. s. d.	Works, &c. £. s. d.	Furniture. £. s. d.	Payments to Architects and Surveyors. £. s. d.	TOTALS. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
General Post Office	- - -	6,140 18 9	2,346 8 4	134 5 6	8,621 12 7	
Eastern Central District Post Office	- - -	63 4 9	- - -	- - -	63 4 9	
Western - - ditto	- - -	1,633 10 9	- - -	- - -	1,633 10 9	
TOTAL for General Post Office, London and Branch Offices £.	- - -	7,837 14 3	2,346 8 4	134 5 6	- - -	10,318 8 1
Bath - - Post Office	- - -	97 15 2	2 4 -	- - -	99 19 2	
Birkenhead - - ditto	- - -	22 6 6	- - -	- - -	22 6 6	
Birmingham - - ditto	- - -	116 5 6	16 19 6	- - -	133 5 -	
Bristol - - ditto	- - -	149 7 1	- - -	- - -	149 7 1	
Canterbury - - ditto	- - -	324 19 1	- - -	- - -	324 19 1	
Cheltenham - - ditto	- - -	11 10 -	- - -	- - -	11 10 -	
Colchester - - ditto	- - -	5 8 2	- - -	- - -	5 8 2	
Coventry - - - ditto	- - -	14 12 -	- - -	- - -	14 12 -	
Crewe (Railway Station) ditto	- - -	- - -	- 8 2	- - -	- 8 2	
Derby - - - ditto	- - -	- 15 -	- - -	- - -	- 15 -	
Devonport - - ditto	- - -	88 2 -	6 17 -	9 19 6	104 18 6	
Dover - - - ditto	- - -	1,000 - -	- - -	- - -	1,000 - -	
Exeter - - - ditto	- - -	21 18 9	1 9 1	- - -	23 7 10	
Gloucester - - ditto	- - -	3 2 -	- - -	- - -	3 2 -	
Hull - - - ditto	- - -	23 15 2	- - -	- - -	23 15 2	
Ipswich - - - ditto	- - -	- - -	10 12 -	- - -	10 12 -	
Leeds - - - ditto	- - -	126 3 6	- - -	- - -	126 3 6	
Leicester - - - ditto	- - -	24 12 6	3 - -	- - -	27 12 6	
Lincoln - - - ditto	- - -	753 12 9	- - -	- - -	753 12 9	
Liverpool - - ditto	- - -	65 10 -	- - -	180 12 -	246 2 -	
Manchester - - ditto	- - -	349 12 6	15 - 6	- - -	364 13 -	
Newcastle-on-Tyne - ditto	- - -	- 7 8	- 13 -	- - -	1 - 8	
Norwich - - - ditto	- - -	4 19 6	- - -	- - -	4 19 6	
Nottingham - - ditto	- - -	- 4 3	- - -	- - -	- 4 3	
Plymouth - - ditto	- - -	29 7 4	- - -	- - -	29 7 4	
Portsmouth - - ditto	- - -	- 7 9	- - -	- - -	- 7 9	
Rugby - - - ditto	- - -	170 5 6	22 5 -	- - -	192 10 6	
Sheffield - - - ditto	- - -	92 4 3	- - -	- - -	92 4 3	
Shrewsbury - - ditto	- - -	1 4 6	- - -	- - -	1 4 6	
Southampton - - ditto	- - -	538 7 4	199 16 9	- - -	738 4 1	
Sunderland - - ditto	- - -	- 11 -	- - -	- - -	- 11 -	
Stoke-upon-Trent - ditto	- - -	- 16 -	- - -	- - -	- 16 -	
Stafford - - - ditto	- - -	- - -	- 14 -	- - -	- 14 -	
Taunton - - - ditto	- - -	- - -	12 12 -	- - -	12 12 -	
Wolverhampton - ditto	- - -	- 13 3	- - -	- - -	- 13 3	
Yarmouth - - ditto	- - -	268 9 7	- - -	- - -	268 9 7	
Edinburgh - - ditto	57,360 10 3	279 17 8	32 4 11	- - -	57,672 12 10	
Glasgow - - - ditto	- - -	140 10 9	14 13 8	29 1 9	184 6 2	
TOTAL for Provincial Post Offices - - £.	57,360 10 3	4,727 14 -	339 9 7	219 13 3	- - -	62,647 7 1

By Balance on 31st March 1860, viz.:—

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
In the hands of the Paymaster General - - - - - -		11,610 19 9	
At the Royal Bank of Scotland - - - - - - -		732 6 3	
		12,343 6 -	
Less,—Due to "Extra Receipts," Cash - - - -	47 14 5		
Due to "Miscellaneous Accounts," Cash - - -	222 3 9		
		269 18 2	
			12,073 7 10
		£.	85,039 3 -

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

NEW INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

	£. s. d.
By Balance, 1st April 1860	297 10 8
By Amount received from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for extra Works	2,233 8 1
£.	2,530 18 9

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, LIVERPOOL.

	£. s. d.
To Amount received from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, to meet Payments, per contra	188 10 2
£.	188 10 2

ADMISSION FEE FUND, HOLYROOD PALACE

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Receipts in 1859–60, viz.:		
Holyrood Palace and Chapel Admission Fees	557 16 6	
Glasgow Cathedral - ditto	73 17 10	
		631 14 4
To Transfer from Public Buildings (page 5) of Amount voted 1859–60, to make good the deficiency on this Account in 1857–58		125 16 10
To Balance on 31st March 1860, viz.:		
Due to "Miscellaneous Accounts," Cash	139 19 3	
Due to "Extra Receipts," Cash	– 13 6	
	140 12 9	
Less, in the hands of R. Matheson	14 18 3	
		125 14 6
£.		883 5 8

ROYAL PORTLAND DISPENSARY FUND.

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 116.)

	Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities.	CASH.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859, Stock	1,028 5 7	—
To Interest of 1,028 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.* Stock, one Year to 10th October 1859	- - -	30 16 10
£.	1,028 5 7	30 16 10

PORTLAND FERRY BRIDGE FUND.

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 116.)

	Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols.	CASH.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859, Stock	2,168 15 –	—
To Interest of 2,168 *l.* 15 *s.* Stock, one Year, to 5th January 1860	- - -	62 12 5
£.	2,168 15 –	62 12 5

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

NEW INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

	£. s. d.
By Payment to Architect for Professional Services	15 4 9
By Repayment to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of the unexpended Balance of Amounts advanced by them for the construction of the new Office	282 5 11
By Extra Works at the New Inland Revenue Office	2,233 8 1
£.	2,530 18 9

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, LIVERPOOL.

	£. s. d.
By Payments for Works and Repairs at the Inland Revenue Office, Liverpool	172 – 8
By Payment to Architect for Professional Services and Disbursements	16 9 6
£.	188 10 2

AND CHAPEL, AND GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

		£. s. d.
By Balance, 1st April 1859		226 7 9
By Payments in 1859–60, viz.:		
Holyrood Palace and Chapel, Wages and Liveries of Attendants, &c.	332 6 3	
Glasgow Cathedral - - ditto	324 11 8	
		656 17 11
£.		883 5 8

ROYAL PORTLAND DISPENSARY FUND.

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 116.)

	Stock, 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities.	CASH.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Amount paid to the Chairman of the Royal Portland Dispensary	- - -	30 16 10
By Balance, 31st March 1860, Stock	1,028 5 7	—
£.	1,028 5 7	30 16 10

PORTLAND FERRY BRIDGE FUND.

(Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 116.)

	Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols.	CASH.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Amount paid to the Portland Ferry Bridge Committee	- - -	62 12 5
By Balance, 31st March 1860, Stock	2,168 15 –	—
£.	2,168 15 –	62 12 5

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S WOODS, &c.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Amount received from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., on account of Payments, per contra		152 14 3
To Balance, 31st March 1860; viz.:		
Due to "Miscellaneous Accounts," Cash	100 19 7	
Less in hands of W. Starie	4 7 1	
Due by "Public Buildings," Cash	32 10 –	
	36 17 1	
		64 2 6
	£.	216 16 9

PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES ON APPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL ACTS.

To Balance, 1st April 1859	£.	1,250 14 7

WORKS AT CLAREMONT.

	£. s. d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859	22 5 –
To Amount received from the Trustees of the King of the Belgians	519 15 5
£.	542 – 5

FUNERAL AND TOMB OF FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

To Balance, 1st April 1859	£.	30 7 10

WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

	£. s. d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859	190 10 5
To Amount received from the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	2,413 6 8
£.	2,603 17 1

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S WOODS, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance, 1st April 1859	81	5	–
By Wages of Labourers, &c., Windsor Great Park	125	17	6
By moiety of Wages of Keeper of Linlithgow Palace to 16th May 1859, from which Date Provision for the Payment is made in the Vote for Public Buildings	9	14	3
£.	216	16	9

PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES ON APPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL ACTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance, 31st March 1860; viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General (Miscellaneous Accounts) £.	1,250	14	7

WORKS AT CLAREMONT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Works, &c.				519	15	5
By Balance, 31st March 1860; viz.:						
In the hands of the Paymaster-General (Miscellaneous Accounts)	21	–	–			
Ditto - W. Starie	1	5	–			
				22	5	–
£.				542	–	5

FUNERAL AND TOMB OF FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance, 31st March 1860, viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General (Miscellaneous Accounts) £.	30	7	10

WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

	£.	s.	d.
By Payment to Mr. Alfred Stevens on account of his Model for the Monument of the late Duke of Wellington	800	–	–
By Payment on account of certain Relievi for the Walls of the Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the Wellington Monument is to be placed	1,613	6	8
By Balance on the 31st March 1860, viz.:			
In the hands of the Paymaster-General (Miscellaneous Accounts)	190	10	5
£	2,603	17	1

Dr. ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.*

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st April 1859	567	18	4
To Amount advanced by the War Office	1,631	4	4
£.	2,199	2	8

PROPOSED NEW PUBLIC OFFICES, DOWNING STREET.

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount received from the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, to meet Payment of Expenses attending the Exhibition of Plans for the New Public Offices	966	16	–
£.	966	16	–

SITE OF BURLINGTON HOUSE.

		£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 31st March 1860; viz.:				
Due to "Miscellaneous Accounts," Cash	£.	105	–	–

GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL, EDINBURGH.

	£.	s.	d.
To Amount transferred from Public Buildings (page 5) to repay Civil Contingencies two-thirds of the Sum of £. 680 advanced therefrom in December 1858, for the Purchase of Property adjoining the General Assembly Hall, Edinburgh	453	6	8
To Amount received from the Rev. Dr. G. Smith, on behalf of the Church of Scotland, on account of the remaining third of the Sum of £. 680, alluded to above, for which the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is liable	96	–	–
£.	549	6	8

BUCKINGHAM PALACE INCLOSURE.

		£.	s.	d.
To Transfer from Royal Palaces (page 5) of Amount voted in 1859-60, on account of this Service	£.	266	14	1

SUNK FENCE, KEW GARDENS.

		£.	s.	d.
To Balance, 31st March 1860; viz.:				
Due to "Miscellaneous Accounts," Cash	£.	299	1	4

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* *Cr.*

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

	£.	s.	d.
By Works, &c.	1,348	18	8
By Payment to Architect for Professional Services, and Disbursements in connexion with the proposed Staff College	850	4	–
£.	2,199	2	8

PROPOSED NEW PUBLIC OFFICES, DOWNING STREET.

	£.	s.	d.
By Balance, 1st April 1859	886	8	11
By Amount paid for Work done in connexion with the Removal of the Plans for the New Public Offices from Westminster Hall to Old Palace Yard, and for providing Accommodation for the Commission	80	7	1
£.	966	16	–

SITE OF BURLINGTON HOUSE.

By Payment to Architect for designing and drawing Plans for the New Buildings to be erected on the Site of Burlington House, Piccadilly £.	105	–	–

GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL, EDINBURGH.

	£.	s.	d.
By Re-payment to "Civil Contingencies," of Amount transferred from Public Buildings, per contra	453	6	8
By Balance, 31st March 1860, viz.:			
In hands of Paymaster-General "Public Buildings," Cash	96	–	–
£.	549	6	8

BUCKINGHAM PALACE INCLOSURE.

By Balance, 1st April 1859 £.	266	14	1

SUNK FENCE, KEW GARDENS.

By Balance, 1st April 1859 £.	299	1	4

BALANCES—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS, 31st March 1860.

SERVICES.	SECURITIES.
	£. s. d.
Extra Receipts payable to the Exchequer	- - -
Metropolis Improvements, General Account	- - -
Ditto - - - - - Spitalfields to Shoreditch	- - -
Ditto - - - - - Fund Account	7,816 8 8 3 per Cent. Consols.
Westminster Improvements	- - -
Battersea Park	- - -
Chelsea Embankment	- - -
Pimlico Improvements	- - -
Westminster Bridge Estate	- - -
Brompton Cemetery	- - -
Shrewsbury and Holyhead Road	- - -
Menai and Conway Bridges, Tolls Account	- - -
Chelsea Bridge, Tolls Account	- - -
General Post Office, Works and Furniture	- - -
Post Office Buildings	- - -
New Inland Revenue Office	- - -
Admission Fee Fund, Holyrood Palace and Chapel, and Glasgow Cathedral	- - -
Royal Portland Dispensary Fund	1,028 5 7 3 per Cent. Reduced.
Portland Ferry Bridge Fund	2,168 15 – 3 per Cent. Consols.
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods	- - -
Preliminary Inquiries on Application for Local Acts	- - -
Works at Claremont	- - -
Wellington Funeral and Tomb	- - -
Wellington Monument	- - -
Burlington House Site	- - -
General Assembly Hall, Edinburgh	- - -
Sunk Fence, Kew Gardens	- - -
Deduct Balances overdrawn	- - -
£.	11,013 9 3

The Cash Balances marked * are included by the Paymaster-General under the Title of "Miscellaneous Accounts."

RECAPITULATION

	SECURITIES.	EXCHEQUER.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Vote Accounts (page 18)	- - -	614,762 14 6
Special Accounts, as above	11,013 9 3	- - -
£.	11,013 9 3	614,762 14 6

(signed) *F. Weldon*,
Accountant.

Office of Works, &c.
24 November 1860.

We, the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, do hereby certify, that these Accounts have been examined 30th January 1861, accompanying these Accounts, the foregoing are correct Statements of the Receipt and Expenditure for

Examined.
H. D. D. Bathurst,
Inspector.

BALANCES—SPECIAL ACCOUNTS, 31st March 1860.

Paymaster-General; Cash Balances, less, Outstanding Orders.	SUB-ACCOUNTANTS.		NET GENERAL BALANCES.	
	Drs.	*Crs.*	Available.	Overdrawn.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
9,465 17 11	229 – 1	129 18 –	9,745 – –	—
2,435 2 –	- - - -	- - - -	2,435 2 –	—
2,181 10 4	- - - -	- - - -	2,181 10 4	—
—	—	—	—	—
1,003 6 2	- - - -	- - - -	1,003 6 2	—
1,617 8 10	129 11 –	- - - -	1,746 19 10	—
21,007 6 4	34 19 4	- - - -	21,042 5 8	—
545 4 2	- - - -	- - - -	545 4 2	—
5,551 9 8	- - - -	59 13 7	5,491 16 1	—
3,315 2 8	1,063 12 –	35 3 10	4,163 10 10	—
1,514 2 6	101 14 2	16 18 6	1,598 18 2	—
2,587 4 6	- - - -	- - - -	2,587 4 6	—
1,784 9 2	584 15 10	3 14 1	2,365 10 11	—
* 222 3 9 overdrawn.	222 3 9	—	—	—
11,610 19 9	732 6 3	269 18 2	12,073 7 10	—
* 2 18 5	- - - -	2 18 5	—	—
* 139 19 3 overdrawn.	14 18 3	– 13 6	- - - -	125 14 6
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
* 100 19 7	36 17 1	- - - -	- - - -	64 2 6
* 1,250 14 7	- - - -	- - - -	1,250 14 7	—
* 21 – –	1 5 –	- - - -	22 5 –	—
* 30 7 10	- - - -	- - - -	30 7 10	—
* 190 10 5	- - - -	- - - -	190 10 5	—
* 105 – – overdrawn.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	105 – –
- - - -	96 – –	- - - -	96 – –	—
* 299 1 4 overdrawn.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	299 1 4
66,114 15 3				
867 3 11				
65,247 11 4	3,247 2 9	518 18 1	68,569 14 4	593 18 4

OF BALANCES.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL; Cash Balances, less, Outstanding Orders.	SUB-ACCOUNTANTS, &c.		NET GENERAL BALANCE.	
	Drs.	*Crs.*	Available.	Overdrawn.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
32,687 2 3	3,609 18 11	994 16 5	650,064 19 3	—
65,247 11 4	3,247 2 9	518 18 1	68,569 14 4	593 18 4
97,934 13 7	6,857 1 8	1,513 14 6	718,634 13 7	593 18 4

(signed) W. COWPER, First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

by Officers under our directions, and that, subject to the observations contained in our Report, No. 36, dated the Services in question for the year 1859-60. Dated at the Audit Office, Somerset House, this 30th day of January 1861.

EDWARD ROMILLY.
HENRY ARBUTHNOT.
W. L. MABERLY.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

(No. 36.)

Audit Office, Somerset House, London, W. C.,
30 January 1861.

My Lords,

In pursuance of the 38th section of the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, we have the honour to transmit copies of the Abstract Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Moneys granted, or otherwise received and appropriated in the Department under the control and management of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, in the year ended 31st March 1860.

The observations contained in our Reports on the former Accounts for this Service, as to balances of Grants of former years, being brought forward, and made available for current expenditure, in addition to the Grants for the current year, are applicable to the present Account.

We have also, in our previous Reports, noticed the absence of Contracts and Tradesmen's Bills; and the observations contained in those Reports apply also to the Accounts now transmitted.

These Accounts include a transfer of 22 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* from "Chelsea Bridge" to "New Houses of Parliament," in reimbursement of payments from the latter Vote in 1857-8 and 1858-9 on account of Chelsea Bridge. Hence it appears that payments were made in 1857-8 and 1858-9 out of a Vote on which such payments were not properly chargeable. In the absence, however, of the Tradesmen's Bills, as before referred to, these payments did not come under our review, and they could not, therefore, be noticed by us in our Reports on the Accounts for the years mentioned.

We have also to observe, that, having called for the authority for the charge under the head of "Salaries and Expenses, Office of Works," for two additional Messengers from October 1859, the following explanation has been given:—"There are two Assistant Messengers, one of whom has been attached to the office for about 30 years, and the other about seven years. Previously to October 1859 their wages were paid by the contractor for labour, and charged for in his accounts to this office; and the amount paid to one of the Messengers was debited to Palaces and Public Buildings, &c., and the amount paid to the other was charged to the Furniture Account. This mode of charging the wages appearing to the Board to be unsatisfactory, it was arranged to insert a sum in future in Vote No. II., to meet these wages." The contractor's accounts for labour above referred to not having been sent to us, we were unable to discover that these payments had been placed under a wrong head of service.

It is, however, important that we should state, that the Accounts, commencing from the 1st of April 1860, are now accompanied by Tradesmen's Bills and Contractors' Accounts.

Under the head "British Museum Buildings," credit is taken for 5,785 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.*, transferred, under your Lordships' directions, to the Trustees of the British Museum. This sum is the balance of the Vote remaining unexpended in the hands of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works; and, under these circumstances, the expenditure for this service will not in future appear in their accounts.

The classification of the "Detailed Account of the Expenditure for the Probate Court, London, and District Registries," (page 19), has been admitted on the statement of the Accountants; but we have ascertained that the gross expenditure for that service, as contained at page 19, has been duly incurred, and is properly chargeable upon the Vote.

We append to this Report a List of Payments included in the Accounts submitted, for which it is stated that provision is to be made in the Estimates for 1860-61; and there are questions outstanding which remain for adjustment on the Audit of the detailed Cash Account.

We have, &c.

(signed) EDWARD ROMILLY.
HENRY ARBUTHNOT.
W. L. MABERLY.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

LIST of PAYMENTS included in the Account of the COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's WORKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS, for the Year ended 31st March 1860, for which it is stated that Provision was to be made in the ESTIMATES for the Year 1860-61, or future Years.

	£.	s.	d.
ROYAL PALACES.			
Hire of Tent used at the Volunteer Rifle Corps Levee - - - -	60	–	–
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
Compensation for Injury to a Man caused by the fall of part of the Work connected with the Pedestal of the Statue of Richard the 1st - -	9	2	–
Architect's Charges for Plans for laying out the Site of Burlington House - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	105	–	–
Furniture and Fittings for the Offices of the Commission on the Licensing System, Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - -	61	6	8
Fittings for the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland - -	90	7	10
Rent of Offices of the Exciseable Liquor Commission, Scotland - -	85	–	–
NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.			
Attendance on Electric Bells, House of Commons, 1852 to 1858, both Sessions inclusive - - - - - - - - - - -	630	–	–

1859–60.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the MONEYS Granted or otherwise Received and Appropriated in the Department under the Control or Management of the COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, in the Year ended 31st March 1860; together with Report of the COMMISSIONERS of AUDIT; &c.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 14 & 15 *Vict. c.* 42, *s.* 38.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *February* 1861.

[*Price* 8*d.*]

53.

Under 8 *oz.*

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

1859-60.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNTS of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1860.

(*Presented in pursuance of the 39th Section of the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *April* 1861.

I.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners 31st of March 1860,

Dr. "THE CAPITAL OF THE LAND

RECEIPT.			CASH, &c.	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balances, on the 1st of April 1859			52,334 14 10	234,702 4 7
To RECEIPT, under the following Heads, viz.:				
Sales of Estates, &c.	£. s. d. 30,056 7 6			
Less, Purchase Money returned	6 7 6			
		30,050 – –		
Sales of Unimprovable Rents, &c.		27,415 13 3		
Sales of Encroachments in Wales		4,031 – 5		
Enfranchisements of Copyholds		1,782 5 4		
Sales of Land in the Royal Forests		1,755 15 6		
Exchanges of Land (Receipts in equalization of)		30 14 –		
Dividends of Stock (Asgill House)		15 17 7		
Miscellaneous Receipts		127 – –		
			65,208 6 1	
To Cash Account, for Stock purchased, viz.:				
Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, Asgill House (*vide* per Contra)			– – –	16 12 10
To Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, for Produce of Stock sold (*vide* per Contra)			69,993 15 –	
		£.	187,536 15 11	234,718 17 5

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

REVENUE," per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	CASH, &c. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
By Expenditure under the following Heads, viz.:				
Purchases of Estates, &c. - - -	113,694 17 6			
Less Credits in Aid - - -	257 – –			
		113,437 17 6		
Purchase of Rights to Fuel Assignments at Hainault -		1,760 – –		
Redemption of Land Tax - - - - - -		367 – 1		
Kensington Building Ground - - - - -		149 16 –		
Miscellaneous Payments - - -	2,366 17 1			
Less Credits in Aid - - -	42 2 11			
		2,324 14 2		
			118,039 7 9	
By Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House), for Cash invested (*vide* per Contra) - - - - - - - - - - - -			15 17 7	
By Cash Account, for Stock sold, viz.:				
Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities (*vide* per Contra) - - -			- - -	75,000 – –
By Balances on the 31st of March 1860 - - - - - - - -			69,481 10 7	159,718 17 5
		£.	187,536 15 11	234,718 17 5

II.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners
31st of March 1860,

Dr. "THE INCOME OF THE LAND

RECEIPT.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st of April 1859 (Net available)			34,082 18 1
To Crown Rents, &c.	309,112 5 11		
Less, Debits	463 19 1		
		308,648 6 10	
„ Profits of Manors, &c.		6,920 17 4	
„ Profits of Mines, &c.		23,155 14 1	
„ Fines on the renewal of Crown Leases		300 – –	
„ Fees for Leases, Conveyances, Assignments, &c.	4,294 7 1		
Less, Fees returned	17 16 –		
		4,276 11 1	
„ Fees on Acquittances of Rents in Ireland		1,048 7 1	
„ Sales of Produce of Crown Estates	3,769 3 5		
Less, Debit	36 5 –		
		3,732 18 5	
„ Interest of Money		7,105 1 7	
„ Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold		294 16 5	
„ Haymarket, Regent's Park (per Act 11 Geo. 4, c. 14)		211 12 6	
„ Rolls Estate (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46)		607 1 –	
„ Miscellaneous Receipts	2,834 13 –		
Less, Debit	732 11 –		
		2,102 2 –	
RECEIPT from "LAND REVENUE"			£. 358,403 8 4

II.—WINDSOR FOREST AND PARKS.

To Windsor Forest and Parks, for Receipt	6,626 4 7
Carried forward	£. 399,112 11 –

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

REVENUE," per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Fees and Expenses paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records -	850 – –	
„ Salaries and Per-Centage of Receivers, &c. - - - - - -	8,257 7 –	
„ Salaries and Per-Centage of Stewards of Manors, &c. - - - -	486 18 3	
„ Incidental Expenses of Receivers, &c. - - - - - - - -	390 – 10	
„ Incidental Expenses of Stewards of Manors, &c. - - - - -	459 13 9	
„ Surveys, &c., of Crown Property - - - - - - - - -	2,439 6 9	
„ Expenses connected with the Mines in Dean Forest and Chopwell Woods	2,093 19 1	
„ Mines in the County of Carmarthen, the Earl Cawdor's proportion of Profits	2,427 5 –	
„ Cost of preparation of Produce, and other Expenses connected with the Sales thereof, on various Estates - - - - - - - -	427 1 2	
„ Repairs and Improvements of Crown Estates - - £. s. d. 23,795 12 –		
Less, Credits in Aid - - - - - - 253 19 2		
	23,541 12 10	
„ Allowances to Crown Tenants - - - - - - - - -	239 17 6	
„ Rates and Taxes on Crown Property (including Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants) - - - - £. s. d. 11,708 10 –		
Less, Credits in Aid - - - - - - 3 – 3		
	11,705 9 9	
„ Queen's Road, Kensington - - - - - - 546 8 1		
Less, Credits in Aid - - - - - - 293 10 4		
	252 17 9	
„ Haymarket, Regent's Park (per Act 11 Geo. 4, c. 14) - - - -	130 – –	
„ Rolls Estate (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46) - - - - - - - -	38 16 5	
„ Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends and Allowances - - - -	7,649 5 7	
„ Donations to Churches, Schools, &c. - - - - - - - -	1,772 13 5	
„ Miscellaneous Payments - - - - - - - - - - -	3,953 19 1	
EXPENDITURE for "LAND REVENUE" - - - £.		67,116 4 2

II.—WINDSOR FOREST AND PARKS.

By Windsor Forest and Parks (including the Royal Stand and Hound Kennel at Ascot), for Expenditure - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	18,313 10 –
Carried forward - - - £.	85,429 14 2

Dr. II.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the "INCOME of the LAND REVENUE,"

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	399,112 11 –
III.—ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.			
To New Forest - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			
Less, Difference between the estimated and actual Sale of Bark -	23,174 18 10 49 12 4		
		23,125 6 6	
„ Dean Forest - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		14,865 6 3	
„ Highmeadow Woods - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,578 8 6	
„ Alice Holt Forest - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,496 8 11	
„ Woolmer Forest - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,290 10 5	
„ Bere Forest - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,016 17 3	
„ Parkhurst Forest - - - - - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 827 15 4		
Less, Difference between estimated and actual Sale of Bark - -	8 2 7		
		819 12 9	
„ Hazleborough Wood - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		251 1 6	
„ Salcey Forest - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,357 13 6	
„ Delamere Forest - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 904 1 3		
Less, Debit (Rent of Old and New Pale Farms) - - - -	477 10 7		
		426 10 8	
„ Chopwell Woods - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		101 8 2	
RECEIPT from "ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS" - - -		£.	50,329 4 5
		£.	449,441 15 5

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's
Act 14 & 15 Vict.

"An Act to extinguish the Right of the Crown to Deer in the *New Forest*, and to give
under the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 49, intituled, "An Act for

Dr. (*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of its Balances, which are

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.
To Receipt in 1859–60 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	251 6 6
To Balance on the 31st March 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	478 18 7
£.	730 5 1

for the Year ended on the 31st of March 1860—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward		85,429 14 2
III.—ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.		
By New Forest	14,567 14 7	
„ Dean Forest	9,205 9 6	
„ Highmeadow Woods	2,486 3 4	
„ Alice Holt Forest	1,146 3 –	
„ Woolmer Forest	308 – 2	
„ Bere Forest	1,061 18 6	
„ Parkhurst Forest	843 18 10	
„ Hazleborough Wood	272 7 7	
„ Salcey Forest	945 9 9	
„ Delamere Forest	1,085 4 10	
„ Epping Forest	50 – –	
„ Chopwell Woods	470 18 2	
EXPENDITURE for "ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS" £.		32,443 13 3
		117,873 7 5
By Consolidated Fund: For Amount paid over to the Exchequer in 1859-60, as Surplus Income		284,479 5 8
£.		402,352 13 1
By Balance on the 31st March 1860 (Net available)		47,089 2 4
£.		449,441 15 5

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1860, under the c. 76, intituled,—

Compensation in lieu thereof, and for other Purposes relating to the said Forest," and the Settlement of Claims upon and over the *New Forest.*"

included in the Net Available Balances of Income, at pages 4 and 7.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.
By Balance on the 1st April 1859	729 5 1
By Expenditure in 1859-60	1 – –
£.	730 5 1

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, intituled, "An Act for

Dr. (*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of its Balances, which are

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1859	7,044	13	2
To Receipt in 1859–60	221	4	6
£.	7,265	17	8

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42, intituled, "An Act for

Dr. (*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of its Balances, which are

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1859	4,436	19	4
£.	4,436	19	4

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of Her under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36, intituled,

Dr. (*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of its Balances, which are

RECEIPT.	£.	s.	d.
To Receipt in 1859–60	110	19	–
To Balance on the 31st March 1860	696	4	1
£.	807	3	1

Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st of March 1860, Disafforesting the Forest of *Hainault*, in the County of *Essex*."

included in the Net Available Balances of Income, at pages 4 and 7.) *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
By Expenditure in 1859–60	294	19	5
By Balance on the 31st March 1860	6,970	18	3
£.	7,265	17	8

Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st of March 1860, Disafforesting the Forest of *Whittlewood*, otherwise *Whittlebury*."

included in the Net Available Balances of Income, at pages 4 and 7.) *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
By Expenditure in 1859–60	609	1	2
By Balance on the 31st March 1860	3,827	18	2
£.	4,436	19	4

Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st of March 1860, "An Act for Disafforesting the Forest of *Wychwood*."

included in the Net Available Balances of Income, at pages 4 and 7). *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance on the 1st April 1859	664	13	4
By Expenditure in 1859–60	142	9	9
£.	807	3	1

AN ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners of
31st of March 1860,

"THE RECLAMATION and IMPROVEMENT

Dr. (*Note.*—This Account is inserted in explanation of its Balances, which

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	127 12 8
To Receipt in 1859-60 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,348 14 2
£.	5,476 6 10

III.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners
31st of March 1860,

Dr. "DRAINING, or otherwise Improving the

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Exchequer Bills.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - -	977 17 6	4,100 - -
To Receipt in 1859-60 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	107 10 10	—
£.	1,085 8 4	4,100 - -

IV.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners
31st of March 1860,

"THE FUND for the Payment of Stipends to the Officiating MINISTERS of the PARISH
Dr. the County of York,"

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st April 1859 - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	16,666 13 4
To Receipt in 1859-60 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	481 5 -	—
£.	481 5 -	16,666 13 4

Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

of Portions of DELAMERE FOREST."

are included in the Net Available Balances of Income at pages 4 and 7.) *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE	£. s. d.
By Expenditure in 1859-60	4,401 14 2
By Balance on the 31st March 1860	1,074 12 8
£.	5,476 6 10

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

NEW FOREST," per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Exchequer Bills.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure in 1859-60	124 11 8	—
By Balances on the 31st March 1860	960 16 8	4,100 – –
£.	1,085 8 4	4,100 – –

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

CHURCHES of NEWBOROUGH, in the County of Northampton, and of SUNK ISLAND, in
per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 59. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure in 1859-60	481 5 –	—
By Balance on the 31st March 1860	– – –	16,666 13 4
£.	481 5 –	16,666 13 4

V.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners 31st of March 1860,

"THE FUND for MAINTAINING the Fabrics of the CHURCHES of the County of Gloucester,"

Dr.

RECEIPT.	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st of April 1859 -	17 7 3	333 6 8	16 4 9	333 6 8	21 11 3	333 6 8	5 19 4	333 6 8
To Receipt in 1859-60 - - - -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	—
Cash - - - £.	27 7 3		26 4 9		31 11 3		15 19 4	
Stock - - - £.	333 6 8		- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

VI.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT, showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Commissioners 31st of March 1860,

Dr. VOTE "SALARIES and EXPENSES in the

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES, {1858–9. CLASS 2. VOTE 11. / 1859-60. CLASS 2. VOTE 13.

	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st of April 1859 (Net available) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	827 17 6
To Amount granted for the Service of the Year 1859-60 (per Acts 22 Vict. c. 23, and 22 & 23 Vict. c. 55), and issued from the Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	23,514 - -
To Amount advanced by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to meet the Payment of Salary to the Surveyor and Architect (*Vide* per Contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	637 10 -
£.	24,979 7 6

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Christchurch, Holy Trinity, St. Paul, and Cinderford, in DEAN FOREST, in
per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 65. *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure - - - -	6 19 6	- -	11 15 4	- -	30 17 9	—	—	—
By Balances on the 31st March 1860 -	20 7 9	333 6 8	14 9 5	333 6 8	- 13 6	333 6 8	15 19 4	333 6 8
Cash - - - £.	27 7 3		26 4 9		31 11 3		15 19 4	
Stock - - - £.	333 6 8		- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Office of Woods," &c. (per Appropriation Act). *Cr.*

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES, {1858-9. CLASS 2. VOTE 11. / 1859-60. CLASS 2. VOTE 13.

	Chargeable against		£. s. d.
	Estimate, 1858-9.	Estimate, 1859-60.	
By Expenditure in 1859-60: viz.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Salaries, &c. - - - - - - - - -	87 10 -	12,974 1 1	13,061 11 1
Allowances to Clerks for extra duty - - - - -	- - -	68 7 -	68 7 -
Pay of Persons temporarily employed - - -	242 15 4	1,126 17 3	1,369 12 7
Legal Expenses - - - - - - - -	- - -	7,294 15 -	7,294 15 -
Contingencies - - - - - - - - -	4 7 11	497 14 11	502 2 10
£.	334 13 3	21,961 15 3	22,296 8 6
Salaries and chargeable against Estimate 1860-1 (*Vide* per Contra.) - - - - - - - - -			637 10 -
		£.	22,933 18 6
By BALANCE on the 31st of March 1860 (Net available) - - - - - - - - - -			2,045 9 -
		£.	24,979 7 6

VII.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Ma

BALANCES, 1st April 1859.						RECEIPTS.		Page of Account.	TITLES O
SECURITIES.		PERSONS, &c.		CASH.					
Exchequer Bills.	Stock.	*Drs.*	*Crs.*	*Drs.*	*Crs.*	Securities.	CASH.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
									LAN
—	234,702 4 7	5,399 7 6	132 14 4	47,068 1 8	— — —	16 12 10	65,208 6 1 69,993 15 — Securities sold	2	— (Per Acts 10 Geo.
—	—	14,805 9 2	13,017 4 8	32,294 13 7	— — —	— — —	415,358 17 4	4 & 6	— — (Per Acts 10 G
									NEW FOI
4,100 — —	— — —	23 19 6	— — —	953 18 —	— — —	— — —	107 10 10	12	— — — (Per A
									CHURCHES at SUN
—	16,666 13 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	481 5 —	12	— — — (Per A
									CHURCHI
—	1,333 6 8	— — —	— — —	61 2 7	— — —	— — —	40 — —	14	— — — (Per A
									VOTE, "SALARIES
—	—	1,297 9 5	189 18 2	— — —	279 13 9	— — —	24,151 10 —	14	— — — — (Per
4,100 — —	252,702 4 7	21,526 5 7	13,339 17 2	80,377 15 10	279 13 9	16 12 10	575,341 4 3	£.	— — — —
			8,186 8 5 (Net Balance.)		80,093 2 1 (Net Balance.)				
									1st April 1859.
	£.	21,526 5 7	21,526 5 7	80,377 15 10	80,377 15 10	—	80,093 2 1		CASH — — — —
						—	8,186 8 5		PERSONS, &c. — —
						252,702 4 7	— — —		STOCK — — —
						4,100 — —	— — —		EXCHEQUER BILLS
					£.	256,818 17 5	663,625 14 9		

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1860.

ACCOUNTS.	Page of Account.	PAYMENTS. CASH.	PAYMENTS. Securities.	BALANCES, 31st March 1860. CASH.	PERSONS, &c. Drs.	PERSONS, &c. Crs.	SECURITIES. Stock.	SECURITIES. Exchequer Bills.
ENUE:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
'AL and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42) -	3	118,039 7 9 15 17 7 Securities purchased.	75,000 - -	64,547 17 10	5,068 10 3	134 17 6	159,718 17 5	—
ME 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42) - -	5&7	117,873 7 5 284,479 5 8 Paid into the Consolidated Fund.	- - -	40,044 17 9	20,846 13 3	13,802 8 8	—	—
RAINAGE, &c. Vict. c. 93) - - -	13	124 11 8	- - -	378 15 6	82 1 2	- - -	- - -	4,100 - -
ND and NEWBOROUGH ll. 4, c. 59) - - -	13	481 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,666 13 4	—
DEAN FOREST Vict. c. 65) - - -	15	49 12 7	- - -	51 10 -	- - -	- - -	1,333 6 8	—
XPENSES of the Office of &c." iation Act) - - - -	15	22,933 18 6	- - -	1,744 13 11	451 13 1	150 18 -	—	—
- - - - - - -	£.	543,997 6 2	75,000 - -	107,267 15 -	26,448 17 9	14,088 4 2	177,718 17 5	4,100 - -
						12,360 13 7 (Net Balance.)		
					26,448 17 9	26,448 17 9		

31st March 1860.

NCES CASH - - - -	107,267 15 -	—
PERSONS, &c. - -	12,360 13 7	—
STOCK - - -	- - -	177,718 17 5
EXCHEQUER BILLS	- - -	4,100 - -
£.	663,625 14 9	256,818 17 5

Examined.

(signed) *A. J. Phipps*, Book-keeper.

(signed) CHARLES GORE, JAMES HOWARD, Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

Office of Woods, &c., 22 October 1860.

We, the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, do hereby certify, that the foregoing Accounts have been examined by Officers under our directions, and that, subject to the observations contained in our Report, No. 35, dated 30th January 1861, accompanying these Accounts, the foregoing are correct statements of the Receipt and Expenditure for the Services in question for the Year 1859-60. Dated at the Audit Office, Somerset House, this 30th day of January 1861.

Examined.
H. T. D. Bathurst,
Inspector.

EDWD ROMILLY.
HENRY ARBUTHNOT.
W. L. MABERLY.

REPORT of the Commissioners of Audit, dated 30 January 1861.

(No. 35.)

Audit Office, Somerset House, London, W. C.,
30 January 1861.

My Lords,

In pursuance of the 39th section of 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, we have the honour to transmit copies of Abstract Accounts, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the year ended 31 March 1860, upon which we have no observations to make as regards questions of the appropriation of Votes of Parliament.

No. 52, 31 January 1857. No. 60, 31 January 1858. No. 47, 31 January 1860.

With reference to our former Reports respecting the profits receivable from Crown Manors, we have to report, that, with the two exceptions of the Manors of Egham and Richmond, the charge rentals in support of the revenue receivable from Crown Manors have been transmitted to us.

We have also to state, that there are some questions outstanding, which remain for adjustment on the audit of the Cash Account.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edw^d Romilly.*
Henry Arbuthnot.
W. L. Maberly.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, &c. &c. &c.